[The "A" Club]

WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY
CHAIRMAN

FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE
CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMMITTEE

GILBERT COLGATE
TREASURER [1907?]

WEST SIDE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

RELIGIOUS WORK DEPARTMENT
CHARLES F. POWLISON, SPECIAL SECRETARY
LOUIS E. DAY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

318 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE 3800 COLUMBUS

31-13-68

My Dear Professor:

Will you kindly let me know by phone when I can see you at your hotel. The A club – a group of library people want the pleasure of your company at dinner or luncheon before you leave the city and they have asked me to make arrangements with you. I want to tell you about my discovery of the fourth dimension. My phone is 553 Audubon.

Sincerely Yours
Alexander Irvine

Monday P. M.

537 West 158th Street

My Dear Professor Du Bois:-

Fate seems to interpose
Every time I try to get into
Communication with You.
I gave you in my note the
old telephone number and
possibly that is how I missed
you the last time.
Now perhaps the "A" Club
have gotten hold of you
in some other way but
they kept me after You!
We have a club house at
3 Fifth Avenue and

2 we want you very much
to dine or lunch with us
before you leave the city.
The club is composed of a
group of the younger
writers. There are some
artists too and folks
who are doing things.
I am very anxious to tell
you about my trip
in the South.
If you will kindly call
me up - 28 Audubon
and tell me when I can
call on you I will.

3/ be glad-

I was so proud of
~~that~~ straight prophetic
shot you fired
Sunday morning!

Sincerely Yours

Alexander Irvine

31-13-71

The Outlook Company
287 Fourth Avenue
New York

P.

May 6th, 1904.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I suppose it is to you that I owe the report of "A Social Study of the Negro Church" which I received this morning. I have not had a chance as yet to do more than turn over its pages but I know I shall value possessing it. The receipt of this reminds me that perhaps you might be interested in seeing my book on "Religious Life in America." As I availed myself of making use in it of something that you said to me, I believe there is at least one thing that is recorded in it that is worth recording. It goes to you under another cover.

1135/6

Very sincerely yours,

Lyman Abbott.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

I thank you for a copy of your Religious Life in America

[Lyman Abbott]

Sept 3: 1903.

My Dear Dr DuBois.

I am sending you by this mail a copy of the Review of Reviews which contains an article of mine on the Race Problem, which I should like you to see, as it may have the effect to correct some material misapprehensions

(124/03)

as to my attitude in the political, social either from partial or incorrect reports; or from partial & prejudiced utterances.

Begging you to believe in my truest sympathy in any movement for securing to the men & women each political, & industrial freedom, & the largest possible opportunity for development, believe me

Yours sincerely
Albert

To
Lt. W. E. B. DuBois

[Lyman Abbott]
[1]

Farmingdale, Maine
8 Sept. 1903.

My Dear Dr DuBois.

I have heard from several quarters of the paper which you gave last week at Bar Harbor on the education of the negro race. It occurs to me to suggest to you that this paper would, I am what I have heard of it, seem admirable, the first part

1/26/02

which we, & I hope you have in
mind, in the article which
we are expecting to receive from
you at an early date for this
Journal, for publication in the
October. I have received word
from you at Atlanta, a paper
received in the Sept. Review
on the Race Problem,
which may I hope equal some
misapprehensions which have
grown out of imperfect reports or

partial allowances on my part. I believe in the higher education for leaders of the African race, but it appears to me that industrial independence is & must be the foundation for political independence, & therefore industrial intelligence is of the first importance.

Yours truly
Lyman Abbott

Address:
The Outlook
287 Fourth Ave
N. Y. City.

Atlanta University.

The Annual Conferences.

1896, Mortality.
1897, Homes.
1898, Social Betterment.
1899, Business.
1900, College-bred Negroes.
1901, Common Schools.
1902, The Artisan.

Eighth Annual Conference, 1903.

Subject: The Negro Church.
Meeting: Tuesday, May 26th, 1903.

W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta, Ga., September 17 1903.

Sir:-

I have read the article in the Review of Reviews which you kindly sent. It i s fairer than your more unfortunate utterances but it still leaves me of the opinion that few persons an the United States are doang more than you to render the just solution of this prorlem diffilult and long deferred. In accordance with your request I enclose the paper read at Bar Harbor with some altera ions. I fear it may be too long. My address is Atlanta Universitm after September 2r.

Verm resp ectfully youro,

To the Rev.Lyman Abbott, D.D.

9ff.Sawyer Avenue,
Dorchester, Mass..

21-5-19

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Mar. 21, 1908.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams.

Sir:-

I have your pamphlet on the "Solid South"and beg to say: One of the most unfortunate things about the Negro problem is that persons who "do not for moment profess to be informed on the subject" insist on informing others. This, for a person who apparently boasts of advanced scientific knowledge is most deplorable and I trust that before publishing further matter on the race problem, you will study it. To this end I am sending you some literature.

Very sincerely yours,

India Building
84 State St.
Boston

Nov. 28, 1908

My dear Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of the 23rd inst.

From its wording, I infer that your purpose is to administer me a rebuke in that, while professing to be uninformed, I should also "insist on informing others".

As respects the problem under consideration, my purpose has been carefully to abstain from any word or act which might tend to aggravate an existing situation which I regard as very serious and most unfortunate. If anything I said in the speech, of which a copy was sent you, seems to have tended to this result, I should be under deep obligation if you would point it out to me. I, accordingly, send you herewith another copy, which I beg you to return with your points of criticism indicated thereon.

I am sincerely desirous of studying the "race problem", with a view to it's possible satisfactory solution, and have done so to the extent of my ability and the means at my disposal. It is very far from me to boast of "advanced scientific knowledge" on the subject. I have given it, I am aware, a certain degree of superficial attention only. I shall read the three publications you have sent me with close attention, as I have already read the publications of Prof. Kelly Miller, and other more thoroly informed students of the subject. Meanwhile,

I am forced to say that by all odds, and to an incomparable degree, the most illuminating book in relation to the problem I have come across, is that of Mr. Stone, entitled, Studies in the American Race Problem, to which, in the form of a quotation from Booker T. Washington, I made allusion in my speech at Richmond. It may be ignorance on my part,--and, I presume, it is,--but I do not know any direction in which to go for safer guides than to Mr. Washington and Mr. Stone. But perhaps you can instruct me better.

21-5-21

I remain, etc,

Charles F. Adams

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 15, 1908.

Mr. Charles F. Adams,

84 State St.,

Boston, Mass.

My Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of November 28th and beg to say that in my humble opinion you have not abstained "from any word or act which might tend to aggravate an existing situation, which I regard as very serious and most unfortunate." I think your article in the Century Magazine was not only ill- considered and wronged but distinctly sensational in the worst sense of that term. I am unable to point out to you " safe-guides" in the matter of social reform; I take it that guides are for directing people toward the truth and not simply toward their individual ease and safety. That a man of the twentieth century would stand up and indiscriminately vilify one hundred and fifty million of more human beings, and then to ask gently for guidance in a study of these matters in which he has already posed as a guide, is to me astounding

I shall be very glad to return to you in a week or so your pamphlet with comments.

Very sincerely yours,

1514

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., [illegible] 190 .

Mr. John Henry Adams,

Jacksonville, Fla.

My Dear Mr. Adams:-

You did not send me an address, so I am sending this again in care of the physician. I want you to furnish once a month a picture to be reproduced in the Horizon; the same kind of thing you used to do for the Moon. I want to pay you for this five dollars a picture, providing you will take three dollars in cash and two dollars in the stock of the company. Can you afford to do this? I should like, if possible, to have the picture of such size that it could be made a double page cut. Our page will be about five by seven, so that your picture should be about seven by twelve, that is so as to reduce to that t

[1905]

4/19

Miss Jane Addams.
Hull House
Halsted St
Chicago

My Dear Miss Adams:

We hold two year, May 30, our 10th annual conference & study the Negro problems. Edgar Gardner Murphy & Kindred Professor Waller & Wilcox will be there among others. I very much wish you could come. We can only offer travelling expenses & entertainment, but if you can kindly name us the time & give us a talk of twenty minutes it would be a rare joy & help & great service to our cause.

1137

HULL-HOUSE
335 SOUTH HALSTED STREET
CHICAGO

File

April 28, 1905.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:-

I have delayed replying to your letter hoping that I could come to Atlanta. I need not tell you that I would rather be of service in some such matter as that than anything else, but it is utterly impossible for me to add any more to my engagements for May and June. My Commencement appointments are made so long ahead and there are so many of them that I seem to spend the month of June largely in [illegible]ng from one to another. Perhaps another time, if you ask me again, I may be more fortunate.

Hoping very much that you will make a habit of staying with us when you come to Chicago and that sometime we shall have the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Du Bois, I am

Faithfully yours,

Jane Addams

[Jane Addams]

HULL-HOUSE,
335 SOUTH HALSTED STREET,
CHICAGO.

May 14, 1907.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

1/46/40

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Miss Addams desires me to say in answer to your letter of the eighth that she takes pleasure in writing Mr. de Forest, in compliance with your request.

She wishes me to add that you may count upon her coming to the University for the conference in 1908.

Yours sincerely,

Elsie M. Smith.

Copy. [Jane Addams]

May 14, 1907.

My dear Mr. DuBois:-

Miss Adams desires me to say in answer to your letter of the eighth that she takes pleasure in writing Mr. Forest, in compliance with your request.

She wishes me to add that you may count upon her coming to the University for the conference in 1908.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Alice M. Smith

114159

Hull-House,
335 So. Halsted St.,
Chicago.

1523

[Fragment]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

May 14, 1908.

Miss Jane Addams,

Hull House,

Chicago.

My Dear Miss Addams:-

The arrangements for the Conference are going on , As it is now we shall have a lecture from one of the representatives of the American Tuberculosis Exhibition, then a couple of talks to boys and girls, in the afternoon an exhibit by a hundred and fifty children of the Free Kindergarden Association, and at night a speech by Archdeacon Henderson of the Diocese of Georgia, and by you. I trust you can come early and stay late. Any time

1521 2

June 2.

Miss Jane Addams,
Hull House
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Madame:

Mrs I B. Wells-Barnett writes me
& they that you ~~sought~~ to get into com-
munication with me in Atlanta and was
unsuccessful. This is the first I knew of it
& I am very very sorry. I was disappointed
at not seeing & hearing you while here
& getting you out to the University; ~~and we~~
the Dean tried repeatedly & ~~paid~~
~~to arrange~~ a chance for talking with you
but failed. I should have called on you
elsewhere but so many of our friends
from the North are — well not anxious
& see us here, that I have grown bashful
over-sensitive & usually await for rather
positive expressions of welcome before I venture
& visit. However I hope to be in Chicago this
summer in full & I shall then give myself
the pleasure of ~~seeking you~~ calling upon you if you shall

& he in the city.

The Society for Ethical Culture

of New York

SOCIETY HOUSE, 48 EAST 58th STREET

[Felix Adler]

May 15, 1908

My dear President Ware,

I have just received number 9 of Dr. Du Bois' sociological publications on the Negro. As to the value of Dr. Du Bois' investigations I think that sociology in our country are much. He is giving us facts and facts are

useful and training
should be prejudiced.
I am in that belief
circumstances need only
be made known to him
that I may rest
upon his spirit with confi-
dence.

Yours sincerely,

Jesse Auer

May 15th 1908

Dear Dr. Dubois,

It would give us great pleasure if you would dine with us after the address at Carnegie Hall next Sunday and I trust you may not have any engagement for that time. I shall hope to meet you after the address at the Hall and trust you may.

come home with us to meet
some friends.

Very truly Yours
Helen Adler.
(Mrs. Felix Adler.)

152 W. 77th St.
Feb. 13th
07

[Alabama Educ. Dept]

4

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
ALABAMA.

JOHN W. ABERCROMBIE,
SUPERINTENDENT.

Montgomery, May 1, 1902.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your inquiry of recent date, I beg to say that, so far as I am informed, Normal instruction for the training of colored teachers for Kindergartens is not given in any of the cities or towns in Alabama. This is also true of the preparation of white teachers for that work. Except in two or three of the higher institutions of learning, industrial training has not been introduced in the public schools of Alabama.

Trusting that I have given you the desired information, I am

Yours very truly,

John W. Abercrombie

Superintendent of Education.

jwa--b

1/27/13

Prof W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University.

Nov. 25
[Atlanta, 1904]

Dear Sir:

Your "Souls Black Folk" has made a deep impression on me. I am in the University of Pennsylvania & I am preparing an essay for Dr Kelsey on the present status of negro education. Could you send me a catalogue of Atlanta University

and also such other information and statistics (especially as to the future work of graduates (as obtained by a canvas) that you may have

And greatly oblige

Chas. H. Arnold

1526 N 6

Phila

11/22/04

49-12-61

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

April 16, 1908.

Miss Ira Aldridge,
2 Bedford Gardens,
Kensington West
London, England.

Dear Madam:-

I am very anxious to get hold of some data with regard to the life and career of your father. Can you furnish me with any ptinted or written facts? I have the life that appears in Simmons: Men of Mark, and alsoin the Encyclopedia Americana both these however are brief and I am afraid unreliable. I shall be under very great obligations if can give me any help or information.

Very sincerely yours,

[Aldridge]

May 5th 1908.

2, BEDFORD GARDENS,
KENSINGTON.
London W.

W. E. B. Du Bois Esq

Dear Sir

My father "Ira Aldridge" the Grandson of an African Chief (Senegal) was born in America and came to England in his youth & studied for the Church but finding that it was not his vocation he gave it up & studied for the Stage.

Very early in life he married an English lady. He performed in England and on the Continent receiving medals and decorations from numerous Crowned heads. He was made Chevalier by the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

His Characters were many

49-12-66

took chiefly "Othello" "King Lear"
"Shylock" & "Macbeth". He was also
a fine Comedian.

He was Engaged to perform in America
for 3 years (6 months in each year) at
£100. Each performance) Exclusive
of Expenses for himself & family
His death prevented the fulfilment
of the Engagement

Late in life he married my Mother
a Swedish lady whom he met in
Germany.

He died at Lodz in Russia Poland
in 1867. He left his Widow (my Mother
who is still living) one Son and
two Daughters.

My brother, who was a most
promising and brilliant

Musicians, died at
the age of 20. His ancestors
are professional 2, BEDFORD GARDENS, KENSINGTON. singers having
gained Scholarships & honours
at the Royal College & Academy
of Music in London

Our home has always been
in England.

My mother allowed the late
Mr. Loudin of Ravenna Ohio
to have all the papers concerning
my father — as he (Mr. Loudin) expressed
the wish to write his life — he became

49-12-67

ill and dead And the papers
were not returned
to Miss Leslie Hewson
might send them to you
if you will write to her & when
to have one with them
pack you kindly send them
back to her Brother?

With Compliments

Yours very sincerely

Amanda

Ira Aldridge

I shall be glad to know that you have received

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

May 27, 1908.

Miss Ira Aldridge,

[illegible]

[illegible]

My Dear Miss [illegible]

[illegible] interesting letter of [illegible] which [illegible] for the material [illegible] very [illegible] return to you. I secured your name and address through our Alumni [illegible] Africa Hall.

Very sincerely yours,

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

June 1, 1908.

Miss Lyn. Aldridge,

London, England.

My Dear Miss Aldridge:-

I have just received a letter fro Miss Looth Henderson saying that she returned the papers which she took due to you in 1905, and that she was about to write to you with regard to them. I trust it you find this. You may let me have any of them. I thank you very much for your kindness.

Very sincerely yours,

Allan Lines of Royal Mail Steamships

Hugh & Andrew Allan, Agents.

All communications should be addressed to the Firm

Baggage

Montreal 6th November 1907. 190

Mr. W E B DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir,

1473

we are in receipt of a letter 25th ult. from Liverpool enclosing one they received from Messrs. Robinson & Price, 43, Pembroke Place, Liverpool, which states you had taken a crate containing a ladies bicycle we might say that we have a machine on hand here bearing your name, which we to-day checkedforward under C P R e.o.d. check 2607, delivery of which you will obtain on application with this letter to the baggage master.

we have application for a lady's wheel ex the «Virginian» 19th July, belonging to a Miss Moreland, and we will thank you to have the bicycle in your possession returned to us with all possible speed, as the owner is pressing us for delivery.

Yours truly,

H & A Allan

per Manager

$2.45

27-31-14

X 1

AMERICAN ACADEMY

. . . OF . . .

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

MEETING ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1897, AT 8 P. M.

AT THE NEW CENTURY DRAWING ROOM

SUBJECT: "THE STUDY OF THE NEGRO PROBLEM"

BY W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS, PH.D.

ADMIT ONE

XII

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Organized 1848. Incorporated 1874.

This is to Certify

that William Edward Burghardt Du Bois

was elected a Member of the

American Association for the Advancement of Science

on the twenty-eighth day of December, 1900, and, having complied with the requirements of the constitution, is duly enrolled as a Member of the Association.

R. S. Woodward

President.

Permanent Secretary.

1/25/1

[American Assn. for the Advancement of Science]

XII

AHL

This is to Certify

that

Prof. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois

was elected as one of the

Authors' League

of the

American Health League

Organized under the Auspices of

The Committee of One Hundred on National Health

of the

American Association for the Advancement of Science

on the **1st** day of **Dec.** 190**7**

and having complied with the rules is duly enrolled in the above list.

Vice Presidents

Rev. Lyman Abbott. — Pres. Charles W. Eliot.
Miss. Jane Addams. — Archbishop Ireland.
Mr. Felix Adler. — Hon. Ben. B. Lindsey.
Pres. James B. Angell. — Mr. John Mitchell.
Hon. Joseph H. Choate. — Dr. W. H. Welch.

Irving Fisher

President

1147/4

The American Baptist Home Mission Society

METROPOLITAN LIFE BUILDING
312 FOURTH AVENUE

H. L. MOREHOUSE, D.D., LL.D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
FRANK T. MOULTON, TREASURER

L. C. BARNES, D.D., FIELD SECRETARY
C. L. WHITE, D.D., ASSOCIATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

H. B. GROSE, D.D., EDITORIAL SECRETARY

D. W. PERKINS, ASST. SEC. CHURCH EDIFICE DEPARTMENT

DICTATED BY

New York, ~~Nov. 28th 08~~

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

We have received with pleasure your letter of Nov. 20th and have sent you under separate cover, documents explaining our work among the colored people. During the time in which we have engaged in this service we have spent for salaries $2,944,374.89 and have expended upon properties $1,799,471.35 The latest information concerning the schools can be had from our Superintendent of Education, Rev. Geo. Sale, D. D. of Atlanta, Ga. With all best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

C. L. White.

Assoc. Cor. Sec'y

I thank you &c

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY

A. J. ROWLAND, D. D., SECRETARY

ADDRESS THEO. E. SCHULTE
MANAGER BRANCH HOUSE
132 E. 23D STREET

HEADQUARTERS: PHILADELPHIA
BRANCH HOUSES { BOSTON, NEW YORK
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS
DALLAS, ATLANTA
AGENCIES { TORONTO, ONT.
LONDON, ENG.

NEW YORK March 21, 1903.

Dr. R. W. Perkins,
Leland University
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:—

Referring to your recent order, we have been unable to find the "Soul of the Black Folk" by Dubois. The book does not seem to be catalogued and we areunable to trace.

Very truly yours,

(Dict. T. E. S.)

Theo. Schulte

1/24/03

"The Soul of B. F." by W. E. B. Du Bois wanted by Dr. Perkins of N. Orleans.
Will be published by A. C. McClurg & Co
about April 18th

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY

1630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT
ROBT. G. SEYMOUR, D. D.
Missionary and Bible Secretary

A. J. ROWLAND, D. D., Secretary

S. N. VASS, D. D., District Secretary for the Southern States
Box 142

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 28th. 1908. 190

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Brother:

Both the editor and business manager of The Record of Washington wrote me some time ago asking that I send the paper my report. They have made no mention of it at all in their paper, but instead, I notice in their issue of the 21st. a table inserted on the fourth page purporting to give the "Wealth of Negroes by States" and states that the table is taken from the 1900 Census. Then each State follows in order, the whole wealth footing up $987880000, not including the church and school property which is reported below at $100000000.

This table has confused me greatly. I studied the volumes of the census very carefully I thought, and I could get no such data from them. Is it possible that I failed to get such information that was actually in the census? There are two columns in this table; one is "Homes owned" and the other is "Wealth".

Would you do me the favor to inform me how this author could get this information from the Census? If there is no such information in the 1900 census, would you kindly state as much to me?

I feel quite sure that the Census affords to foundation for the statement that our schools and churches are worth $100000000. Am I not right in this?

I have already very widely distributed my own reports which take well. I suppose some three or four thousand have been distributed already.

Please do me the special favor to let me hear from you at once.

Yours very truly,

S. N. Vass,

P.S.-No author to the above table is given in the paper. It seems that some of my Methodist brethren do not like my table because I give the Baptists as numbering more than all the others, although I state I only took figures as handed to me by the statisticians, and I took the figures of all the various denominational statisticians without altering them. This paper would discredit my report. If I am wrong I would be willingly corrected. But am I wrong in stating that the Census gives little information as to our wealth. See my own report page 7.

S. N. V.

1/49/42

[Fragment]

F = American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

JAMES L. BARTON, D.D. } Corresponding
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H. W. HICKS, Associate Secretary
WILLIAM E. STRONG, Associate Secretary
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FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer
JOHN G. HOSMER,
Publishing and Purchasing Agent

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, 14 BEACON STREET

BOSTON, MASS. Mar. 27, 1907.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Prof. DuBois:-

In Dr. Barton's absence I would acknowledge your inquiry of the 22nd inst., regarding missionaries in Natal, South Africa.

From your letter I get the impression that it has been understood by some that the American Board has had American negro missionaries in Natal. I am at a loss to know just how such an understanding arose, for so far as I know we have never sent negro missionaries from America to Natal.

We have, however, had our negro representatives in East Central African and West African Missions. Mr. Ousley of the former mission was a man of rare gifts and his loss was deeply regretted by both Mission and Board when, for health reasons, he had to retire. Miss Nancy Jones, the other negro (American) missionary of the East Central African Mission, did good work in the earlier stages of the mission's development. If she had had the education sufficient to meet the increasing demand along her line of work she might have been there now. There was of course, no "color" reason for her withdrawal.

Mr. Miller of West Central Africa, unfortunately, could not command the confidence and love of the "natives" sufficient to warrant his being urged to remain there.

But to return to our Natal or Zulu Mission. As the matter stands now, the South African government will not countenance our sending American negro missionaries to Natal,- it is in such fear of

1/46/2

The American Church Institute for Negroes

An Organization created by the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in behalf of Educational Work among the Negroes of the South.

THE RT. REV'D DAVID H. GREER, D.D.
PRESIDENT
7 GRAMERCY PARK, NEW YORK CITY
THE RT. REV'D WILLIAM LAWRENCE, D.D.
VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV'D R. P. WILLIAMS
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GEO. FOSTER PEABODY, ESQ.
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54 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY
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FIELD SECRETARY
500 WEST 122D ST., NEW YORK CITY

Office of ~~Field Secretary~~, Gen'l Agent, 6 April 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I want to ask a special favor of you, namely that you tell me where I can find the sources of information on generic Negro music. I want to get at the uncorrupted Negro music, that is to say the music that is generic to the Negro people. Any information you can give me with reference to this matter will be exceedingly valuable to me, as I want to exploit both theoretically and commercially the real thing. I have perhaps one of the best folk-music students in New York who will help me in trying to get at the music itself, and also that music as grafted in or upon other music. My point is that I believe the Negro has intellectual and spiritual contributions to make to civilization, and I want to determine as carefully as possible his real contributions to music.

Faithfully yours,

Samuel H. Bishop

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., April 6, 1906.

My dear Mr. Bishop:-

In answer to your letter of April 3, let me say that not much has been done in the study of Negro folk songs. The best works are those which are starred in the accompanying bibliography, especially the first one by Allen, Ware and Garrison. I only recently wrote a letter inquiring for Mr. Frederick J. Work, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and to Miss Emily Hallowell, c/o Calhoun School, Calhoun, Alabama County, Ala. Miss Hallowell is married but I forget her married name but the letter would reach her in that way. They have studied the songs and know considerable about them. It would be a splendid thing if Atlanta University or some similar school were authorized to make a careful study into Negro and African music and to con-

I are the Jubilee songs with the African songs but of course only money is available today for any ntry. If I could be of any further use to you I should be very glad.

Very since ely yours,

The American Church Institute for Negroes

An Organization created by the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in behalf of Educational Work among the Negroes of the South.

THE RT. REV'D DAVID H. GREER, D.D.
PRESIDENT
7 GRAMERCY PARK, NEW YORK CITY
THE RT. REV'D WILLIAM LAWRENCE, D.D.
VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV'D R. P. WILLIAMS
SECRETARY

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FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, ESQ. GENERAL COUNSEL

GEO. FOSTER PEABODY, ESQ.
TREASURER
54 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY
THE REV'D SAMUEL H. BISHOP
FIELD SECRETARY
500 WEST 122D ST., NEW YORK CITY

Office of ~~Field Secretary~~, Gen'l Agent, 16 April 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

May I thank you for your letter of 9th April and its good suggestions? I had already written to Mr. Work, but of Miss Hallowell I did not know. I agree with you that it would be a fine thing if we could use money to get at the real Negro music, and I am going to do what I can with the help promised me by at least one competent student of folk music.

I heard some time ago that you are an Episcopalian, which was unknown to me. I want the American Church Institute for Negroes to stand for ideas. As I just wrote Bishop Greer with reference to a little matter which came up at our board meeting, the church must not be behind science in recognizing the manhood of the Negro. It is a very curious and striking fact to my mind that within the past five or ten years the collective voices of anthropologists and ethnologists have declared not only the manhood but the somewhat exceptional manhood of the Negro, and have given assent to the religious proposition that God made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell upon the face of the whole earth. As I see things one of

21-4-137

the most important ways to help in the problem of the adjustment of races is to "clear" the contributions the Negro has to make to human civilization, and music is one of them.

I thank you for your assurance of a disposition to help, and I wish you would be on the watch for any intellectual or moral contribution you can make to our work. Of course I speak a little ex parte, but I believe the American Church Institute for Negroes is the most significant venture being made today for settlement of the problem along those lines which lead up to the heart of God, and I shall be glad of your sympathy and help.

Faithfully yours,

Samuel V. Bishop

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., May 1, 1907.

My dear Mr. Bishop:-

Replying to your letter of April 1st, let me say that my family represents five generation in the Episcopal Church including my little girl who perhaps other generations if I chose to count certain parts of my family which I do not count. I have however no particular affection for the Church. I think its record on the Negro problem has been simply shameful and while I am looking with interest to the work which the Church Institute proposes to do yet I confess I have many misgivings. The fact of the matter is that so far as the Negro problem is concerned the southern branch of the Church is a moral dead weight and the northern branch of the Church never has had the moral courage to stand against it and I

against it and I doubt if it has it now. So far as your statement is concerned, it is certain that the Church always has been behind science and the fact of the matter is, they have been behind most everything else, certainly behind other churches in recognizing human manhood and Christian equality. I am however in hopes that perhaps something will be done.

Very sincerely yours,

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An Organization created by the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in behalf of Educational Work among the Negroes of the South.

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TREASURER
2 RECTOR ST., NEW YORK CITY
THE REV'D SAMUEL H. BISHOP
GENERAL AGENT
500 WEST 122d ST., NEW YORK CITY
TEL. 4630 MORNINGSIDE

Office of General Agent, 1 November 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

There is a somewhat desperate situation here to which I want to call your attention. The Union Baptist Church, of which the pastor is the Reverend Dr. Sims, will lose its property on the 14th of December by foreclosure unless something can be done. As I understand it there are three mortgages on the property, each for $15,000. The holder of the second or third mortgage threatens foreclosure unless paid $7500 on or before the 14th December. Mr. Sims has asked me to preside over a public meeting, and has asked Dr. Washington to speak, but there is a good deal of doubt whether Dr. Washington can be present. Furthermore, you know Dr. Washington has spoken frequently in New York, and though he has not lost power, yet it has occurred to me that you might fill his place and might add something from your own powers of leadership. The meeting should be held not later than the last week in November, and I want to ask you if you can come, provided Dr. Washington does not, which I shall know in a few days. I certainly hope you may as I believe you can do peculiar good. The moral and religious element in the tragedy is that that church

and one other are the only established centres of good forces within quite a large part of that territory occupied by colored people which is known in the city as "Hell's Kitchen", and we ought to save the property if possible.

Faithfully yours,

Samuel H. Bishop
per D.R.

Signed in Mr. Bishop's absence from
the office in order to avoid delay.
Sec'y.

11473

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TEL. 4630 MORNINGSIDE

Office of General Agent, 8 November 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

May I thank you for your letter of 5th November and say that it is very hard to give you up. I suspect unless some powerful person puts his hand into this matter the property will go on mortgage, and not only will the church lose its property but the third mortgagee will lose his interest of something like $12,000. I understand him to be a man of moderate means who put practically all his credit and capital into the completing of that church. There must have been some bad management somewhere, but that is the situation as I understand it.

Faithfully yours,

Samuel H. Bishop

LATER: I have just heard from Dr. Washington that he cannot come at all. The meeting is decided upon I believe for the 26th of this month. I wish you could come as the matter is really desperate, and I don't know any man on the continent who could be of as much help as you.

S.H.B.

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Office of the General Agent, 500 West 122nd St., New York City.
Telephone 4630 Morningside

4 June 1909.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I want again to express my great pleasure in our personal conference. I think I never in my life wanted to talk more than I did to say certain things to that Conference, but did not think it wise.

Mr. R. R. Wright, Jr., suggested to me something that interested me very much, namely that he wished there might be a small conference of the men who are really working and thinking, in order to make a clear presentation of the facts having the greatest scientific and moral value.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Long Island is planning a missionary exhibit to be held in Brooklyn next fall. They want some evidences of Negro ability and progress, and the headings of our exhibition as I work them out will probably be as follows: Negro industrial activity, represented by exhibitions from our schools; Negro art; Negro literature; and Negro invention. I want to ask you if you will take the time to give me such information as may be at your disposal as to - (1) Number of newspapers

and magazines published by Negroes, selecting for exhibition those which in your judgment are the best. (2) The best books. (3) Names of artists and sculptors, and information as to where their works may be found, and perhaps begged for exhibit. (4) Negro science and invention.

I shall be glad if you can give me this information as I think you are particularly competent to do.

Faithfully yours,

Jamund O. Bishop

1/53/3

The American Church Institute for Negroes

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SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT

Office of the General Agent, 500 West 122nd St., New York City.
Telephone 4630 Morningside and 8655 Spring

December 21st, 1909.

Dr. W.H.B.DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois -

I take great pleasure in returning [illegible], which you so kindly loaned me. I see a copy may keep up to the times, and I return you this without injury. Thanks.

We are to hold at the Colony Club, which you may recognize as a fashionable woman's club in New York, a public meeting for the Institute on the 26th or 27th of January. I am to deliver an illustrated talk on our Church's work; and some of the ladies have expressed a desire to have you speak to us on that occasion. I would like to ask you this early if you would consent to speak to us? I ought to tell you, that by reason of a very sad experience in having [illegible] I have [illegible] the habit of [illegible] one [illegible] only one place to open. You will of course [illegible] it is to fall into the [illegible], but failing for successive nights

The American Church Institute for Negroes

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Office of the General Agent, 500 West 122nd St., New York City.

Telephone 4630 Morningside and 8655 Spring

Invitations to be received; and I presume upon your courtesy to

[illegible]

Samuel Bishop

American Economic Association

Edwin R. A. Seligman, Columbia University, President
William W. Folwell, University of Minnesota,
Lester F. Ward, Smithsonian Institute,
Frederick W. Moore, Vanderbilt University, } Vice-Presidents
Charles J. Bullock, Harvard University,
Winthrop M. Daniels, Princeton University,
William Z. Ripley, Harvard University, } Elected Members Exec. Com.
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324 West 86th Street, New York, November 23, 1903

Professor W. E. B. Dubois

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

1/32/23

My dear Sir:

In reply to your kind letter of November 14th, I would say that the invitations which have come to us from the various southern cities where we are to stop, are so numerous that we cannot print anything on the program. We shall have to make all such announcements on the train. We shall be very glad indeed to extend your invitation to our delegates, but I am afraid that so far as luncheon is concerned, the matter has already been settled. I have no doubt at all that many of the delegates willmbe glad to visit your University, as is certainly true in my own case, and I shall perhaps be able to confer with you later as to the exact time when such a visit may fit into our scheme. We expect to be at Atlanta on Sunday, December 27th from about 9 A.M. to 3 or 4 P. M.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely

Edwin R.A. Seligman

American Economic Association

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324 West 86th Street, New York, December 22, 1903

Professor E. B. Dubois
Atlanta, University
Atlanta, Ga.

1/32/82

My dear Professor Dubois:

Referring to our previous correspondence I beg to inquire at what time it will be convenient for you to have us visit Atlanta University. The fact of our getting there on a Sunday morning will somewhat embarass the situation. I should think that if we were to say from ten to twelve, there might be quite a number who would be glad to visit the University. Unless I hear from you to the contrary, therefore, by telegram, to my house, before Christmas night, we shall put that time in our notices.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely

Edwin R. A. Seligman

American Economic Association

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324 West 86th Street, New York, January 4, 1904.

Mr. Dubois

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr. Dubois:

Now that we are back again in our wintry home, I want to thank you in the name of both Associations for your kind receiption of us at the University and to say to you that we were all delighted to have had the opportunity of inspecting your institution and of meeting you face to face .

The documents that you sent us were the subject of much discussion on the train, during the remainder of our trip, and I think that the seed that has been planted will bear fruit.

With very kind regards and renewed thanks, I remain

Yours sincerely

Edwin R. A. Seligman

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STATISTICS

ITHACA, NEW YORK, January 8, 1902.

Dear Sir:

The committee on the economic condition of the negro held several conferences recently at Washington. It was understood that the committee would attempt to prepare for presentation to the Economic Association at its meeting two years hence a report stating such conclusions as the committee may be able to agree upon regarding the economic condition of the negro at the beginning of the twentieth century. It was also understood that the report would embody a number of special studies prepared by members of the committee and others and signed by the writer. These studies should be primarily statements of fact, or discussions of evidence and as free as possible from expression of personal opinion. For the accuracy of the statements in them, however, the members of the committee could not assume responsibility.

It seems desirable to begin immediately the preparation of these studies. They should be of two sorts. First, a summary of the results reached in certain fields by prior investigations with a reference to the sources of more detailed information. Secondly, original studies into the figures of the census or other available data, which can be made to throw light upon the economic condition of the negro.

I noted certain topics that were suggested for studies and submit them on a separate page for your critical examination.

Please suggest new subjects that you think should be included and object to any of these that should in your opinion be excluded. If you are able to rank them even roughly in what you deem their order of importance relative to the economic condition of the negro, that would be of help.

It seems desirable that as many as possible of the topics that may be agreed upon shall be prepared by members of the committee. In your reply please indicate which of these topics, or others that you may advise including, you would prefer and are willing to be responsible for. Will you also suggest the names of persons not members of the committee whom you deem qualified to treat any of them?

Yours sincerely,

Walter F. Willcox

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Topics involving a summary of the results of prior investigation.

1. The attitude of trades unions towards the negroes.
2. The two dietary studies made by the Department of Agriculture.
3. The educational status of the negro with some consideration of his progress since emancipation.
4. The negroes of the West Indies.
5. The savings societies of the negroes.
6. The mercantile enterprises of the negroes.
7. The attitude of leading American life insurance companies towards negro risks. "Some of the larger companies have made investigations into negro risks and they must have gone into the matters of criminality, morality, hygienic surroundings, vital statistics, etc. I have no idea of the extent to which their conclusions have been summarized, but if you approve my suggestion you could probably ascertain this without much difficulty. I think the half dozen leading companies would very readily comply with any reasonable request for information. It would be worth something to have a statement of insurance in force on negro risks during each of the last ten years." Stone.
8. Economic conditions of negroes in certain typical localities.

Topics for independent investigations not based on census data.

1. Negro church as a social institution.
2. Negro secret organizations. "The number of such organizations is very great and while their ostensible objects are of benevolent character there is a widespread opinion among southern people that they constitute a most harmful agency. Many conservative men in my section have expressed the conviction to me that it was required of the members of many of them that they possess weapons. I have never taken much stock in this, though I know it to be a fact that the sales of weapons to negroes here have been very heavy during recent years and nearly all negroes belong to these societies... I think they constitute just as great a feature in negro life as does the church and as such are entitled to some degree of attention. Practically all of them are chartered institutions and their number, purposes, etc. can thus be ascertained from the various state officials having jurisdiction over charters. Their membership, financial status, the extent of their benevolences, etc. could be found from their own official statements and reports." Stone.
3. The political life of the negro as affecting his economic condition.

4. State legislation as affecting his economic condition.

5. The attitude of the courts towards his property and personal rights. "I consider the studies of state legislation and of the attitude of the courts - affecting economic condition and personal and property rights - as two of the most important topics in your list. They should be handled by thoroughly competent and impartial men." Stone.

6. Negro ownership of property and payment of taxes in 1900.

7. Negro public opinion as reflected in typical negro newspapers.

8. Present amount of intermixture of blood in the races and the question whether it is increasing or decreasing. "I would suggest that investigation of intermixture be placed under the second class, namely, independent investigation, inasmuch as most of the work already done is very unreliable." Ripley.

9. Carefully guarded apprenticeship laws as a means to industrial education. "Anthing to encourage cooperation between the races and strengthen the feeling of responsibility among the whites for the negroes I think would be beneficial. If negro parents were allowed and encouraged to bind out their children, might not this conduce to industrial education of negroes by whites in the family, and thus rear the coming generation of negroes to greater industrial efficiency and to more cordial relations with the whites?" Willcox.

Topics for investigation based upon actual or prospective publications of the Twelfth Census.

1. Sex distribution of negroes. Du Bois.
2. Age composition of the negro population.
3. The migrations of the negroes as shown by birthplace, and residence statistics.
4. The vital statistics of the negro in our cities.
5. Negro crime as indicated by the prison population.
6. Agriculture among the negroes, including land tenure.
7. Occupation of the negroes.
8. Marital condition of the negroes.
9. Wages and credit, crop lein system. Du Bois.

Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York, April 9, 1902.

Dear Sir:

You will recall that the meeting of our committee held at Washington last December developed the opinion on the part of several that it was highly important to attempt to gather information regarding the degree to which the white and negro races in the United States have interbred, and the proportion of persons of mixed blood among the negroes and the different classes in that race. It was fully recognized that nothing more of a classification than that into persons of apparently pure negro blood, persons of apparently mixed blood, and possibly a third class of indeterminates, could be made, and that even with this simple classification the margin of error must be wide. But even such imperfect information it was felt would be a long step in advance over the ignorance now prevailing.

It was suggested that an investigation confined to certain small selected groups where careful observations and measurements might be made would be within the committee's power to carry out and would at least indicate whether such a line of work on a larger scale would be likely to prove fruitful. We were unable to say whether these methods would greatly aid personal observation in determining admixture of blood.

A few days since I had a talk with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, in which the matter came up. He suggested that I might appear as chairman of the committee before a committee of the Carnegie institution at a meeting to be held April 9 in New York, that the funds of that Institution would not be available until August and that the committee of the Institution would be much more likely to look favorably upon the proposal if some preliminary work had already been done and promising results reached. Professor Ripley had already proposed that our committee apply for a small appropriation for this purpose from the Elizabeth Thompson Science fund. After further correspondence with Professor Ripley, I decided that it would be unwise at present to appear before the committee of the Carnegie Institution and wrote to Colonel Wright a letter, a copy of which is enclosed. Will you please give me at your convenience answers to the following questions.

1. Do you think a careful and experienced observer can divide the negroes into the two classes of persons of pure blood and persons of mixed blood with sufficient accuracy to

give valuable results?

2. Do you think that the accuracy of these results could be materially improved by any methods of precision?

3. If so, what methods do you think should be followed?

4. Would it be practicable to get the method you think should be followed applied at a reasonable cost in a few institutions of various sorts containing large numbers of negroes?

5. Do you desire that our committee should make the effort to obtain an appropriation for such purposes from any fund that may be available, assuming that the investigation can be directed and made by competent and qualified persons?

Yours sincerely,

Walter F. Willcox

C O P Y.

Ithaca, N.Y., April 8, 1902.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright,
Fifth Avenue Hotel,
New York City.

Dear Colonel Wright:

After my recent talk with you I wrote at once to Professor Ripley regarding an anthropological study of the American negro, in the effort to get more light upon the degree of admixture of white blood, and have just heard from him in reply. He is much interested, but owing to the pressure of other work incident to his changing from the Institute of Technology to Harvard, he hesitates to take up the investigation. Under the circumstances it seems to me unwise to accept your suggestion and appear before the committee of the Carnegie Institution to-morrow. I am not willing to take your time until the matter has been reduced to more definite shape and am not yet convinced that fruitful results can be expected. Therefore, I could hardly hope to convince your committee. But I shall give the subject careful attention and hope to find good grounds for accepting the arguments and coming to the point of view of the other members. Meanwhile I shall carry on the discussion with the members of the committee and seek an early opportunity for a personal conference with Ripley. I hope this decision of mine will not compromise our chances for support from the Carnegie Institution if we should later decide to apply for it and especially if we bring with us preliminary results, indicating that the line of investigation is promising.

With cordial thanks for your interest and suggestion, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Walter F. Willcox

Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y., April 12, 1902

Dear Sir:

Replies to the letter of January 8 regarding the work of our committee on the economic condition of the negroes have now been received from each member of the committee. I enclose herewith a revised list of the topics together with extracts from the answers received, explaining the new topics suggested. The list of topics thus formulated may represent the end towards which we should work. Doubtless for some of these topics we can not find persons able and willing to handle them to our satisfaction. It is also likely to be true that in the course of correspondence other topics will be suggested.

Regarding the distribution of topics among the several members of the committee, I am willing, if desired, to assume responsibility for the summary of the dietary studies, for a brief statement regarding the negroes of the West Indies, for the sex distribution and age composition, migrations, marital condition and occupations of the negroes. Dr. Du Bois says that the topics he knows best among those outlined are the educational ~~xxxx~~ status, the conditions of negroes in certain typical localities, the negro church as a social institution, negro suffrage, negro public opinion, and he is willing to attempt such of these as we can not better assign, and as he has time for. Mr. Newcomb volunteers for a paper on agriculture among the negroes including land tenure. A topic omitted by an oversight in the foregoing list is one proposed by Mr. Stone, as follows:

"It is my purpose to make a study of the negro in the alluvial valley of the Mississippi either this year or next, and if it should prove of sufficient value the committee would be welcome to its use, - as one of the local studies. I want to include in this a study of vital statistics in Memphis, as this is a typical 'valley' city."

As these topics should be assigned at once and as the committee can hardly get together for the purpose it seems necessary to assign them by correspondence. For this purpose I make the following suggestions.

1. That each member of the committee report to the chairman the topics in the foregoing list for which he is willing to assume responsibility.

2. Such responsibility should involve an agreement either to prepare a report on the topic accepted or in consultation with the chairman to secure from the best available persons not a member of the committee such a report. I say in consultation with the chairman, ~~xx~~ because it seems to me unwise

for any single member of the committee to be empowered to solicit papers for this report. In all except perfectly obvious cases I should wish to consult with other members of the committee before expressing its endorsement of the name or names suggested, but I think that some discretion in this matter should be left to the chairman.

3. That for the purposes of such correspondence a circular letter be drawn up setting forth the aims and organization of the committee and asking the recipient if he is willing to cooperate with it to the extent of preparing a report on the specified subject.

4. That these letters being letters from the committee should be signed by the chairman and supplied to the members of the committee for use to aid them in securing the cooperation of persons selected by them and approved by the committee.

5. If this suggestion meets approval, that the chairman be empowered to draft such a letter on behalf of the committee.

6. That as soon as the topics have been thus distributed to the several members of the committee the chairman report to such member suggestions regarding persons who may be able and willing to prepare the needed report.

7. I suggest, but with somewhat less confidence, the wisdom of preparing another circular letter setting forth the aims and organization of the committee to be sent to persons who are familiar with the subject and whose suggestions of persons ready to cooperate with us might be found of value. The names of J. L. M. Curry, or H. A. Herbert, or Booker T. Washington, suggest themselves to me as persons of the class to be addressed. If we choose to take this step we might get helpful suggestions, both of names and of topics from persons who would be unable to cooperate with us further.

Yours sincerely,

Walter F. Willcox

1/27/44

[Amer. Econ. Assn.]

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STATISTICS

Ans Feb 7

ITHACA, NEW YORK. Jan. 22, 1903

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor DuBois :

Do you not feel disposed to become a member of the American Economic Association ? If you will allow me I shall be glad to propose your name, and it will be more regular as you have kindly consented to serve on our committee. The annual dues are $3.00 a year.

Perhaps you have noticed that our next meeting will be at New Orleans, and I hope that we can present there a preliminary or partial report from our committee.

Yours cordially

H. T. Hillcoop

1/32/40

I have withdrawn my
membership recently from
nearly all societies on
account of the cost & duties
& dues. Nevertheless if at
any time the committee's
work I shall be glad to
join the Economic Association

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STATISTICS

M.H.G.

ITHACA, NEW YORK,

November 5, 1904.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Professor Du Bois:

I enclose a provisional draft of the report from our Committee on the Economic Position of the Negro. You will see that I have confined myself in this draft, as I did in Census Bulletin No. 8, to the statistical data, in the hope that thereby we might secure a unanimous report. I shall be glad to receive any criticisms of this draft and suggestions for its modification and improvement in any way. If possible, the Committee should present its report at the meeting of the Association in Chicago next month, and, therefore, it is necessary that we should exchange views with as much promptness as possible.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Willcox

(Enclosure)

1135/62

D.H.M.

Dear Mr Walker:

~~I am sorry to disagree very decidedly~~ with some of your conclusions especially that which the chief difficulty in the way is the assumption that Negro servants are not supporting Negro families except in the case of waiters. Certainly ~~this is true~~ true of male servants ~~is not to be trusted~~ & it is not markedly true of female Negro servants particularly in the South. I consequently cannot agree with the interpretation of the ~~Mr~~ census. The proportion of Negro families supported by domestic service is considerably larger than your table indicates I ~~am therefore afraid~~ your assumptions seem fair. My impression is that the true proportion of Negro families supported by agriculture ~~is also~~ less than 73% but more than 58%. & that your chief correction of the census figures is in the transfer of laborers & the agricultural class.

I feel a little uncertain as to the "clergyman" argument but I shall offer no

S—741

M.H.G.

DIVISION OF
REVISION AND RESULTS

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington

WALTER F. WILLCOX
SPECIAL AGENT
119 SOUTH TIOGA STREET
ITHACA
NEW YORK

November 17, 1904.

Dec 1

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Mr. DuBois:

In your letter of November 7th you put your finger on what I think is the weakest part of my draft. At the same time, I think some such assumption must be made if any estimate is to be ventured and that the adjusted figures, notwithstanding their errors, give a truer picture of the actual conditions than we have from the census figures as they stand or from any other source. I have revised the first part of the report in the light of your criticisms and will enclose the first two pages in their revised form.

With reference to the second assumption, it may be said in defence of it that three-fifths of the negro servants of each sex are single or of unknown conjugal condition. Of the females one-fifth are married and one-fifth widowed, while of the males a little over one-third are married and one-twentieth widowed. These proportions seem to me to indicate that only a minority of either sex is supporting a family by their earnings.

With your argument in Census Bulletin 8, that the negro farm property should be valued at $230,000,000, I am unable to agree. I am willing to admit your estimate of $30,000,000 for the farm

property owned by negroes and rented by them either to negroes or to whites, and if this were the only element involved, I would accept your figures, but it seems to be probable, indeed almost certain, that the two factors which I mentioned as tending to reduce this estimate, "(1) the various unknown liabilities against this property against the negroes, (2) the value of live-stock of negro tenants which is owned by white landlords", would much more than offset your addition of $30,000,000.

It seems to me we have too scanty data to warrant my accepting your opinion that the average amount of property held by the 500,000 negro families outside of farmers are better off on the average than the farming class. To be sure we have your conclusions for Philadelphia and perhaps indications for a few other localities, but they seem to me too scattered and, when probed, seem to rest on too imperfect evidence to furnish any clue to the direction or the amount of difference between the average amount of property held by such families and the average amount held by negro farmers.

Yours sincerely,

W. T. Willcox

Special Agent.

(Enclosure)

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STATISTICS

ITHACA, NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1904.

11

Professor W. E. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Mr. Du Bois :

Replying to your letter of December 1st I would be the last to urge you to sign a report with any part of which you disagreed. Of course I should be very glad to modify the parts that you could show me to be wrong, and will be glad to submit a minority report from you if you will consent to prepare one. I shall probably see Mr. Stone in Washington the last of this week, and if you are able to send me your reply at the Cosmos Club so as to reach me there on Saturday it might help me in deciding what course to follow.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Willcox

1135/65

In no case do I desire to suppress a minority report. I cannot of course know any of your assumptions wrong. But I am sure that your calculation of the number of negro families depending on agriculture as their chief means of support is exaggerated, just as the unchanged census figures are too low. So too in the matter of property alike, my conclusion here is not as strong.

(c. 1904]

THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO.

The Special Committee of this Association on the Economic Position of the Negro begs leave to submit the following report:

The committee was constituted in the hope that its members, two of whom were then connected with the Census Bureau, might aid in the presentation or interpretation of the important statistical results of the Twelfth Census bearing upon the economic position of the negro. These results have all been published. The last volume and one of the most important, that on Occupations, appeared during the year just closing. The Census Bureau has also brought together substantially all its information upon the Negro in the United States in a bulletin of more than 300 pages, about one-third of it being explanatory or interpretative text. As three of the five members of your committee assisted in the preparation of that bulletin and as a copy of it has been mailed by the Census Bureau to each member of the Council, it will be treated as a part of this report.

The economic position of the negro is indicated by the occupations followed as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and in obtaining a livelihood the family is a more significant unit than the individual. For this reason an effort has been made by your committee to estimate the approximate number of families mainly supported by each important occupation. In doing so they have hazarded the following assumptions:

1.- That the main income of a negro family is earned mainly by the male member or members at least 16 years of age and that the earnings of children under 16 years of age of either sex and of women are only supplementary. This assumption is admitted to be subject to a wide margin of error. In many a negro family in which one or more female members go out to service but sleep at home and the adult male members work at agriculture or at unskilled or irregular labor, the women earn the main income. In many other such families the men have died or deserted and the women are the only breadwinners. But if there are any men in the family, they usually report some occupation even though a nominal one. Notwishstanding these sources of error the assumption must be nearer the truth than its converse and one of the two must be made if any such estimate as we have attempted is to be ventured. The effect of this error upon the following figures would be to make the estimated numbers too large for families supported by various sorts of unskilled labor of men.

30-4-4

2.- That all male negro servants (excluding waiters) live in the families of their employers, or if living in their own families were the subsidiary rather than the main support of that family.

3.- That all negro males under 16 years of age reporting gainful occupations are members of negro families deriving their main income from some other source than these children.

While I still disagree with many of your conclusions yet I think the disagreement is not perhaps what I am willing to sign the report if the others are

American Economic Association

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14/16

Cambridge, Mass., October 14, 1905.

Dear Mr. Dubois:

The exact date of our session on the Negro question will be December 28 or 29. As provisionally planned, the 29th will be your date, but if for any reason the other date is more convenient for you, let me know at once and I will make a shift.

You may be interested to know that R. C. Bruce of Tuskegee will present a paper, though a brief one, which will be on the program in addition to yours and Stone's. We look forward to a highly interesting session.

Sincerely yours,

F. W. Taussig.

Professor W. E. Dubois.

11/26/45

Dear Prof Dear Taussig
Friday Dec 29 suits me best, as the date for my paper & I shall arrange accordingly.

American Economic Association

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1136/41

Cambridge, Mass., October 21, 1905.

Dear Mr. Dubois:

Some snift has had to be made in the arrangement of the program of the Econo ic Association, and it is desirable that the discussion of the Negro should be set for December 28, instead of December 29, which latter was the date I mentioned to you in my last letter. Pray let me know if there is any obstacle to your being with us on the 28th. If your arrangements should make it impossible for you to come on the 28th, we can still snift this session to the 29th, but the earlier date is ~~all right~~ preferable under our present arrangement.

Very truly yours,

F. W. Taussig

Professor W. E. B. Dubois.

I regret to say that on the strength of your previous letter I made an engagement to speak at Covington Ky. the night of the 27th & would be impossible to get to Baltimore conveniently before the 29th unless for me to depart on getting to Baltimore in time for a meeting the 28th

American Economic Association

5

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Cambridge, Mass., November 7, 1905.

Dear Mr. Dubois:

I have your letter of November 3, and have accordingly arranged that our session on the Negro will come on the date originally stated, namely, December 29. No difficulty of any moment will be caused by the retention of this arrangement. We shall accordingly look forward to hearing from you on the 29th, and I for one shall be very glad of the opportunity of meeting you again after so many years.

Very sincerely yours,

F. W. Taussig

Professor W. E. DuBois.

1/30/39

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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423-425 G ST., N. W.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE EAST 623.

D Washington, D. C., January 5, 1903.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Secretary,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 29th ultimo, with enclosure, is received.

Let me say further, that I have more important work to attend to than correct "copy" for your paper.

Very truly yours,

Samuel Gompers

President,
American Federation of Labor.

VIII

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized at Saratoga, N. Y., September 10, 1884.

President:
HON. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY,
Richmond, Va.

Vice-Presidents:

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Curator of the Historical Collections, National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer:
CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, Ph. D.,
No. 251 Broadway, New York.

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(in addition to the above-named officers)

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CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D.,
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New York City.

DR. G. BROWN GOODE,
Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the National Museum.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C. M. G., LL. D., D. C. L.,
Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons.

1161

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that you have been elected a member of the American Historical Association. If this election is agreeable to you, it will gratify the Executive Council to receive through the Secretary your letter of acceptance. The accompanying constitution states the conditions of membership and the purposes of the Association, which has been incorporated by Act of Congress. The address of the Treasurer is given above.

Respectfully,

H. B. Adams

Secretary of the American Historical Association.

BALTIMORE, MD. November 5, 1891.

To

W.E.B.DuBois, Esq.,

20 Flagg Street,

Cambridge, Massachusetts.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

I.

The name of this Society shall be the American Historical Association.

II.

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

III.

Any person approved by the Executive Council may become a member by paying three dollars; and after the first year may continue a member by paying an annual fee of three dollars. On payment of fifty dollars, any person may become a life-member exempt from fees. Persons not residents in the United States may be elected as honorary members, and be exempt from the payment of fees.

IV.

The officers shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Curator, a Treasurer, and an Executive Council consisting of the foregoing officers and of four other members elected by the Association, with the Ex-Presidents of the Association. These officers shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting of the Association.

V.

The Executive Council shall have charge of the general interests of the Association, including the election of members, the calling of meetings, the selection of papers to be read, and the determination of what papers shall be published.

VI.

This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, notice of such amendment having been given at the previous annual meeting, or the proposed amendment having received the approval of the Executive Council.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William P. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York; their associates and successors, are hereby created in the District of Columbia a body corporate and politic, by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, to adopt a constitution, and to make by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such reports, or such portion thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

Approved, January 4, 1889.

[Amer. Historical Assn.]

11/30/0

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart,

Harvard University,

Cambridge Mass.

My dear Professor Hart:

I want very much to accept your invitation of December 3d, and if I can possibly afford the expense I shall come. I am not, however, sure just now whether I can. I will, however, write you within a week. I thank you very much for the invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

12/6/05

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart,

Harvard University,

Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Professor Hart:

I regret very much to say that I cannot afford the expense of coming north to the Annual meeting of the American Historical Association. I am very sorry for this because of the opportunity to speak on Reconstruction before that audience is one which I highly appreciate and hate to miss, but as I say I will have to give it up.

I thank you very much for the offer.

Very sincerely yours,

[American Historical Assn]

12/17/09

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Professor Hart:

This is to confirm my telegram and say that I have at last arranged to be present at the meeting of the Historical Association Thursday, December 30th, and read a fifteen minutes paper on the "Actual Benefits of Reconstruction."

Very sincerely yours,

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

(Organized in September, 1884. Incorporated by Act of Congress, 1889)

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, *President*, Cambridge, Mass.
FREDERICK J. TURNER, *First Vice-President*, Madison, Wis.
WILLIAM M. SLOANE, *Second Vice-President*, New York
WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary*, Carnegie Institution, Washington
CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer*, New York
CHARLES H. HASKINS, *Secretary of the Council*, Cambridge, Mass.
A. HOWARD CLARK, *Curator*, Smithsonian Institution, Washington

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(In addition to the above-named officers)

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WORTHINGTON C. FORD
WILLIAM MACDONALD

ELECTED
MAX FARRAND
FRANK H. HODDER
EVARTS B. GREENE
CHARLES H. HULL

Office of the President
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.,

Jan 2, 1910

My dear Mr Rives.-

I write you my cheerful greetings - & sadly to catch you. I should like to run the risk of the Am. Hist. Review in advance of the receipt of the manuscript & date. I was present, though my term has expired; and was naturally pleased to see that there had been such flashes (right well & so, as a direct statement of a side of the Centenary next after the end). Prof Deming also had spoken to some of the editors & the papers in high terms.

You must exercise the limits I laid down - but these may help you. Beyond my answer to the letter of Prof Jameson, that you will have to expand

It is about 7000 words; and to append references to your services, so as to make a complete statement and justify in general criticism. He may or may not consider them needed. Salaries he thinks will be paid after on the current rates.

I beg you to name of a former student who showed such ability to handle complicated materials. Your quotation was [illegible] for an address — but might be just right for a printed [illegible]

Truly yours
Albert Bushnell Hart —

1/8/10

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Professor Hart:

I am very sorry that the stupid hotel folk did not tell me of your message. I thank you very much for you kindness for letting me speak in the Historical Association and getting the favor from the Review, which I have, of course, accepted.

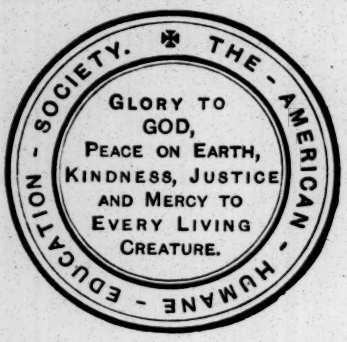
I shall be in Boston January 15th and I think I am free that evening. At any rate, I shall call you up and if you are also free I will come out to call on you.

Very sincerely yours,

[Amer. Humane Educ. Soc.]

The American Humane Education Society

The Massachusetts Society FOR THE Prevention of Cruelty to Animals



Officers of Both Societies:

GEO. T. ANGELL, *President.*
HON. HENRY B. HILL, *Vice President.*
HON. ALBERT E. PILLSBURY, *Counselor.*
GUY RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*
HON. HENRY B. HILL, *Treasurer.*
EBEN. SHUTE, *Assistant Treasurer.*

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1144/53

OFFICES: GODDARD BUILDING,
19 MILK STREET.

Boston, Sept 13th 1907

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dear Sir

Your kind favor of Sept 12th is received. I send You by this mail copies of our July and August papers containing Prize Offers and particulars. All not stated there is left to the judgement of the Contestants.

With kindest wishes

Yours Very Truly

Henry B. Hill V. P.

Corresponding Secretaries,
REV. A. F. BEARD, D.D.
REV. F. P. WOODBURY, D.D.
REV. C. J. RYDER, D.D.
Treasurer,
H. W. HUBBARD.

American Missionary Association,

CONGREGATIONAL ROOMS,
FOURTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 18, 1902. 190

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Prof. DuBois:

Your admirable article in the September "Atlantic" is a contribution along the right line of great value. I beg to express my great appreciation of it and thank you for it.

As Editor of the various publications of the American Missionary Association, I should like to ask if you would kindly allow me to publish this as a leaflet. I think we could make arrangements with the "Atlantic" if you are willing. It is a superb argument in favor of broad education and much needed at this time. Can we not make such an arrangement? If so I should like very much your photograph that I may have a plate made of it and issue it in connection with the article. Of course, we would give the "Atlantic" credit.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

C. J. Ryder,

27-31-17

Return to
W. E. B. DUBOIS,
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,
ATLANTA, GA.

[Amer. Missionary Assn]

Corresponding Secretaries,
REV. A. F. BEARD, D.D.
REV. F. P. WOODBURY, D.D.
REV. C. J. RYDER, D.D.
Treasurer,
H. W. HUBBARD.

American Missionary Association,

CONGREGATIONAL ROOMS,
FOURTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 26th, 1903/90

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, GA.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

I find your letter of October 23rd on my desk this morning.

No, I was not aware that Pickens was suing "The Guardian" for libel and I thank you for informing me. I have written him at once the strongest letter possible for me to write to show him his mistake and urging him to withdraw from any such action which can only place him in a very unenviable position, and which if successful could only be injurious to him. I have told him plainly that there is a feeling among those who care nothing about the Negro nor about him nor the American Missionary Association, that he is going back upon his race and that his regard for his future usefulness should prevent any such misapprehension getting abroad. I did not tell him where I got my information, but said I supposed if he were taking legal action some one must necessarily be behind him and I begged him not to be a cat's paw for anybody. Unless he is headstrong, I think he will heed my letter.

Thanking you for the information, and for all that you are doing for the uplifting of your people and for the was in which you are doing it, I am,

Yours very sincerely, A. F. Beard

Corresponding Secretaries,
REV. A. F. BEARD, D.D.
REV. F. P. WOODBURY, D.D.
REV. C. J. RYDER, D.D.
Treasurer,
H. W. HUBBARD.

American Missionary Association,

CONGREGATIONAL ROOMS,
FOURTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK.

New York, October 31, 1903 1900

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

41-150-54

My dear Prof. DuBois:

I have your favor of October 23rd concerning William Pickens and his ~~libel~~ libel suit and thank you for your interest in the matter. I have talked it over with Dr. Beard and he tells me, what doubtless he has also written you, that Mr. Pickens had no communication with Mr. Booker Washington before undertaking the suit, and that since that time Mr. Washington has attempted to dissuade him from the prosecution of the suit. This I understand is what Mr. Pickens has said to Dr. Beard. I am glad to be able to give you this information for I agree with you that the action is an unfortunate one. We will do all we can here to ~~quiet~~ guide the matter rightly, but I am very glad to assure you that Mr. Pickens has not been made the tool of any designing party.

Thank you for your congratulations. I am,

With high regard, Very sincerely yours,

Jas. H. Hoopes

American Missionary Association,

A. F. BEARD, D.D., *Honorary Secretary and Editor.*
J. W. COOPER, D.D.
F. P. WOODBURY, D.D. } *Corresponding Secretaries.*
C. J. RYDER, D.D.
H. W. HUBBARD, *Treasurer.*

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 3622 18TH STREET.

New York, November 2, 1904. *190*

5

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Prof. DuBois:

Your favor of October 27th is received. I beg to express the high appreciation of the Executive Committee and officers of the A. M. A. for the splendid services which you rendered at the Annual Meeting in Des Moines.

Yours sincerely,

C. J. Ryder.

Enclosed is a receipt for the check and Nov 2. & also a revised copy of my mss. read in Des Moines, which I wish you would use in case you find the check.

1135141

American Missionary Association.

A. F. BEARD, D.D., *Honorary Secretary and Editor.*
J. W. COOPER, D.D. } *Corresponding Secretaries.*
C. J. RYDER, D.D. }
H. W. HUBBARD, *Treasurer.*

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 3622 GRAMERCY.

Personal

New York, February 23rd *190* 6

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir:

In your paper you kindly speak appreciatively of the A. M. A., and we on our part have had high appreciation, not alone of Dr. Du Bois personally but of his work for the race whose interest and welfare it has been our privilege to be identified. We have never questioned the accuracy of his statements and we need not say that we have been in deepest sympathy with his appeals for justice to the race and for the truest human brotherhood. We extremely regret now to take exception to his statements.

We are moved to do this in view of a letter that has been written, directed to you, to be published by us as an open letter, a purely voluntary testimony neither solicited by us nor prompted by anyone else, but simply by a motive to have the facts accurately stated. We do not propose to use this letter, but it has occurred to me personally that it is due to you and perhaps to the A. M. A., for me to quote from it. He says: "I am a member of the sophomore class and was in the thickest of the fight, so you see, the whole affair is to me as clear as crystal".

"The fact is, the man who is engaged as assistant in agriculture lives in a little cottage, built near the hennery far out beyond our college barn. The little cottage has only four rooms, one of which is a storeroom and could not be used. There remain three rooms, a kitchen, a bedroom and a sittingroom. There was positively no room for others in any case. The man, however, never

asked the question with whom he was to live and no student knew his wishes one way or the other, or his views. Therefore the supposed facts stated by Dr. Du Bois has no base. He never refused to live with the students." He adds, quoting you, "to a treatment of black students in their class work on the farm, not as gentlemen but as an inferior class, evidenced by calling them by their first names and by other unpleasant actions." "Now, judge for yourself. On the 15th of January Mr. Parks moved into the cottage about 10 or 11 in the morning. He did not know our names nor we his. This was Monday. Tuesday morning before school we called a strike. What time did he have to learn the first names of those who had never met him, or what chance did we give him for pleasant or unpleasant actions? "

1/4/15 wire from Hackley case

"We thought he represented the treatment that our fathers received from overseers in by-gone days and therefore we took the plunge. We did not know any more about the man than you did. But few of us had ever seen him. Every student on the campus deeply regrets that there has been such misunderstanding. The one who gave you his hypothesis, wrote you on his return not to publish what he had given you."

The letter from which I have quoted takes for other insinuations which are equally unfounded. My respect for you is such that I think I am doing what one gentleman ought to another, to set you right in this matter, believing that you not only wish to be accurate but that you wish to be fair.

You may be sure that the A. M. A. has no sympathy with any "New Dispensation". Pres. Nyce is as true as steel in his sympathy for the people to whom he has given himself, and in his regard for genuine human brotherhood. To represent anything else is to wrong

him. When the great Congregational Convention was held in Atlanta a year or so ago, Pres. Nyce was appointed one of the speakers, but absolutely refused to attend the convention because the colored people were ignored in that convention and were not invited.

I write this to you as a personal letter, in the most friendly way.

Yours sincerely,

A. J. Beard

1142/6

American Missionary Association.

A. F. Beard, D.D., *Honorary Secretary and Editor.*
J. W. Cooper, D.D. } *Corresponding*
C. J. Ryder, D.D. } *Secretaries.*
H. W. Hubbard, *Treasurer.*

287 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Telephone, 3622 Gramercy.

New York, Dec 13 1909

Dear Dr Du Bois,

In the N.Y. Times of yesterday I read your admirable article on the Evolution of the Negro People in the U.S. since 1859.

I want to re-publish it in the American Missionary. May I have your permission and could I get the photograph of the electroplate that accompanies the article—or the electroplate?

I see that Booker Washington says 20 000 churches & you 35,000. He says 500,000,000 worth of property & you

you borrowed. I always go by your figures.

If you have not seen the book "A Crusade & Brotherhood" I shall be glad to send one for the Atlanta Library

With high esteem, Yours truly

A. H. Beard

[American Missionary Assn.]

12/15/09

Dr. A. F. Beard
387 4th Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Beard:

I should be glad to have you republish the Times article. I presume their consent could be easily gotten.

I am sending you herewith under another cover, the photograph asked for.

My statement about the 35,000 churches is correct according to the statistics of 1906 United States Census which Mr. Washington had not seen. The matter of property is a mere estimate on the part of both of us.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,

77TH STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

12/7

96-4-12

My dear sir:

Upon my return I find a letter from you, asking for a list of the best works on Negro anthropology and ethnology. The fact is that the literature upon this subject is very incomplete and unsatisfactory. The best brief article, with which I am acquainted will be found in the History of Mankind, by Ratzel. There is a small book by Deniker on the Races of Man, Scribners. In the foot notes to the discussion of Africa, you will find references to all the important literature of the subject, and while this book is brief, it is in some respects a digest of our present knowledge. I am sure that if I gave you a list of titles it would be a reproduction of the bibliography in this work.

Order

Hoping you may find this satisfactory, I am

Very truly yours,

Clark Wissler

Acting Curator.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Third Annual Meeting
of the
American Negro Academy
will be held in the
Lincoln Memorial Church, 11th and R Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.,
Wednesday and Thursday, December 27th and 28th, 1899.

...PROGRAM...

Wednesday, 10 A. M.—Session called to order. Minutes of last meeting and of Executive Committee read. Reports of Secretary and Treasurer. Routine and New business.

2 P. M.—PAPER: Higher Education; Its Relation to the Future of the Negro. Mr. W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce University, Ohio.
PAPER: Epidemic Manias with Reference to the Southern Situation. Mr. Peter H. Clark, Sumner High School, St. Louis, Mo.

7:30 P. M.—ANNUAL ADDRESS: The Present Outlook for the Dark Races of Mankind. President W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta University, Ga.

Thursday, 10 A. M.—PAPER: The Ministry in Civil Affairs; Its Duty and Opportunities. Rev. Levi J. Coppin, Philadelphia, Pa.

7:30 P. M.—PAPER: America; The Modern Type of Democracy. Mr. W. T. S. Jackson, Washington, D. C.
PAPER: Right on the Scaffold; or the Martyrs of 1822. Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Boston, Mass.

☞The public invited to all but the business meetings.

J. W. CROMWELL, *Secretary.*

Boles

1 – 1

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6 – 1

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
American Negro Academy.
WILL BE HELD AT THE
METROPOLITAN A. M. E. CHURCH
M St. Bet. 15th and 16th Sts., N. W.
Tuesday, Dec., 29, 1903,
PROGRAM:

10:30 A. M. Academy called to order. Minutes of last meeting. Reports of Secretary and Treasurer. Routine and New business. Election of officers.

2:30 P. M. Paper "The Light of the Last 40 years." Mr Charles C. Cook of Howard University.

8:00 P. M. Paper, "Sir Samuel W. Lewis, His Character and Profession," Mr. John H. Smyth, Negro Reformatory, Hanover, Va.

Paper, "Industrial Competition and the Right to Vote," Hon. Archibald H. Grimke, Boston, Mass.

Discussion will follow these papers.

☞THE PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

J. W. CROMWELL, Corresponding Secretary.

But 32.32-33.79

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Negro Academy
WILL BE HELD IN THE
Lincoln Memorial Temple, 11th and R Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.,
Monday and Tuesday, December 29th and 30th, 1902.
General Subject: Religion and the Negro.

...PROGRAM...

Monday: 10 A. M.—Session called to order. Minutes of last meeting and Executive Committee read. Reports of Secretary and Treasurer. Routine and new business.

2 P. M.—ADDRESS: "Contemporary Evolution of the Negro," Rev. Thomas G. Harper, M. A., London, England.

7:30 P. M.—President's Address, W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta University.
"Is the Negro Church Fulfilling its Mission?" Alex. Walters, Jersey City, N. J.
"The Genesis of the Negro Church." Benjamin T. Tanner, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuesday: 10 A. M.—"The Defects of the Negro Church." Orishatukeh Faduma, Troy, North Carolina.
A Historical and Psychological Account of the Genesis and Development of the Negro's Religion." W. H. Ferris, Tower Hill Institute, R. I.

7:30 P. M.—"The Necessity of Higher Training for the Negro Ministry." T. G. Steward, U. S. A.
"The Institutional Church and the Negro." Matthew Anderson, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Public invited to all but the Business Meetings.

J. W. CROMWELL, Corresponding Secretary.

But 32.32-33.79

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF

THE AMERICAN NEGRO ACADEMY

WILL BE HELD

Thursday and Friday, March 2d and 3d, 1905,

LINCOLN MEMORIAL TEMPLE,

13th and R Sts. N. W.

GENERAL SUBJECT:

"THE NEGRO AND THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE."

Thursday, 2 P. M.—Business Meeting: Minutes of last meeting and Executive Committee. Reports. Routine and new business.

7:30 P. M.—Address of the President, A. H. GRIMKE. Subject: Meaning and Need of the Movement to Reduce Southern Representation.

Friday, 11 A. M.—Migration and Distribution of the Negro Population as Effecting Negro Suffrage Conditions. MR. KELLY MILLER.

2 P. M.—The Potentiality of the Negro Vote in the North and West. MR. JOHN L. LOVE.

The Negro Vote in the States of the revised Constitutions. MR. C. C. COOK.

7:30 P. M.—Negro Suffrage in the States whose Constitutions have not been specifically revised. MR. JOHN HOPE.

☞The public invited to all but the Business Meeting.

J. W. CROMWELL,
Corresponding Secretary.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WASHINGTON, D.C. REC'D FEB 13 12-M 1903

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Pd 32.32-3.76

Wm. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Ph.D.
Atlanta University,
Atlanta Georgia

[Amer. Negro Academy]

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Negro Academy

WILL BE HELD AT THE

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, (MAIN BUILDING)

Monday and Tuesday, December 30th and 31st, 1907

General Subject: Physical Aspect of the Negro in America

1/44/12

.....Program.....

Monday: 2 P. M.—Session called to order. Minutes of last meeting and of Executive Committee read. Reports of Secretary and Treasurer. Routine and new business.

7:30 P. M.—ANNUAL ADDRESS of the President, Archibald H. Grimke, of Boston. Mass. Physical Characteristics of the Native of the West Coast of Africa," J. E. Aggrey, Livingstone University.

Tuesday: 2 P. M.—"Susceptibility of the Negro to Certain Diseases in Virginia," Dr. Joseph J. France, of Portsmouth, Va.

7:30 P. M.—"The Insane among the Negroes in Massachusetts, their Ratio to the Population, and discharges and forms of Insanity of those admitted to public institutions," S. C. Fuller, Pathologist of the Hospital for the Insane, Westboro, Mass.

The Public Invited to All but the Business Meetings.

J. W. CROMWELL, Corresponding Secretary

[American Negro Academy 1909]

Wash. D.C. Dec. 11, 190

Dear Dr Du Bois;

Acting on your acquiescence made some months since though personally and confidentially, I have prepared the program for the Annual Meeting of the Academy which will be Dec 28th 29 at our customary place of meeting and assigned you Wednesday 29th. Your subject is "The Social Status of the Negro in the South". A correspondent who secured reports from last year in the Balt. American Star of this city, Afro American Ledger and other papers and who undertakes this year to get our proceedings published the week of the meeting all over the country, presumably on the Afro Amer. page of the Amer. Associated Press wishes for extracts and photos. to be used in connection with this article. Kindly send me an outline of the subject from your view point without delay so that I can have it on his hand by Saturday. 18th inst.

I remember your statement respecting expense. I think I can secure you one fare

from friends here I have not yet undertaken the matter. Will you agree I come bonded I can give you assurance on this point? At any rate prepare the papers.

Yours &c,

D. C. Murrell.

I have recently heard of J. Carmichael Smith of Sierra Leone and had the pleasure of looking over several letters written by him — one to you on your proposed African Encyclopedia. He is very much, very much a man. His correspondence is now in my hand.

[Amer. Negro Academy]

Washington D. C.,
Dec. 20, 1909.

Dear Dr. Du Bois;

I am delighted that you have decided to come. I can give you any place on the program which will suit your convenience. Before the receipt of your program a few days have got together and it will not be necessary for you to pay your traveling expenses entirely out of your pocket. In a few hours we had more than half of this amount asked pledged. If you say so Tuesday night will give you in all probability the best audience. The compliments of the season!

Very truly yours
J. E. Bruce

The American Negro Series

1 vol. — 1. The Negro in History (anthology) — Miller

2 vol. — 2. The Economics of Negro Slavery. (Statistics) — Du Bois

3. Negro Insurrections. (chronology) — Wright.

— 4. The Negro Abolitionists — Miller

5. Toussaint the Savior. (comparative chronology) — A. Grimké

— 6. The Negro in Reconstruction (comparative chron.) — C.C. Cook

— 7. The Black Soldier (chron. & stat.) — Steward

— 8 Great Men of Negro Blood. (chron. & mod. bibl.) — Miss Baldwin.

— 9. The Black Laws (texts) — Richards

— 10. The Rise of the Freedman (statistics) — Du Bois

— 11. Negro Art and Literature (bibl.) — C.W. Chestnut.

— 12. The Pan-Negro Movement (chron.) — Blyden.

— 13. The Negro Church (statistics) — A. Grimké

— 14. The Negro in Latin America (stat. & chron.) — A. Firmin.

— 15. Negro Education (statistics) — G.N. Grisham.

With Illustrations, summaries, & Bibliographies

33-2-77

Edited by
W.E. Burghardt Du Bois

Published for
The American Negro Academy
by
Macmillan and Company.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,

Department of Economics and History.

W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS.

ATLANTA, GA., ... 190

~~Political & Civic Disabilities~~

Negro manhood

Negro as an industrial factor

As others see us

Southerner's view

N. " " view

African & Aryan

List Proposed & Miller

Negro in Work — Miller

Economics of Slavery — DeBois

? Negro Inventors — Wright

Black abolitionists — Grimke

Negro in Reconstruction — Cromwell ?

Black Soldier — Steward

Great men &c — ? C.C. Cook

Black Bars — Richards

Rise of Freedmen — DeBois

N. Education — Miller

N. art & lit — Chestnut

N in [illegible] annex — Nixon ?

[illegible] Negroes + Asylum

ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE SOCIETY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY

THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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F. M. DAVENPORT, HAMILTON COLLEGE
D. COLLIN WELLS, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

October 24, 1906.

Prof. W. E. B. Dubois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Professor:-

A very large percentage of the teachers of Sociology in the colleges and universities of the United States have already become members of the American Sociological Society founded last December at Baltimore. This organization, as you are aware, was founded principally for the purpose of bringing together the teachers of sociology and allied subjects throughout the country. It was felt that such a bringing together would not only exalt sociology in the eyes of the general public, but would prove extremely beneficial both to sociologists and to sociology.

Our ambition, however, is to include among our members practically all of the teachers of this subject throughout the United States, and likewise those who are impressed with the importance of the sociological point of view in allied branches of knowledge,- such as Economics, History, etc. May I therefore urge you to join the society before our annual meeting in December at Providence, R.I.? Persons who join the Society now will be registered as members up to the end of 1907.

Very sincerely yours,

C. W. A. Veditz

Referred to Mr Ware

THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PRESIDENT:
LESTER F. WARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
WILLIAM G. SUMNER, YALE UNIVERSITY
FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
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C. W. A. VEDITZ, GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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ALBION W. SMALL, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
S. M. LINDSAY, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

October 4, 1907.

Dr. Wm. E. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The second winter meeting of the American Sociological Society is to take place at Madison, Wisconsin, during Xmas week, in conjunction with the American Economic Association, the American Historical Society, and the Political Science Association. We have decided to devote our entire meeting to the general subject of Social Conflict, and one session will be devoted to the question---

IS RACE FRICTION IN THE SOUTH GROWING AND INEVITABLE?

The main paper on this subject, not to exceed 30 minutes, will be presented by A. H. Stone, and I am requested by the program committee to invite you to attend the meeting and to participate in the discussion of this question. The other persons who have been invited to participate are Professors Willcox, of Cornell, Weatherly of Indiana, Aldrich of Tulane, and Dr. Chancellor of Washington, D.C. To the invitation on behalf of the committee I would like to add my own personal request that you be with us. The new Society desires but one thing: the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth.

Very sincerely yours,

C. W. A. Veditz

AMERICAN TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITION
IN
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

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ERNST J. LEDERLE

TREASURER
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105 EAST 22D STREET

FOR THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

HERMANN M. BIGGS, M.D. JOHN S. FULTON, M.D.
IRVING FISHER HENRY BARTON JACOBS, M.D.
ARNOLD C. KLEBS, M.D.

FOR THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

EDWARD T. DEVINE E. G. JANEWAY, M.D.
J. H. HUDDLESTON, M.D. S. A. KNOPF, M.D.
ERNST J. LEDERLE

November 23rd, 1905.

2/21

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Altanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of November 20th and note the date of your annual meeting, May 29th, and the fact that you would like to raise about $100.00 beside the funds already in hand. You may rest assured that I will do what I can to assist you and hope that you will write to me again in February or March with regard to the Exhibition. I will keep the matter in mind and try to arrange to have material sent to you.

Yours very truly,

Livingston Farrand

Secretary.

1/31/17

Dear Sir

In accordance with your kind favor of — I am writing you again in regard to a Tuberculosis exhibit at A.U. on May during our Negro Conference. I should very much like to have a tuberculosis exhibit. We could read scores of Colored physicians and nurses & a great many other ~~many other~~ lectures to the public. What arrangements can we make? I have been invited to the Workers Conference by Mr. Baldwin & regret very much my inability to attend

1/52/12

Open Daily 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Special Addresses at 4:00 and 8:00 p. m.

American Tuberculosis Exhibition

CONDUCTED BY THE

National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis

JANUARY 11 to 24, 1908.
Fourth Avenue and Chestnut Street,
Louisville, Ky.

E. G. ROUTZAHN, Director.

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
Kentucky Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

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MEDICAL SOCIETIES
Dr. Sydney J. Meyers

SPEAKERS
Dr. W. F. Boggess

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. Chas. P. Weaver

JEWISH WOMEN'S SOCIETIES
Mrs. E. H. Wehle

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS
A. T. MacDonald

PUBLICITY
Louis Dittmar

DEMONSTRATORS
Dr. J. R. Morrison

Y. M. C. A.
W. I. McNair

PROTESTANT CHURCHES
Dr. W. F. Irwin

CATHOLIC CHURCHES
Rev. Chas. P. Raffo

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS
Robt. E. Woods

LAWYERS
Robt. W. Bingham

SCHOOLS
Dr. Geo. F. Simpson

CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
Dr. T. H. Baker

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
Dr. Wm. Bailey

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS
Dr. J. M. Mathews

PRINTING
Chas. P. Weaver

MANUFACTURERS
E. A. Quarles

AUDITING
W. S. Parker

SPECIAL EVENTS
Geo. H. Wilson

CITY ADMINISTRATOR
Paul Burlingame

INSTALLATION
J. C. Murphy

REAL ESTATE MEN
C. J. Meddis

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS
Randolph H. Blaine

LOCAL EXHIBITS
Bernard Flexner

Mch 18 1908.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

Many thanks for your note of December 18th with information regarding the Niagara Movement. I will be glad to receive any later information.

Can you give me the address of your representative in Temessee, or can you suggest that he call upon me with reference to such co-operation as may be possible in connection with the exhibition we will hold in this city and the later exhibits in other cities of the state.

Yours very truly,

AMERICAN TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITION

E. G. Routzahn
Director.

March-April 1908
E. G. Routzahn
American Tuberculosis Exhibition
Watkin's Institute
Nashville, Tennessee

1/57/64

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Mar. 27, 1908.

Mr. E. G. Routzahn,

Nashville, Tenn.

My Dear Sir:-

The secretary of the Niaraga Movement for Tennessee is Mr. Richard Hill, 433 Cedar St., and also Mr. Sutton E. Griggs , an influential Baptist clergyman of Nashville is a member of the Movement and interested in it. I think that those men could be of use to you and I am writing them both.

Very sincerely yours,

P. S. Would it be possible for us to have ~~an account of~~ this exhibition/or any part of it. here at the Atlanta University Conference, which takes place, Wednesday May 26, 1908? Miss Jane Addams will be one of the speakers.

1527 11

Open Daily 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Telephone Main 1313 Special Addresses at 4 and 8 p. m.

American Tuberculosis Exhibition

CONDUCTED BY THE

National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis

MARCH 30 to APRIL 11

Watkins Institute, Church St. and Sixth Ave.

Nashville, Tennessee E. G. ROUTZAHN, Director.

Under Auspices of the
NASHVILLE ANTI-CONSUMPTION LEAGUE

W. C. Collier, President.
M. B. Morton, Vice President.
Chas. H. Eastman, Secretary.
Robert L. Burch, Treasurer.

April 3rd 1908.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have heard from Mr. Hill and hope that he may help things along some. I doubt very much indeed if the Exhibition could be in place at Atlanta at the time you mention. However, I am sending your letter to Dr. Livingston Farrand, who has charge of the arrangements. I am not sure as to the itinerancy, but there is a possibility that we could have a speaker present at the conference, possibly with lantern slides provided you would have a stereopticon. In that case we could have several conferences with minsters, teachers and other special groups.

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITION

E. G. Routzahn

Director.

1/5/62

[Amer. T.B. Exhibition]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

April 7, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Routzahn:-

I am writing Mr. Hill again urging him to co-operate with you. We have a stereoptican here and would be very glad to have a lecturer and to arrange special conferences. I tink think that the work ought to be done with the colored people, and I have urged this upon Mr. Farrand before. Kindly let me hear from you at your leisure.

Very sincerely yours,

1528

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American Tuberculosis Exhibition

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Watkins Institute, Church St. and Sixth Ave.

Nashville, Tennessee

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Under Auspices of the
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W. C. Collier, President.
M. B. Morton, Vice President.
Chas. H. Eastman, Secretary.
Robert L. Burch, Treasurer.

April 8th 1908.

Dr. W. E. B DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I will try to arrange matters as soon as the remainder of our itinerary is known somewhat more definitely. I shall want to be at the Atlanta meeting.

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITION

E. G. Routzahn

Director.

45/63

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

April 16, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Routzahn:-

I don't think I have told you that we are to have Jane Addams here at our Conference in May. The date of the Conference is Tuesday, May 26th. Just as soon as you can, let us know whether or not you can be here and help us in this conference, I shall be glad to hear as it will be of great advantage in arranging a program and attracting an audience.

Very sincerely yours,

1527

Open Daily 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Special Addresses at 4 and 8 P. M.

American Tuberculosis Exhibition

CONDUCTED BY THE

National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis

Wednesday, May 20, to Saturday, May 30, 1908

Temporary Headquarters: 717 First National Bank Building.

Birmingham, Alabama

E. G. ROUTZAHN, Director

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
JEFFERSON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY
and the COMMERCIAL CLUB OF BIRMINGHAM

COMMITTEE

B. L. WYMAN, M. D., *Chairman*
STERLING A. WOOD, *Vice Chairman*
JOB GOIN, *Treasurer*
RICHARD F. JOHNSTON, *Secretary*
J. H. PHILLIPS
WALTER MOORE

"ALL ALABAMA CAMPAIGN"
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

May 1o, 1908

My dear Dr DuBois

I now think that I can be with you May 26 if it is not too late to combine TB with your program. Can you have the stereopticon? Will there be time for a stereopticon address, say at night, for the general audience, and a conference session during the day when methods of co-operation can be discussed? I really do not know who you will have or just what you are coming together for.

Very truly yours

E G Routzahn

"TUBERCULOSIS (CONSUMPTION) IS THE GREATEST SINGLE CAUSE OF DEATH IN ALABAMA"
"TUBERCULOSIS IS COMMUNICABLE—PREVENTABLE—CURABLE"

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

May 14, 1908.

Mr. E. G. Routzahn,

Montgomery , Ala.

My Dear Mr. Routzahn:-

I am delighted to know that you can be with us May 26th. I have put you down in the morning for a general talk on Tuberculosis to about three hundred or perhaps three hundred and fifty students, with perhaps a few outsiders. I shall try also to arrange a stereopticon talk a little later in the day to a smaller audience, I am not sure about that. The evening is going to be taken up by Miss Jane Addams so that I cannot arrange for a talk then. I hope however to make the other arrangements as I

1/5/66

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Mr. Routzahn #2.

have said. We have a stereopticon here. I shall write you further concerning the program.

Very sincerely yours,

1/5/61

[Amer. Tuberculosis Exhib.]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

May 21, 1908.

Dear Mr. Routzahn:-

As I have written I have arranged for a talk by you to 300 students and teachers Tuesday morning, May 26 at 10 A. M. At 11:30 A.M. the same day I will arrange for a stereopticon exhibit before 100 normal students- girls and women- who will become public school teachers next year or later. We have a regular projection lantern with oxy-hydrogen lamp. If these two arrangements suit you will you wire me immediately on receipt of this?

Very sincerely yours,

1529

Open Daily 10 a.m. to 10 p m. Bell Pone 2356 Peoples 7 Special Addresses at 4 and 8 p.m.

American Tuberculosis Exhibiton

CONDUCTED BY THE

National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis

Wednesday, May 20, to Monday, June 1, 1908

323 TWENTIETH STREET AND FOURTH AVE.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA. E. G. ROUTZAHN, Director

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
JEFFERSON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY
AND THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF BIRMINGHAM

COMMITTEE
B. L. WYMAN, M. D., *Chairman*
STERLING A. WOOD, *Vice-chairman*
JOB GOING, *Treasurer*
RICHARD F. JOHNSON, *Secretary*
J. H. PHILLIPS
WALTER MOORE

"ALL ALABAMA CAMPAIGN"

May 25th 1908.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois,

Atlanta, University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I most sincerely regret any disapointment which I may cause you, and I do regtet for myself the loss of the opportunity offered by you, but conditions here are eminently different from what I expected that they would be by this time. Birmingham has a great record for hustling, but that hustling has not largely touched their planning for the Tuberculosis Exhibition. In a great many respects they have not done their committee work nearly as well as in some other places which were not so proud of themselves. Hence it is that I am just now trying to get some things done which ought to have been done days and days ago. Then to the development of matters has been such that the plans for "Negro Day" simply demands my presence here. It ought not to have been neccessary and would not have been neccessary if the folks on the ground had done what I reasonably expected them to do, but I simply have to fact the situation as it developes, and now at this late hour, after hoping against hope I find that I simply must do the unfair thing to you and refuse to take the train tonight which would bring me to Atlanta in time for the

Open Daily 10 a.m. to 10 p m. 1/52/10 Bell Pone 2356 Peoples 7 Special Addresses at 4 and 8 p.m.

American Tuberculosis Exhibiton

CONDUCTED BY THE

National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis

Wednesday, May 20, to Monday, June 1, 1908

323 TWENTIETH STREET AND FOURTH AVE.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA. E. G. ROUTZAHN, Director

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
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J. H. PHILLIPS
WALTER MOORE

"ALL ALABAMA CAMPAIGN"

morning session.

Believe me when I express my sincere personal regret for this failure. I do not like to be in the position of failing to meet an engagement, and I did want to meet your people and see something of your work. If I may suggest it, I am quite sure that this can work out next winter, even though it cannot be accepted as a substitute for what we were planning at this time.

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITION

E G Routzahn

Director.

American Unitarian Association
25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Rev. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, D.D., ... President
Rev. CHARLES E. ST. JOHN, ... Secretary
Mr. FRANCIS H. LINCOLN, ... Treasurer

Mr. C. L. STEBBINS, . . . Publication Agent

March 30, 1905.

Dear Sir,-

Mr. Edwin D. Mead has suggested to us the desirability of issuing in book form the six lectures recently given in Boston on "Higher Institutions for Negro Education in the South". The obvious desirability of making available this excellent material in permanent form at once appealed to us and this letter is, therefore, to request the contribution of your manuscript in fulfilment of this publication purpose. Of course the offer of your manuscript can be made dependent upon the consent of the other five lecturers to contribute their own portions of the material.

Mr. Mead had the impression that your manuscript was already written out, so that I presume, if that is the case, it will require little trouble on your part to make such verbal changes as will fit it for a chapter in a book, instead of its retaining, for instance, the particular opening which it might have as an address.

We should like to spread throughout the country adequate knowledge of the history and work of these six great southern institutions for the advancement of the negro and this one volume could in convenient compass give concise and definite information that would not otherwise be available. We trust, therefore, that you will heartily enter into our plan for the book and will put into our hands the manuscript of your lecture on Atlanta University. We shall get some man of national prominence, like Mr. Ogden or Mr. Mead, to write an introduction.

Trusting to have an early and favorable reply, believe me,

Yours very truly,

B. L. Stebbins

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

1137/12

My Dear Em:

I should be glad to contribute my
paper on A. V. delivered at Old South
for publication along with the other addresses.
In hand from. When do you want the Ms.?

American Unitarian Association
25 BEACON STREET
BOSTON
MASS.

PUBLICATION
DEPARTMENT

C. L. STEBBINS
Publication Agent

April 15, 1905.

Dear Sir,-

17

All of the lecturers in the Old South course have now been favorably heard from and I should like to begin the manufacture of the proposed volume as soon as possible. If you will kindly send in your manuscript at your early convenience I shall be obliged.

Again thanking you cordially for your cooperation, believe me,

Yours very truly,

C. L. Stebbins

Professor W. E. DuBois,
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

I shall have the Mss. of my A.U. speech in your hands by April 24.

American Unitarian Association
25 BEACON STREET
BOSTON
MASS.

1/20

PUBLICATION
DEPARTMENT

C. L. STEBBINS
Publication Agent

May 16, 1905.

Dear Sir,-

Through the kindness of the President of your University, I had handed to me yesterday your manuscript on Atlanta University, to form a chapter in the forthcoming book. It is longer than any of the other papers sent me and I fear I may need to take advantage of your suggestion of cutting down somewhat pages 20-26. However, all the chapters do not need to be of exactly the same length, although I can tell more definitely about the necessity of cutting, if it needs to be done, when I have galley proof. The galleys will be sent you as soon as received from the printer with any suggestions as to shortening that may be found necessary. After material has been carefully prepared I always hesitate to ask the author to abridge it in any way and I shall not do so unless its length seems to overbalance the other chapters.

1/3719

With renewed thanks for your cooperation in the publication of this volume, believe me, for the Association,

Yours very sincerely,

C. L. Stebbins

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga,

I am sorry you had to wait so long for my chapter. I forgot that I had to submit it to one president first.

It will be quite simple to cut it down to the length of the other chapters.

American Unitarian Association
25 BEACON STREET
BOSTON
MASS.

PUBLICATION
DEPARTMENT

C. L. STEBBINS
Publication Agent

July 8, 1905.

Dear Sir,-

The following titles are suggested as suitable for the forthcoming book and I should like your judgment as to which seems the more desirable.

The Aspirations of a Race.

From Servitude to Service.

The Rise of a Subject Race.

Negro Education in the South.

The Education of the Negro.

It seems to me that the two latter, although sufficiently descriptive, are entirely too prosaic. For my part, I think the title of a book has much to do with a possible purchaser's first impression and on that account I recommend something that has a touch of the poetic in order to make its proper appeal. To my mind either the second or third title in the above list would be best. But I wish very much to have your own judgment in the matter. I am asking the opinion also of the other contributors to the volume.

Sincerely yours,

C. L. Stebbins

Prof. W. E. Burghart DuBois,
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

American Unitarian Association
25 BEACON STREET
BOSTON
MASS

PUBLICATION
DEPARTMENT

C. L. STEBBINS
Publication Agent

11/21

November 2, 1905.

Dear Mr. DuBois,-

I am sending you today by prepaid express, with the compliments of the Association, six copies of FROM SERVITUDE TO SERVICE with the sincere hope that the book will in every way meet with your approval. I hope for the sake of further public enlightenment on this great question of education in the South that the book may have a considerable sale.

Cordially yours,

C L Stebbins

1127/7

I beg to acknowledge the
receipt by me copies of
Mrs Semmes & Semmes 97
makes in attachment

[Fragment]

MONROVIA,
LIBERIA,
WEST AFRICA.

Liberia

CABLE ADDRESS
LIBERDOWN,
A B C FIFTH EDITION

AMERICO-LIBERIAN INDUSTRIAL CO.

90-96 WALL STREET

NEW YORK

New York, May 25th, 1908.

Prof. W.E.B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

In the year 1906 the Liberian Government granted a concession to a party of English gentlemen. This concession covered important rights in the republic, and if same had been honestly operated in the country, it would have conferred many benefits upon the little State. As it would seem, however, the English Company has become a tool of the British Foreign Office, whose apparent ambition is to see Liberia's independence at an end. It is not necessary to mention more than three reasons why Great Britain, as well as France, have this desire.

1. Liberia as an independent negro State is an open door for the American Negro whose presence in West Africa is discouraged by the commercial nations of Europe.

2. Liberia's strategetical position in relation to the West Coast of Africa is commanding and any strong naval power controlling the territory would dominate the whole coast.

3. Europeans engaged in exploiting West Africa are opposed to the Negro, or his descendants, ever becoming more than "hewers of wood and drawers of water".

Anyone familiar with contemporaneous West African history must be aware of the truth of these statements, therefore in this instance it is not necessary for us to advance evidence to prove them true. Liberia is unfortunate in that its present civilized

population is more or less of a decadant type, (the natural result of segregation) in no sense capable of contending against the forces that are actively at work to destroy the independance of their State.

The character of the Government is supposed to be Republican, while in truth it is purely and simply Oligarchal.

The constitution of the "Republic" of Liberia says."The powers of the Government shall be divided into three district departments- the Legislature, the Executive, and the Judicial, and no person belonging to one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers belonging to the others. This is explicit enough, nevertheless, the Executive, while apparently observing the letter of the law, has managed to evade conforming to its spirit . The Liberian Judiciary is appointed or is pulled at the will of the Executive, a legislature peopirated by the Executive's agents, and elected by the illegal use of money surreptitiously extracted by the Executive from the Public Treasury, consequently these departments of the Liberian Government are but the Executive's tools. The opportunities for Liberians to earn bread and butter in commercial & agriculture undertakings are nil, and, as there are no other labour employing industries of any kind operating in the country, the mass of people are compelled to look to the Government for subsistence. Thus the people are political slaves, rendering it easy for an unscrupulous Executive, to establish itself at the head of a despotic Oligarchy.

If one is to judge the wish of this Government by its policy, it would seem that it is not averse to the State, in some way, or another, becoming an appanage of Great Britain, but the American Negro could not afford this sacrifice for which he, in a large sense would be held responsible.

The present civlized population of Liberia is about 16,000 souls. The death rate is as much in excess of the birth rate as 5 is greater than 3. There are no immigrants going into the country nor is the State being absorbed to make up for this loss. The country is in debt to Great Britain. With these facts before you, you can easily arrive at how long Liberia can remain an independant State under the present conditions. The only hope of preserving the independance of Liberia is through the introduction of new blood into the country, and certain American business gentlemen being made aware of this fact, formed on sound business lines, the Americo-Liberian Industrial Company for that purpose. One part of this Company's plan is to colonize desirable American negros on the Company's land in Liberia, along lines as follows:

COLONIZING COMPANY'S LAND

1st. Select land as table for farms, clear and prepare said lands for cultivation, sell parcels of same in 20 acre lots to Colonists, and take payment for said land thus sold by instalments.

2nd. Pay out money or goods for the following purposes.
(a) Pay passage of Colonists from place of embarkment in the United States to Company's land in Liberia.
(b) Erect log or other kind of houses for use of Colonists.
(c) Provide Colonists with provisions, furniture, seed, tools, &c
(d) Provide Colonists with ploughs, draught animals, &c on hire.
(e) Effect assurances on the lives of Colonists, or other settlers on the Company's land, to secure to the Company the repayment of all advances made to or outlays made on behalf of, or for Colonists, or settlers.
(f) Purchase produce, &c from Colonists or others.
(g) Establish and carry on stores for the sale of and purchase of produce, and general trading.

Twenty (20) acres of land would be sold to the head of each family of Colonists, comprising a husband, wife and two children at $1.00 per acre, to be repaid with any other advances made with 6% interest, in instalments in five years.

The advances to be made on account of each family of Colonists for passage money, provisions, seeds, implements, erecting houses, &c should not exceed $500.00.

The head of each family of Colonists settling on Company's land should berequired to pay 6% interest on the money advanced on his account, and a small payment for life insurance.

The head of each family of Colonists settling on Company's land should be required to buy at least 20 Colonists shares at $1.00 each. These Colonists shares should not be transferable except from one Colonist to another until after ten years from the date when the shares were issued by the Company.

The dividends paid on Colonists shares should be pro-rata with whatever dividends from time to time be paid on the ordinary shares of the Company.

Agricultural laborers and their families should be selected for colonizing on Company's land, also a limited number of artizans and mechanics.

The scheme of colonizing is but one feature of this Company's general scheme for developing the resources of Liberia. It embodies a hard wood industry, rubber and other plantations, trading, &c. &c., the object being to give prosperity to Liberia, and reward the Capital invested therein.-thus-

ON ANY $ IN FIRST YEARS.

Net Profits	Redemption Account.	Addition to working Cap.	Surplus.	6% Int. on Ord. Shares	Dividends. Shareholders
$2,003,77	100,00	85,56	50,000	19,42	761,69

With this commendable object in view, the Company petitioned the Liberian Government to enter into a working agreement with it. This petition was accepted by the President, and, by his recommendation, the Liberian Legislature passed an act which, approved by the President of Liberia on Jan. 9th, 1906, became a law.

The first and second sections of this act read as follows.

"That the President of the Republic of Liberia be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into and execute for, and on behalf of the Republic of Liberia an agreement with the American-Liberian Industrial Company.

"That the terms, considerations, obligations, provisions, set out in the agreement hereby authorized to be entered into and executed by the President of Liberia, shall be exactly the terms, considerations, obligations, provisions, as are embodied with the constitution, laws and other contracts of the Republic

As will be seen, the President had no discretion in this matter but was merely a ministerial officer to put into effect the intention of the Legislature as expressed in the Act.

Pursuant to the terms of the Act, this Company requested the President to sign the agreement as directed. The President, however, for reason which he does not disclose, chose to disobey this law, by refusing to sign. Papers, letters, Etc. relating to the unjust action of the President are on file at this office, subject to your inspection. The refusal of the President to execute the agreement is an undefensible breach of contract on the part of the Liberian Government, which, if not remedied will render it impossible for the Company to carry out its plan in Liberia, with the consequence that the country must die of inanition and fall into the hands of Great Britain and France.

To set before you all the evidence in this matter would necessitate our asking you to read a most voluminous document which we are not prepared to do, but should you see fit to visit us, we would be glad to have you examine the evidence at our office. It proves the absolute truth of our statement regarding Liberia's sad condition, and also shows the unfair treatment its President has handed out to American citizens willing to invest money in the country, inject new blood into its exhausted veins, and develop its great natural resources for the benefit of all parties concerned.

You will observe that the wording of the Act of Legislature establishes contractual relations between Liberia and this Company. This is the opinion not only of this Company's lawyers,

[G.W. Andrews, 1903]

Oct 23

Dear Dr Andrews:-

I want to ask you to use your influence with William Pickens now @ Yale. There is a colored Baptist in Boston bitterly opposed to Mr Washington & his editors are friends of mine. They are too radical to suit me but they are honest & self-sacrificing. They endorsed Pickens' Yale speech very severely. Lately Pickens has been to see Mr. W. & there is no doubt that W has furnished P. money & one the Boston editors for which P is a dependent. Matter & Pickens is undoubtedly being used as a catspaw by Washington. I wish both for Pickens' sake & the sake of the Baptist that he and could be watched. I am writing to

Drs Corbett Board & I should be
glad of your influence also.
With kind regards to you & Mrs.
A

Departments of Study.

Theological,
College,
College Preparatory,
Normal,
Grammar and Lower Grades,
Music.

Rev. G. W. ANDREWS, D. D., Acting President.

E. C. SILSBY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Industries.

Agriculture,
Mechanical Drawing,
Carpentry,
Cooking and Housekeeping,
Forging,
Nurse Training,
Printing,
Sewing.

TALLADEGA COLLEGE,

Under the Auspices of the American Missionary Association,
Fourth Avenue and Twenty-Second Street, New York.

Corresponding Secretaries: Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D.; Rev. F. P. Woodbury, D. D.; Rev. C. J. Ryder, D. D.
Treasurer: H. W. Hubbard, Esq.

In Reply to Yours of _____

TALLADEGA, ALA. Oct. 26, 1903.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,—

I have your letter of request, Oct. 23, and will write to Pickens today. There is another party to the wrong whom I am now permitted to name. No matter how great the grievance of Pickens, I deeply regret his bringing suit. If the whole affair is made public it will do great harm all around. My interest in it is also personal, as truly as yours, and I share fully with you the desire to have the suit dropped. Can you suggest any way by which this can be done without compromising Pickens? He of course feels that he has a duty to do in view of the wrong.

Cordially,

G. W. Andrews.

(Dictated.)

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Treasurer: H. W. Hubbard, Esq.

In Reply to Yours of _____ Talladega, Ala. Nov. 2, 1903.

Nov. 3

1/28/08

Dear Dr. Du Bois, —

I have a long confidential letter from Pickens, and I write just to say, what you may already know, that Pickens has not yet brought suit, but has only stated his case to the Grand Jury which has found a true bill against parties that maligned him. And further, that Mr. Washington has not been the adviser of Mr. Pickens, and has no connection with the case. I may be permitted to say to you, confidentially, that since the editors were mistaken in what they published about Mr. Pickens, it will be no dishonor to them to retract their statements. If this is done fully and fairly, I think it will satisfy Mr. Pickens. Any honorable gentleman would be glad to retract rather than persist in a wrong, — an unquestioned wrong if the Grand Jury is correct in its bill.

Most cordially and faithfully yours,

G. W. Andrews.

Dear Dr. Andrews:

I see an apology in the last Guardian
about the Pickens case. The situation is peculiar:
in my opinion the criticism of Pickens was entirely
just, for his speeches have been very unfortunate.
But the innuendo & calling of names was of course
ungentlemanly & worthy of resentment. How did
it happen tho' that Mr. P. disregarded it for six
months & then only pressed the matter & hired
one of the costliest law firms in Boston at a
moment when Mr. Washington was particularly
interested? There are other facts that I know of
which I am afraid cannot be easily explained.
Still the main matter is to stop a silly fight
among educated men for the delectation of our
enemies. If tho there is any possible way of
making Mr. Pickens defend his case like a
man instead of continually abusing it I should
be very glad. I thank you for your good offices.

1/52/13

J. O. ANDREWS
ATTORNEY AT LAW

PRACTICES IN ALL COURTS
STATE AND FEDERAL

OFFICE OF

JUDGE OF COUNTY COURT

SISSETON, S. D. Sept 12 1905

Dr Dubois

Atlanta Ga

I have noticed your name connected
during recent years in connection with
the Negro problem, hence my reason for addressing
you, I have been gathering some material bearing
on this very important subject such as U.S.
census, statistics industries etc, I have no
particulars however as to cruelties inflicted
on the Negroes by the White Mob and otherwise
Senator Tillman said in a speech made not here
some month, since

That most of the Negro women were taken
for nothing a greater proportion of prostitutes
according to population than other people
especially than the White

A much higher percent of criminals than
the White both statements might be
true and yet the people be making good
progress Still I would like to know
how much difference there is

1/52/14

J. O. ANDREWS
ATTORNEY AT LAW

PRACTICES IN ALL COURTS
STATE AND FEDERAL

OFFICE OF

JUDGE OF COUNTY COURT

SISSETON, S. D. ..... 190....

Could you send me the Jurisdiction of the Port Texas negro burning tragedy
Have you at hand in pamphlet form
copy of your own address on this
subject, I frequently speak in public and
desire all the information I can get
Yours truly
J O Andrews

The Anti-Imperialist League

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21-5-05

20 Central St., Boston Oct. 25, 1907

W. B. Du Bois, Esq.,

Dear Sir:

Mr. Storey has referred your letter to me. It is impossible to enlarge the Mt. Dajo picture without destroying its clearness. It may interest you to know that General Wood saw that the photographer had taken a picture of this awful scene and asked to see the negative which, strangely enough, (!) he dropped and let break while handing it back to the photographer who fortunately had, unknown to General Wood, another negative from which this picture was taken.

I am your obedient servant,

Erving Winslow

Secretary.

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[illegible] 102

[Appeal to Reason?]

March 29th, 1907.

The statement sent out by the Jamestown Exposition management that I am preparing an exhibit for Jamestown or intend to is an impudent lie, and quite in keeping with this whole shameful and discredited enterprise.

W. E. B. DuBOIS

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE SPACE ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR POSTMARK.

POSTAL CARD.

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

Appeal To Reason,
Girard,
Kan.

49-12-101

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., April 8, 1907.

Editor of the APPEAL TO REASON

My dear Sir:-

My reasons for opposing the Jamestown Exposition are two-fold. In the first place, I do not like the treatment that they are going to accord Negroes. The Negroes are to be separate in practically all things and are to be treated as a separate caste and to that I am opposed. If the separartion were voluntary on the part of the colored people that would be a different thing but for them to accept Jim-Crowism and then work to make the Exposition a success is a thing in which I do not believe. Then too, I am opposed to the Exposition because it represents so distinctly the military and naval spirit, the idea of force and war, the things of which we ought to be thoroughly ashamed in the twentieth century.

Very sincerely yours,

1/57/21

(2)

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1/52/15

FIRE PROOF EUROPLAN

The Piedmont

HARVEY & WOOD
LESSEES

Atlanta, Ga.

30 April 1908

Dear Sir

I beg to hand you an introduction with which I have been favored by Mr Stannard Baker. I am staying in Atlanta until tomorrow (Friday) evening. May I ask when it would be convenient for you that I should call up on you? — and where?

Yours faithfully

William Archer

[Arkansas Educ. Dept]

STATE OF Department of Education

J.J. DOYNE, Superintendent
F.W. MILLER, Deputy
MISS MATTIE WILLIAMS, Clerk.

Little Rock,

April 30, 1902.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of April 28, permit me to state that we have no normal schools in Arkansas in which instruction is given for the training of either white or colored teachers in kindergarten work. Industrial training has been introduced into two or three of the city schools, and at the normal school for colored teachers at Pine Bluff, there has been a systematic training for several years.

Very truly,

J. J. Doyne.

State Superintendent.

1/27/20

[Arnett]

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March 26th 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Sir :-

Your letter of recent date was duly received and carefully considered. In reply to the same I have to say;-

I have in my library everything pertaining to a complete history of the A. M. E. Church, including general and special minutes, the history of the church by Payne, one by Handy and the manuscript for a complete history to be published at an early date. Also budgets, yearbooks and special correspondence; in short all that one could need to learn the complete history of our church. All of these books and records may be used by you at any time you visit my library and as often as you please to doso.

I extend to you herewith a cordial invitation to come and make yourself at home in the use of these records, it affords me a pleasure to be able to contribute to your successful work.

The Bishops Council of the A. M. E. Church appointed delegates to the Atlant Conference as follows, Bishop B. W. Arnett, Wilberforce Ohio, Bishop Abraham Grant, Indianapolis Ind., and Bishop Evans Tyree, Nashville Tenn.

I hope that I shall be able to attend the conference and shall try to so do. Thanking you for your kind invitation and your friendly assurances of a cordial welcome,

I am yours for God and the Race,

B. W. Arnett

Wilberforce O.,
Dec 3, 1909

Received of W. E. B. Du Bois
fifty and no/100 dollars ($50.00)
payment in full for books
delivered to him from the
late Bishop Arnett's Library.

Mary L. Arnett.

1751

Democracy
Women
Races
Wealth

Defends on C.
Responsibility
Debt.

38 Howell, St.,
Atlanta, Ga.,
Dec, 12, 1907.

Mr. Cornelius D. DuBois,
c/o Outlook Club,
Montclair, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I am interested in the DuBois Genealogy, as the family is connected with me. Can you tell me of a Cornelius DuBois and Dr. James DuBois, cousins, of New York or Poughkeepsie, who together with a family of Gilberts ~~own~~ owned plantations in the Bahama Islands about 1800 or 1810? James DuBois, I believe died of apoplexy some time between 1810 and 1820. Any information you could give me would be appreciated. I may be wrong as to the "surname "James" and as to the"Bahama "Islands- it was some of the West Indies.

Very sincerely yours.
E. H. Arnold.

Dear Will.
Can you throw any light-
I know nothing.
Cornelius Du Bois

Dear Cornelius
I am sorry, but- I cannot
help E. H. Arnold — Yours-
William A. DuBois

Essex. N.Y. Dec 18. 1907.

My dear Mr. Arnold.

I have yours of the twelfth inst.

I am sorry, my dear Sir, that I cannot give you effectual help in your genealogical researches. I have'nt access now to my old records.

You ask about "Cornelius Du Bois of Poughkeepsie" My Father's brother Robert was his Father. He was Treasurer of Vassar Col at one time

E. N. Arnold Esq

33-3-77

One of his Sons had long litiga-
tion (1883).
- tion, with the Chilian Government
in relation to R.R. destruction - as
the destruction of private property.
I dont know what was the outcome.
Our Government was mixed up with
it. and so was the Peruvian Gov't.
From which I infer that he had
large pecuniary interests in South
America. - With kind regards
I am Sincerely Yrs.

Geo. W. DuBois

OFFICE OF THE
NEW PALTZ INDEPENDENT
RALPH LEFEVRE, Editor and Proprietor.

32-3-74

New Paltz, N. Y., Dec 26 1907

Mr. E. H. Armen

Dear Sir:

If you could give me further information I could perhaps help you.

Could this be of a later date than being a Revolutionary origin of Longyhuisen?

I have looked over the Dutch Reformed book valuable - finding anything that answers your question. Have only Walker letters

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47 WILLIAM STREET,

33-3-93

New York, January 17th, 1908.

C.D.D.B...

E .H. Arnold, Esq.,
38 Howell Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

I have delayed answering your letter of December 12th hoping to be able to obtain some information as to the Cornelius DuBois and James DuBois that you mention, but I am sorry to say that I have brought nothing to light.

Personally I am a descendant of Jacques DuBois who, together with his cousin, Pierre DuBois, came to this country about 1674 and settled in New Paltz, but in that first generation left New Paltz and came down to New York City. The name Cornelius runs through both branches of the family.

I have sent your letter to a cousin somewhat better posted on the family history than I am, and if he is in a position to give you information you will doubtless hear from him direct.

Regretting my inability to serve you, I am,

Yours very truly,

Cornelius D. Du Bois

Berwyn, Pa.
Dec. 13, 1904.

21-4-76

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Professor DuBois,

Lately I have read and
and have been greatly interested
in your book, "The Souls of Black
Folk".

I have thought that perhaps
you would pardon the liberty
I take in writing and would be
willing to aid me in the solution

to make the girl realize that she has a work to do in this world and some effort made to inspire her — to give her an ideal to work for.

Will you be so very kind as to send me a catalog of your University and tell me what chance there is for a poor girl to be educated in any of your institutions?

If Atlanta offers no scholarships — do you know of any in any other institution for your people?

I know that your time must be fully occupied and I hesitate to ask for your consideration of this matter, but I feel that it is useless to talk to this girl in general terms. I must have something to show her of what others of her people are doing.

Thanking you for the view your book has given me, I am,

Sincerely yours —

Margaretta A. Rucker

Berwyn, Pa.
Jan. 1, 1906.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

1/27/06

My dear Professor Du Bois,

Your letter of the 23rd was received also the catalog. I thank you for both.

I appreciate your offer to write to the girl of whom I spoke. I feel that some steering means

of a difficult problem in my school work.

In our high school we have a colored girl, seemingly bright and capable who is doing practically nothing with her work because she is out of school so much of the time.

In talking with her the other day I found that she is in a hopeless frame of mind — feeling that her effort at gaining an education is useless. To use her own words — "I shall never have a chance to use my knowledge."

I feel that something must be done

must be used to rouse her out of the state of indifference she has settled into. I feel sure, also, that once aroused she will do something worth while.

I shall be greatly indebted to you for the letter you suggest. Her name and address are—

Vernalia Farcira,
Berwyn,
Pennsylvania.

I shall be glad to inform you of the progress in Vernalia's case.

Thanking you again, Dan,

Yours truly,

Margaretta Atkinson

[c1903?] [ATLANTA - CARNEGIE LIB] [1902]

Petition of Negroes to use the Carnegie Library.

Gentlemen:-

We are a committee come to ask that you do justice to the black people of Atlanta by giving them free library privileges that you purpose giving the whites. Every argument which can be adduced to show the need of libraries for whites applies with redoubled force to the Negroes; more than any other part of the population they need instruction, inspiration and proper diversion; they need to be lured from the temptations of the streets, and saved from evil influences, and they need a growing acquaintance with what the best of the world's souls have thought and said.

It seems hardly necessary in the 20th century to argue before men like you on the necessity and propriety of placing the best means of human uplifting into the hands of the poorest, the lowest and the blackest. You know even better than we that in all things that degrade and drag down there is little argument as to the color-line in Atlanta: that facilities for drinking, gambling and carousing are as wide open for black boys as for whites and that while the city has not room in her school houses for half the black children entitled to sit there, she has plenty of room for them in her jails.

If Atlanta wishes her colored children to grow up into law-abiding and self-respecting men and women she must do something to counteract the influences for evil which surround black boys and girls, by influences for good.

Beneath the larger argument of philanthropy and right rests an argu-

ment of sheer justice and legality. What right has the city of Atlanta to take money raised from the taxes of black and white and apply it solely to the benefit of the Negroes? or to take the money raised by all and apply its income to any exclusive part, nationality, sex or color?

43-3-237

Or, again if library benefits are to be shared only in proportion to the taxes paid by a race, why not, further, in proportion to taxes paid by individuals - and at this rate why call it a "public" library at all; since the rich and not the poor, the strong and not the weak; whites and not blacks are to enjoy its benefits.

It hardly seems necessary to pursue the argument further. The spirit of this gift to the city was not the spirit of caste or exclusion but rather catholic spirit which recognizes no artific ial differences of rank or birth or race but seeks to give to all men the freeest chance to make the most of themselves. It is our sincere hope that this city will prove itself broad enough and just enough to administer this trust in the true spirit in which it was given.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA.

ANNE WALLACE, LIBRARIAN.

Nov 11

Nov. 9th, 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBose,

c/o Atlanta University.

My dear Doctor:-

Dr. Sale advised me that you will be glad to present to the Carnegie Library, with your compliments, a copy of your book, entitled, "The Soul of the Black Folks." I beg leave to state we shall be most happy to receive same, and am,

Yours most sincerely,

1/28/82

Dear Sir:

I am sorry for mine copies
of the book & will be glad to donate
one to the Library when they come.

POSTAL CARD - ONE CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1903

C

THIS SIDE IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Atlanta University

Atlanta

Ga

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The Trustees have received one copy of "The souls of black folk"

A Gift to the Library,

for which they return a grateful acknowledgment.

Anne Wallace
Librarian.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 24 1903

per MW

John Hope,
President.

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society.

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Oct. 5, 1909.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear DuBois:-

I received your letter from Evanston and should like very much to see you about that matter as soon as convenient for you. If you could come by here to-morrow afternoon, we might take a walk together and talk it over. If such will be convenient for you, let me know ~~telephone me some-time in the forenoon~~. With very kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

10/12/00

Mr. JOhn Hope,-
Atlanta Baptist College,

1/54/28

My dear Mr. Hope:

I am sending the following suggestions to you Mr. Ware and Dr. Palmer, namely: instead of having aheolored city hospital on Mitchell St. and another at Atlanta Baptist College and eventually a third at Atlanta University would it not be wise to have one for the three proposed situated half way between Atlanta University and Atlanta Baptist College? And could not these two institutions and the city unite in this?

Very sincerely yours,

John Hope,
President.

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society.

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Oct. 15, 1909.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear DuBois:-

I received your letter suggesting a hospital and find the plan very attractive with many possibilities of good. There are some things in the way of immediate consummation, but I see nothing insurmountable. I am hoping that you, Messrs. Ware and Palmer and I may give the project a fair and thorough consideration when you and Mr. Ware return to Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

1/25/27

12/17 0

President John Hope,

Atlanta Baptist College,

My dear Mr. Hope:

The following recitation periods I shall be absent from Atlanta University:

December 28, 10:25 - 11:15.
" 29, " "
" 30, 9:45 - 10:25, 10:25 - 11:15.
" 31, 10:25 - 11:15.
January 13, 9:35 - 10:25, 10:25 - 11:15.
" 14, 10:25 - 11:15.
" 17 " " , 11:15 - 12:00.
February 21 " " " "
" 22, 10:25 - 11:15.
" 23, " "
" 24, 9:35 - 10:25, 10:25 - 11:15.
" 25, 10:25 - 11:15, 11:15 - 12:00
" 28, " " .
March, 1, " "
" 2, " "

This will make an opportunity for a set of 21 lectures. As Mr. Ware has intimated to you, I should like to exchange with one or more of your professors. He to give twenty-one lectures here and I to give twenty-one in return at Atlanta Baptist College. The

12/17/09

President Hope. #2.

class here to whom he would lecture has two courses: one in General Economics and the other in Modern History. Any subject connected even remotely with General History and Economics or the ethics of history, etc., would be suitable. Kindly let me know if such arrangements can be made.

I am much chagrined over your failure to be admitted last Saturday to our exercises. I feel it was largely my fault and I hope such a thing will never occur again.

Very sincerely yours,

1/54/2c

John Hope,
President.

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society.

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Dec. 18, 1909.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, Ph.D.,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter giving date of lectures that our faculty might cover was received this morning and I shall talk to our men about it perhaps to-night but certainly not later than Monday. I say perhaps to-night because two live away from the campus and may not find it convenient to come. I should like to be of some service to you myself but my time usually is taken up and my arrangements are sometimes broken into. Moreover I shall have to begin soon after Christmas to raise money for the college, a rather large sum, and that will keep me away from the city most of the time, so that I am out of the question.

Seeing that you feel chagrined at my not going into the exercises makes me regret that I told you. My principal reason for telling you was not that I wanted you to know that I was not admitted, but that I wanted you to know that I had accepted your invitation. If you expect to go away as early as Tuesday of next week I wish you would call me up over the telephone as soon as you get this letter and let me know. If you cannot reach me at West 6 J. you will be absolutely sure of doing so by trying West 848 J.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

[Atlanta Baptist College]

12/18/09

President John Hope,

Atlanta Baptist College.

My dear Hope:

The Honorable E. Dana Durand, Director of the United Census, will speak in the Atlanta University chapel Monday, December 20th, at 8:00 P.M. He wishes to speak to as large number of upper-grade students as possible concerning the coming census and methods by which they can help to insure an accuracy of Negro returns. I hope you can have a large number of your upper classmen come over to hear him. Mr. Ware is writing you also.

Very sincerely yours,

John Hope,
President.

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society.

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Dec. 21, 1909.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

(154/22)

My dear DuBois:-

I am absolutely discouraged at my inability to keep engagements. A case in point, last night just as I was starting over to the University I received a telephone message from Dr. Sale to come at once to his home and talk over with an architect from New York some plans that had to be looked after at once, so that I had to forgo the pleasure and profit of hearing Mr. Durand, to say nothing of not coming as I promised to do.

Sincerely yours,

P.S. I can see your absent Jones' scheme almost anywhere and place.

John Hope.
President.

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society.

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Feb. 16, 1910.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear DuBois:-

I am glad to hear from Brawley that you and he have arranged the exchange of lectures satisfactorily. I hope and believe this is the beginning of new and larger things in an educational way among our Colored institutions. Wishing you success and pleasure on your trip, I am,

Sincerely yours,

John Hope.

John Hope,
President.

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society.

1/56/79

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. March 20, 1910.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I shall probably be away for at least two weeks in April. Mr. Brawley tells me that the first period in the morning from 8-8:45 would be most convenient for you. I should be glad for you to use that period if it suits you best. However, I think you would have a larger number of our college students to hear you if your lecture came in the afternoon. I shall leave it with you and Mr. Brawley to arrange the time and shall ask him to confer with you. If the second and third

John Hope.
President.

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society.

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE,

2. ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

1/5680

weeks do not suit you, I would be glad to make arrangement for some other dates.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

John Hope.
President.

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society.

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. March 28, 1910.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

We would prefer your course of lectures on the "Negro in American History." I believe that I can say with considerable assurance that I shall be away from Atlanta from April 10th through April 23rd, and should like to have your lectures come within those two weeks. If this does not fit in with your plan, I should be glad to give you other dates.

If you should like to have us do any printing for you please

John Hope.
President.

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society.

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE,

2. ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

1/56/78

let me know and I will be glad to have it done. With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

4/1/10

President John Hope,

Atlanta Baptist College,

Atlanta, Ga.

11/32/76

My dear Mr. Hope:

If it is agreeable to you I shall deliver at Atlant Baptist College seven lectures on the History of the Negro in Africa and America on the 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19 and 20th of April at eight A.M. I will send my syllabus soon.

I am very sorry that you cannot be at the May conference.

Very sincerely yours,

John Hope,
President.

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society.

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. April 21, 1910.

1/56/71

When Mr Ware
Read & return

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I wish not only to express my thanks for your lectures to our school, but also to tell you that I feel a down-right enthusiasm over the beginning that our two schools made this year and hope that, now that we have made a start and have some slight idea of what can be accomplished, the two schools may next year do larger things. I mean at least this, that next year we may offer some exchange of courses, not simply an exchange of half dozen or so lectures. If, however, we cannot do more than we have done this year, I should like to do next year

John Hope,
President.

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society.

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

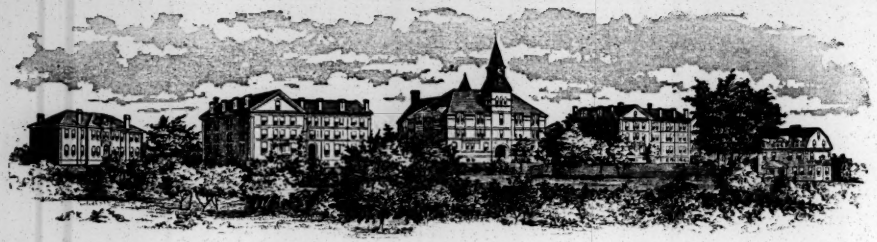
1/5/25

at least as much as we have done this year.

I am glad to note in your letter that I received this morning that you have enjoyed your work with our students. Your marks indicate a good deal more discrimination than I would expect to find in a teacher of your great years and long service. I am glad to see indications of growth notwithstanding your advanced age. Perhaps it will be several years yet before you will have to drink the deadly potion prescribed for men with limpy arteries.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,

ATLANTA, GA.

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Summer Address:

Intervale, N. H.

In reply to yours of

Aug. 30, 1902.

21-4-24

My dear Dr Du Bois:

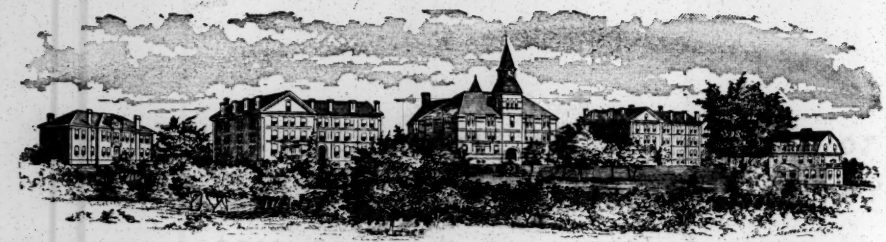
I have just finished reading with intense delight your article in the September Atlantic. I cannot rest till I write and thank you for it---thank you with all my heart. It makes me feel about ten years younger, and I shall find in its thoughts and phrases a new source of strength in presenting our cause this winter. The article ought to have a much wider reading than it will get in the Atlantic's pages. I am going to write to Mr. Garrison to see if we cannot have a reprint of it in pamphlet form that we can distribute by the thousand. Perhaps Fisk or the A.M.A. would like to co-operate. Would it be well, or not, to have a cover with opportunity for each school to advertise itself in its own edition? A few things in the article will draw southern if not northern fire. Can you make any other suggestion

as to the best way to use the article?
Yours very sincerely,

Horace Dunstan.

Possibly it would appeal most to those who need it most if it were sent out without any reference to a particular organization or school.

Another plan would be to get the Atlantic to permit us to set up and print an abridgment of the article, containing its most salient and effective points.



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,

ATLANTA, GA.

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,

Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of

June 21, 1902.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am glad to inform you that your request for an appropriation of $100 toward the Sociological Laboratory has been granted. I hope you will get donations from friends to add to the fund, as you ~~hope~~ plan to do.

You will be very sorry to learn that Mr. Bradford has felt compelled, for business and family reasons, to resign from our Board of Trustees. It is a great loss to us.

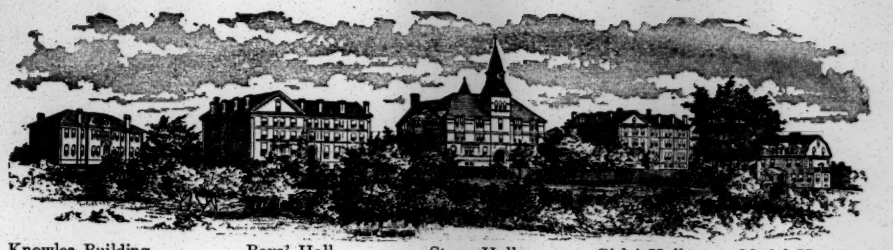
Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead

Over.

P. S. We shall try to arrange for the stenographer. I am not sure that it will not be better to get some one who can be on the grounds all the time and ready to serve us whenever wanted. But please let me know what you hear from Mrs. Hunton.

[Atlanta U.]



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,

ATLANTA, GA.

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,

Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of 11 (first letter). New York, Nov. 18, 1902.

My dear Dr. Adams:

I like Dr. Du Bois's proposed leaflet or circular very much. My first thought was that it would have more dignity and be more likely to win the money that it pleads for if it were issued as a Conference circular, the same size as the Conference reports, and perhaps given a number in the series of Atlanta University publications. I judge that it would not fill more than six or seven pages in that form and perhaps that is rather short to make a pamphlet of, while in leaflet form it would fill about sixteen pages. In leaflet form some postage could be saved as it would be put into letters and so given a wider circulation. I am in considerable doubt which would be better, and am inclined to leave it to you and Dr. Du Bois to decide. If I incline either way, I think it is to the leaflet.

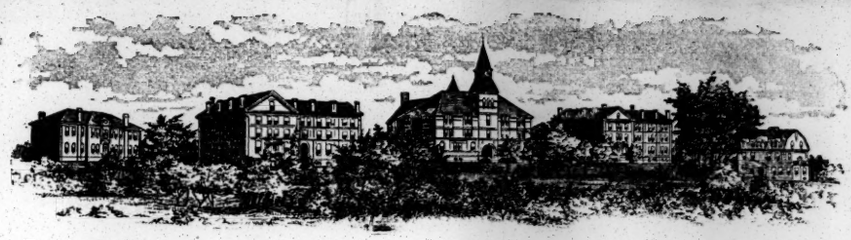
I wish the first paragraph might be altered somewhat. Does Tuskegee limit its subjects more than we do, or is it the range of subjects that is referred to? As I understand it, Tuskegee has limited its subjects almost entirely to the life and work of the rural Negroes, but in each Conference it takes up quite a number of the phases of that life and work and substantially the same ones year after year. It was this restriction to rural Negroes that first led me to think of a series of Conferences for the consideration of the life and work of the city Negroes, and, as you know, we at first called our Conference a "City Problem Conference", though it has since, very wisely, enlarged its scope to take in the whole field of Negro life and work, while still retaining its method of limiting its discussion each year to one specific topic and preparing for it with careful scientific investigation.

Did Tuskegee start its Conferences before Hampton had any? If we differentiate the Tuskegee Conferences from ours, should we not do the same with those of Hampton? Would it be better, perhaps, to say nothing about the Conferences of these other schools and simply claim what we justly can for our own? I am not sure.

In referring to the Conference idea going back to the 18th Century, would it not be well to satisfy curiosity a little by a brief reference to one or more dates and places on which the statement is founded?

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,
ATLANTA, GA.
REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,
Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of 29th ult. Jan. 12, 1903.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

As no way to use you on such short notice occurred to me, I did not wire you to remain north.

I was glad to get the table of contents of the Artisan Report and am eager to see the report itself. It will be all right to charge 50¢ for it.

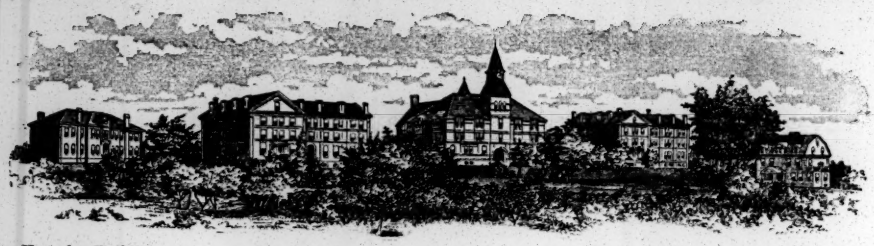
I want to tell you how much I enjoyed your address here the other night. The comprehensiveness of its treatment and the high note of duty which it struck made it very forcible, and I am sure it must do good. I spoke of it to Mr. Clement, editor of the Transcript, and he was anxious to see a copy of it if it should be printed. He is one of our best friends and is worth cultivating.

I am sending Dr. Adams some clippings which he will show you. You will be gratified to see how promptly after his interview with you Mr. Baldwin has sought to set himself right on the subject of the higher education. If he said what he is reported to have said, he has yielded the whole contention, so far as we are concerned. Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy, too, seems to have seen a great light, and has uttered strong words for us.

I am enclosing some old clippings which I thought you might not have duplicates of and would like to see. They need not be returned.

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,
ATLANTA, GA.
REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,
Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of 22d.

Jan. 26, 1903.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your points are well taken, and I will consent to paying the traveling expenses of Kelly Miller and Mrs. Yates.

I enclose a page from the Boston Herald that will interest you. I am very sorry for Mr. Nelson's letter. His high standing as a newspaper correspondent makes it particularly mischievous. My attention was called to it by Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, our former minister to France, who was evidently impressed by it. I wish some one could write up an account of the reputable Negro Federal office holders, like Rucker of Atlanta and Deveaux of Savannah who have won the praise of Southern white men for their efficient and courteous conduct of their offices. Then, too, the President is being assailed on all hands as though he were inaugurating a new policy instead of frankly continuing one that every Republican president before him has pursued, and to some extent even Cleveland.

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead

126/42

Atlanta University.

The Annual Conferences.

1896, Mortality.
1897, Homes.
1898, Social Betterment.
1899, Business.
1900, College-bred Negroes.
1901, Common Schools.
1902, The Artisan.

Eighth Annual Conference, 1903.

Subject: The Negro Church.
Meeting: Tuesday, May 26th, 1903.

W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 1, 1903

DEAR SIR:

We are making this year a special study of the Negro church and of the religious and moral condition of the colored people. We think the value of such a study will appeal particularly to you, and if so will you kindly fill out the enclosed schedule and return it to us as soon as convenient? Please be as specific and candid in your answers as possible. Thanking you in advance for your courtesy,

Very respectfully yours,

Corresponding Secretary.

22 Greenville St., Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 5, 1903.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

About a month ago I received a letter from a very prominent and influential man containing this paragraph:

"I am very sorry to hear that some, I hope not justified, rumors have been circulated respecting relations of mutual confidence and sympathy between Prof. Du Bois and Mr. Trotter in connection with the conspiracy of which Mr. Trotter was convicted. I cannot myself believe that Prof. Du Bois would be a party to anything but open opposition to Mr. Washington and his work."

To this I replied as follows:

"Your kind favor of the 7th is before me, and I thank you for calling my attention to the rumors which you say have been circulated in reference to Dr. Du Bois's relations with Mr. Trotter in connection with the offense of which Mr. Trotter was convicted. I am glad, however, to be able to assure you that there is no just ground for such rumors. Dr. Du Bois, of course, knows Mr. Trotter well as a fellow graduate of Harvard and, as is shown in "The Souls of Black Folk" and other writings of his, has a measure of sympathy with him in the general principles for which he is contending. But I can state most positively that he has no sympathy whatever with Mr. Trotter in his illegal action of last summer or with the intemperate and abusive methods by which he has so long been prosecuting his cause. I shall be grateful if, as you have opportunity, you will seek to correct the rumors that are doing him so great an injustice."

No response has come to this and I am inclined to think that my reply has proved satisfactory. How far the enquiry was occasioned by your letter to Mr. Morgan, printed in the Guardian, I do not know. The same gentleman had been put in possession of Mr. Towns's letter in the Guardian very soon after it was printed and had called my attention to it, so it is quite likely that yours was sent to him also.

In the case of Mr. Towns, the language of his letter was so objectionable and the situation in which it involved the University was so serious that it put upon our Executive Committee, at a meeting held today, the painful necessity of passing a minute expressing disavowal and regret. A part of this minute you may be interested to see, and I quote as follows:

"The Committee take this occasion to say further that, while they will carefully cherish and guard the spirit of academic freedom in the University, they expect the members of the Faculty scrupulously to observe the grave responsibilities towards the public, sister institutions and their officers, and towards the University itself, which the use of this freedom involves."

In considering Mr. Towns's letter, I felt that ~~as necessary~~ in fairness to him and in view of the whole situation, it was no more than right that the Committee should have your letter before them also, and so I read it to them, as well as the correspondence which I have quoted above. While some individual regret was expressed that the letter had been printed, no action with regard to it was taken or proposed. The thought of the Committee is well expressed in the extract I have quoted from the minute they have passed.

In view of his past good record, it was very hard for us to have to take any action concerning Mr. Towns, but I assured the Committee that it was very unlikely that his error would ever be repeated.

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Brumbaugh

[1903]

Atlanta University.

The Annual Conferences.

1896, MORTALITY
1897, HOMES.
1898, SOCIAL BETTERMENT.
1899, BUSINESS.
1900, COLLEGE-BRED NEGROES.
1901, COMMON SCHOOLS.
1902, THE ARTISAN.

L2

The Eighth Annual Conference, 1903.

SUBJECT: THE NEGRO CHURCH.
MEETING: TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1903.

W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta, Ga., ... 190

DEAR SIR:

Your name has been handed to us as that of a person interested in the Negroes of your community and having some knowledge of their churches. We are making a study of Negro churches and would particularly like to have your opinion on the following matters:

1. What is the present condition of the Negro churches in your community?

2. Is their influence, on the whole, toward pure, honest life?

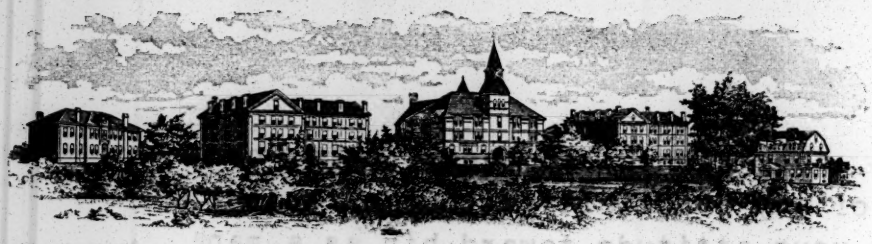
3. Are the Negro ministers in your community good men?

4. Are the standards of Negro morality being raised?

We would esteem it a great favor if you would give us your opinion on these points.

Very respectfully yours,

Corresponding Secretary.



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,
ATLANTA, GA.
REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,
Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of 20th. Grand Union Hotel, New York, Jan. 26, 1904.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter to me, and the copy of Mr. Peabody's letter to you were very interesting and brought me much encouragement. You seem to have had remarkable success in securing from the conference some of the things that we most desire. Yesterday I saw Dr. Ward and he gave me some of the results in detail as he had learned them from Bishop Walters. I congratulate you most heartily. It seems to me that, whatever doubts we may have as to the sincerity of what has been done, or as to the backing which the action may receive from the white leaders here in New York, we should credit all hands with entire sincerity and proceed as if we had not the slightest doubt on that point.

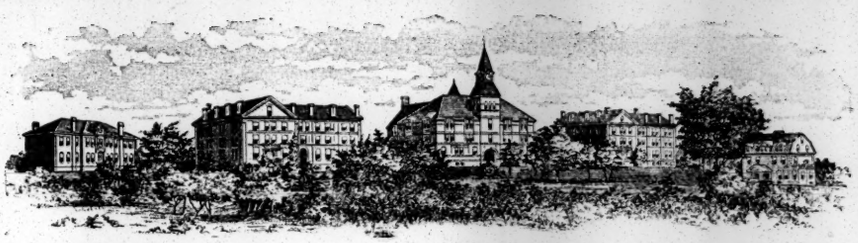
Especially important does it seem to me that we should do everything in our power to conciliate Mr. Peabody and make a good friend of him. This last letter of his is certainly admirable in tone and shows a spirit of conciliation that ought to be met at least half way. From what I had heard indirectly, I had supposed that he was very much displeased with your letter to him, and so this reply of his is all the more of a surprise to me, especially the extent to which he gives voice to the sympathy of himself and other southern men with some, at least, of the phases of your book. I think he is a man who is willing to work with us and with whom we can work amicably without necessarily holding the same views, if we only can avoid giving him needless irritation. And just here I am going to be frank and say that I think your letter to him would have been very much more effective if you had left out some of the last sentences referring to Mr. Washington. I do not think that they were "unfrank", as Mr. Peabody called them, because you could not well go into details in such a letter, and you were doubtless ready to substantiate your statements if requested to do so. But the legitimate

purpose of the letter was accomplished, it seems to me, when you had cleared yourself of any complicity with the Trotter disturbance and expressed your attitude toward him as a man and toward his principles. If you had stopped there, I do not see how anybody could take any exception to the letter. I read the letter the other day to a meeting of our Executive and Finance Committees, all the members being present and also Dr. Hall of New York, and Mr. Twichell of Hartford. When I had finished, there was quite an outburst of dissent from fully half of those present---all based, I judged, on the closing portion. I think I added considerably to their horror by then telling them that I had written to you that I thought it a frank and manly letter and that I was glad that you had written it. I did not think it best just then to qualify my endorsement of the letter by any dissent from the last part of it, as I have expressed it above to you, but I went on to explain your position and to justify your liberty of opinion and utterance on matters of vital interest to your race, especially as you were one of the very few men of your race who were able to defend its rights with ability, dignity, and courtesy. I do not know how much effect my words may have had. But I came away from the meeting with a fresh sense of the difficulty of being honest with ourselves and at the same time being judicious in dealing with those who do not agree with us. Sometime I will talk this over with you more fully.

You will doubtless reply to Mr. Peabody in the spirit in which he has written you. As to proposing a joint meeting of the three schools next year, I think I would not suggest anything very definite just yet. We shall want to think it over and see what other developments may appear as a result of the conference.

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead.



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,
ATLANTA, GA.
REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,
Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of

May 14, 1904.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I think we are very fortunate in getting Mr. Frank B. Sanborn to speak at the Conference and also to give the Commencement address. His connection with humanitarian and charitable work for so many years, including prison reform, especially fit him for the former, while his association with the old line of abolitionists and all the Concord philosophers will make him an interesting personality to present on our Commencement platform.

I suggest that you write him at once at Concord, Mass., and tell him just what you want him to do at the Conference. I could not speak to him definitely about his subject, because I did not know just what you had already arranged.

Yours very sincerely,

H. Bumstead

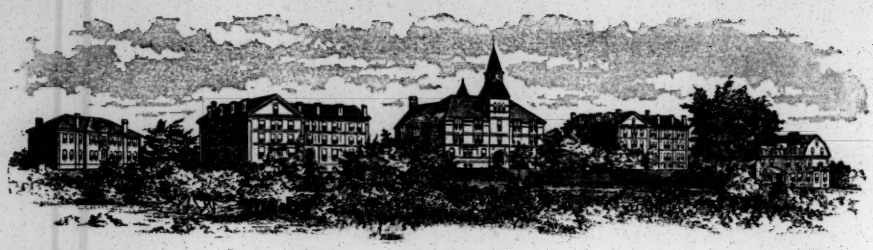
[Atlanta University, 1904]

Alumni of Atlanta University

Your attention is directed to two points:

First—We ought to make the conference on Crime, May 24, successful by spreading the news of it. N. N. Work, A. M., of Savannah, Dr. H. S. Bradley and the Rev. Mr. H. H. Proctor of Atlanta, Rev A. C. Coombs of Augusta, and probably Mr. H. H. Hart of the Hart Farm School, Washington, will speak.

Second—Reduced rates can be secured (one fare and a third) if we get fifty persons to attend Commencement from outside Atlanta. **Can you not urge friends to come?**



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,
ATLANTA, GA.
REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,
Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of Oct. 28.

Nov. 1, 1904.

3

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

While I am sorry to have you leave your work again so soon, I think the invitation from the Chicago Women's Club offers such an unusual opportunity that it ought not to be declined. Mrs. Merrill, our club-woman friend here, says it should by all means be accepted, as these women represent a great deal of influence and wealth, and she offers to write private letters to some of them whom she knows to help make the occasion as profitable as possible. I am considering whether it may not be best for Mr. Ware to be there with you and follow up your visit with a week of more of personal solicitation among these women and their friends. But even if he does not go, I think it will be best for you to do so. We have never been able to secure a good constituency in Chicago, and we could hardly have a better chance than this for starting one.

To save time, I am writing Mrs. Plummer that you will accept the invitation.

Mrs. Merrill says it is reported that you are to lecture in this region in January, (I think she said). And she is anxious to get up a similar meeting to the Chicago one here. Will you please inform me of any calls or appointments for speaking during the season that you have in mind, that I may know when I can most conveniently use you.

I have read with interest and pleasure the report of your Des Moines address in the Guardian. I felt sure that the Associated Press was misrepresenting you.

I return Mrs. Plummer's letter.

Yours very sincerely,

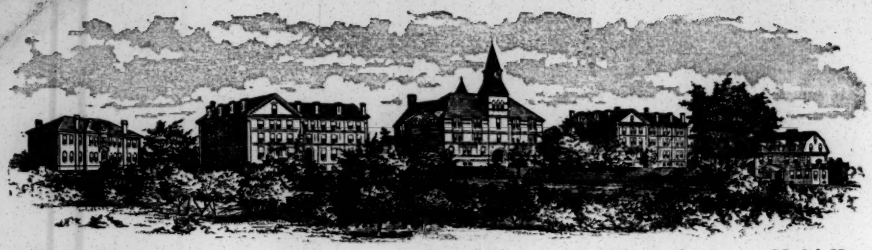
Horace Bumstead.

1/33/11

Dear Dr Bumstead

I will go to Chicago as you wish.

I have no definite dates for speaking this year.
And the Redfield Brown are going to offer me
some in February. I will let you know
about the matter



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,
ATLANTA, GA.
REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,
Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of

Nov. 28, 1904.

Dec 1

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I do not know whether Dr. Adams has told you of the action of our Executive and Finance Committees last summer in suspending the publication of the report of our last Conference till funds specially donated for the purpose might be secured. Perhaps I ought to have written you of it sooner, but the pressure of other matters and the hope that the necessity for writing might be averted, have kept me from doing so. You will understand, of course, that this action was not taken from any lack of appreciation of the value of the reports, but solely because this was a retrenchment that could be made without vitally affecting the work of the school, and because it was thought that this was an object to which some one might be induced to make a special contribution. I am now trying to interest Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw in the matter, but with what success I do not yet know. Do you not know of some one to whom you can appeal?

1/23/72

It has seemed to some of the committee that the reports might be made shorter than they have been the last few years without serious loss and with great saving of expense, especially in postage. I wish you would write me your idea about this, and also tell me about the quantity of material that you have for a report of the last conference as compared with those that have preceded it, and state what number of pages you think might suffice for the report on crime if we find that we can print it.

I was extremely sorry to have this action taken, but it seemed unavoidable.

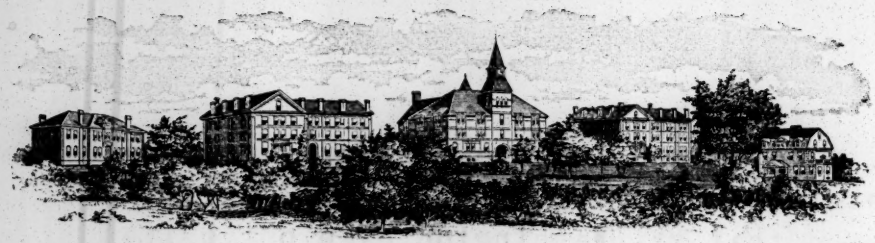
It has seemed best on the whole not to send Mr. Ware to Chicago to follow up your visit next month, as it will be so near the holiday season, but to defer the attack till the spring. I hope, however, that you will do all you can in a quiet way to get A.U. into the minds of those women, and if you see a chance to strike for the conference report, do so. Take some literature.

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead.

Dear Dr. Burnstead:

The last two reports have been far too long, but this was due to the peculiar nature of the subjects. The present report on crime I had expected to confine within 100 pages & I can reduce it to fifty pages. I should be very sorry if I must at any time have a consultation regarding leaving Chicago with the file & I would sometimes even 10th August I be required. I will do all I can in Chicago



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,

ATLANTA, GA.

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,

Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of

Grand Union Hotel, New York, Dec. 14, 1904.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have replied to Mr. Mead's letter (enclosed) that I thought he would be safe to announce you for Feb. 8, and possibly for Feb. 1, and that I thought the later date would be more convenient for you. In this I had in mind the opening of the second term's work, thinking that you would wish to get the classes started in their new studies before coming away from Atlanta. I should also like to keep you for about a week filling some other engagements for A.U. and this would argue also for the later date, Feb. 8. I will, however, leave the matter to your decision and will ask you to wire me your choice here at the Grand Union Hotel

on your return to Atlanta from Chicago.

I hope you are having a good time in Chicago today, and shall be interested to hear something about it.

I presume you have heard that Mr. Washington came out quite definitely in favor of the higher education at his Old South meeting in Boston ten days ago. I wrote him a letter of thanks and asked him to do so some more, telling him that I knew of no one who had anywhere near the power that he had to remove the error to which he referred, i.e. that the Negro should have industrial education and nothing more.

Monday night in Boston I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Samuel Coleridge-Taylor of London. He referred very plaasantly to your visit to him and wished to be remembered to you. He gave us on the piano what seemed to be an improvisation based on an old-time piece, "No more auction block for me", that was very wonderful.

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead

[Atlanta Univ.]

The Tenth Atlanta Conference

Tuesday, May 30, 1905

Subject

"Methods and Results of Ten Years' Study of the Negro"

¶ You are hereby invited and urged to attend the Tenth Atlanta Conference. There will be present Mr. Walter F. Willcox of the U. S. Census, Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy, Mr. W. T. B. Williams, Miss Frances Kellor and others.

HORACE BUMSTEAD, President
W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, Corresponding Secretary

B+ 32.32-33 77

THE TENTH ANNUAL

ATLANTA CONFERENCE

TO STUDY

THE NEGRO PROBLEMS

ASSEMBLES AT

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA, GA.

ON

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1905

GENERAL SUBJECT

"Methods and Results of Ten Years' Study of the American Negro"

THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY STUDIES

THE FIRST CYCLE, 1896-1905 A VISTA OF RESULTS	THE SECOND CYCLE, 1906-1915 A VISION OF WORK
1896—Mortality	1906—Physique
1897—The Family	1907—The Family
1898—Social Betterment	1908—Organization
1899—Business	1909—Economic Development
1900—College-bred Negroes	1910—Economic Development
1901—Common Schools	1911—Education
1902—The Artisan	1912—Political Power
1903—The Church	1913—The Church
1904—Crime	1914—Crime
1905—Methods and Results	1915—Methods and Results

African Conditions
Historical Research
Statistics
Bibliography

THE TENTH ATLANTA CONFERENCE

METHODS AND RESULTS OF TEN YEARS' STUDY

PROGRAMME

FIRST SESSION, 10 A. M.

President Horace Bumstead, Presiding

Subject: "Reasons for a systematic Study of the Negro"

Address—MR. L. M. HERSHAW, of Washington, D. C.
Address—MR. W. T. B. WILLIAMS, Hampton, Va.

SECOND SESSION, 2 P. M.

ROUND TABLE

Subject: "Fields of Study and Methods of Cooperation"

(Room 13, Stone Hall---Admission by Invitation)

PROGRAMME

THIRD SESSION 3:30 P. M.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MOTHERS' MEETING

Miss Lucy Laney, Presiding

Subject: "Child Study and the Kindergarten"

Address—MISS FRANCES KELLOR, of New York
Address—MRS. BUTLER WILSON, of Boston
Address—MISS MARY OVINGTON, of New York
Consultation: A Colored Kindergarten for the City—Discussion led by MISS GERTRUDE WARE

FOURTH SESSION 8 P. M.

President Horace Bumstead, Presiding

Remarks by PRESIDENT BUMSTEAD

Subject: "Methods of Future Study"

Address—PROFESSOR G. W. HENDERSON, of Nashville, Tenn.
Address—MR. T. J. JONES, of Hampton, Va.
Remarks—PROFESSOR WALTER F. WILLCOX, Ithaca, New York

Significant Publications Touching the American Negro, 1896-1905

America's Race Problems. 187 pp. New York, 1901.

Atlanta University Publications, Nos. 1-9.

J. C. Ballagh.—A History of Slavery in Virginia. Johns Hopkins University Studies. Extra Vol., No. 24. Baltimore, 1902. 160 pp.

John S. Bassett.—Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of South Carolina. Baltimore, 1896.

Slavery in the State of North Carolina. Baltimore, 1899.

L. Brant.—Negroes of St. Louis. Pub. American Statistical Society. Vol. VII. 1903.

James Brice.—The Relations of the advanced and the backward Races of Mankind. 46 pp. London, 1902.

K. Brousseau.—Education des Negres aux Etats-Unis. 396 pp. Paris, 1904.

Charles W. Chesnutt.—The Wife of His Youth. Boston.

W. H. Collins.—The Domestic Slave Trade. 154 pp. New York, 1904.

H. S. Cooley.—Slavery in New Jersey. Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore, 1897.

W. E. B. DuBois.—Philadelphia Negro. 520 pp. Philadelphia, 1899.

Souls of Black Folk, 264 pp. Chicago, 1903.

Paul L. Dunbar.—Lyrics of Lowly Life. New York.

R. P. Falkner.—Crime and the Census. Pub. American Academy Political and Social Sciences. No. 190.

J. W. Garner.—Reconstruction in Mississippi. 422 pp. New York, 1901.

A. H. Grimke.—Why Disfranchisement is bad. (Atlantic monthly, July, 1904.)

C. T. Hickok.—The Negro in Ohio. Cleveland, O. 1896. (W. R. Univ.)

F. A. Kellor.—Experimental Sociology, 316 pp. New York, 1901.

M. S. Locke.—Anti Slavery in America, 1619-1808. (Radcliffe College Monographs, No. 11.)

K. Miller.—The Education of the Negro. (U. S. Bureau of Education, Report for 1900-1901. ch. 15.)

Negroes in the United States, 12th Census. Bulletin No. 8. 333 pp. Washington, 1904.

T. N. Page.—The Negro—the Southerner's Problem. 316 pp. New York, 1904.

Publications of the American Negro Academy. Nos. 1-8.

Carl Schurz.—Can the South Solve the Negro Problem. (McClure's Magazine, Jan. 1903.)

W. H. Siebert.—The Underground Railway. New York, 1898.

W. A. Sinclair.—The Aftermath of Slavery. 358 pp. Boston, 1905.

A. Sledd.—Another View. Atlantic, 90: 65-73. July, 1902.

Social and Industrial Condition of the Negro in Mass. (34th Annual Report of the Mass. Bureau of Statistics of Labor, pp. 215-320.) 1904.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. Bulletin of Dietary Studies with reference to the Food of the Negro. (Nos. 38 and 71.)

U. S. Department of Labor, Bulletins, Nos. 10, 14, 22, 32, 35, 37, 38, and 48.

B. T. Washington.—Up from Slavery. New York, 1901.

M. N. Work.—Crime among Negroes in Chicago. American Journal Sociology, 6: 204.

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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,
ATLANTA, GA.
REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,
Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of 24th.

Dec. 28, 1904.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mr. Mead will expect you for the Old South Lecture Course on the evening of February 8th. He wants you to speak a full hour and to give the history of Atlanta University with its aims and accomplishments. I would suggest that you consult Professor Chase with regard to the portions of the history with which you may not be familiar. Last year he got together some data for Mr. Cloyd who is preparing a book about the leading institutions, and perhaps he has a reserved copy of what he then wrote which would be helpful to you. I should be glad, also, if you would let me see the manuscript before delivery, to correct any possible errors that might creep in.

Mr. Mead also wants you to speak at the weekly luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club at one p.m. Saturday Feb. 11th. You would have twenty minutes, and he would like to have you take for your topic "Caste in America", using perhaps something of what you delivered in Chicago. I have promised you for this event.

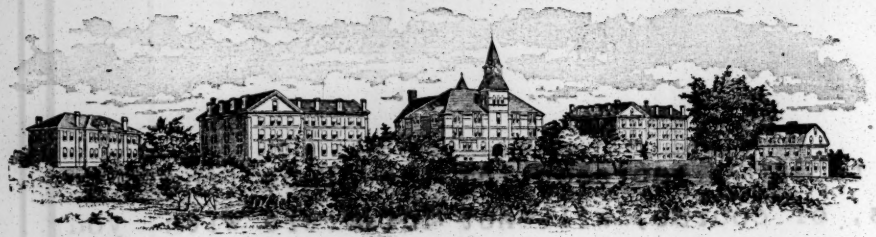
Sunday Feb. 12th, at four p.m. you are desired to address a gathering of working girls, mainly, at the Woman's Educational & Industrial Union, speaking about half an hour on "Abraham Lincoln", it being his birthday. This would be largely a labor of love on your part, and I have not yet given a decided answer, as it may seem best to use you otherwise on that day, but I should like to put you in there if I can.

I am also trying to get you on the program of the National Religious Education Association, which meets here during the week of Feb. 12th. This is a most important gathering of leading religious and educational people from all over the country, and our Dr. Chas. Cuthbert Hall is president of it. On Wednesday evening the topic is, "How can we develop in the individual a social conscience?", and on Thursday evening, "How can we quicken in the individual a sense of national and universal brotherhood?" You could handle either of these well.

I hope shortly to report something favorable about the Conference Oeport.

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead



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ATLANTA, GA.

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,

Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of

Dec. 31, 1904.

(33)1D

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The enclosed from Dr. Hall explains itself. Please write him at once your acceptance, as the program will undoubtedly be printed soon. I am greatly pleased that Dr. Hall has acted on my suggestion, for it gives a rare opportunity. I have communicated with Mr. Wilson of the Literary and Historical Society and he will try to arrange for you to address them on another evening.

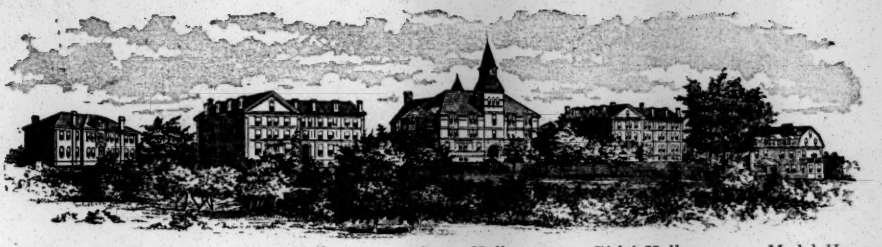
Feb. 8th, either forenoon or afternoon, I have a prospect of getting you before the quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, at Woburn, near Boston,---an influ-

tial audience of from 500 to 1000, representing the clubs from all over the state. This, of course, will not interfere with your appointment in Boston for the evening of the 8th.

Happy New Year to you and yours!

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Mann



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REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,
Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of

Jan. 4, 1905.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Historical and Literary Society will have your address Tuesday evening Feb. 14.

Please let me know if you will talk for about 1/2 an hour about Abraham Lincoln at the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 12th? I have made some enquiry and am assured that it will be worth the effort because of the managers and friends of the Union who will be present.

Please write me the titles and time of delivery of any addresses you now have, with reference to my making other appointments for you. I assume that you can still use those that you used here last year, if desired, on "The transplanting of a race" and "The development of a people".

Can you be in New York as late as the evening of Feb. 18th? I want, if possible, to get you before the Century Club there, as was suggested to me by one of the members last summer. If you can do this, I want also to get up a parlor meeting in New York between the 15th and 18th, as well as a parlor meeting here in Boston before the 15th.

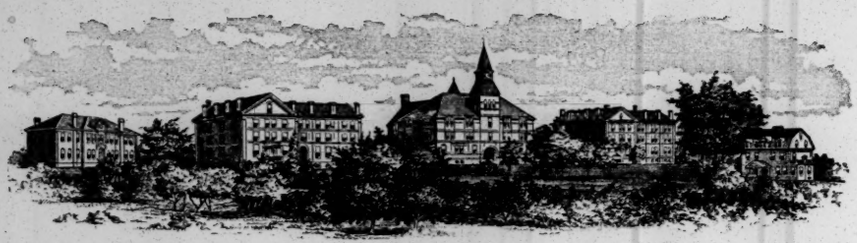
I think it probable that our committee will authorize a report on the last conference of 50, possibly 100, pages. I have not yet been able to get them together, but hope to shortly.

What do you think of the plan to have the conference on alternate years, publishing the reports in the intervening years? What subject have you in mind for the next conference?

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead.

1137/44



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REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,
Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of 7th.

Jan. 11, 1905.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have written to see about an appointment at the Century Club in New York for Feb. 18th. I do not mean to work you every day for ten days. That would use me up as well as you.

Our committee yesterday authorized the publication of a report of the last conference of from 50 to 75 pages---2000 copies. We wished we could afford 100 pp., but rather than confine you to 50 strictly, voted as above with the understanding that you would not exceed 75 pp. in any event.

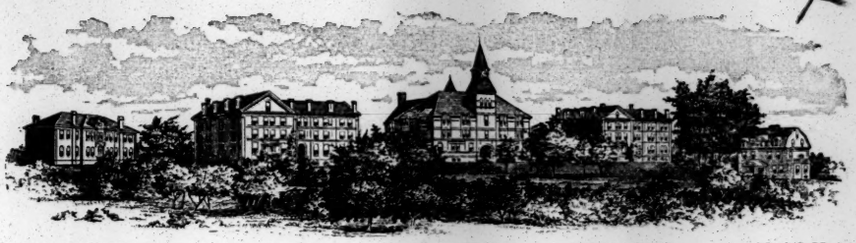
It was also our sentiment that it would be best not to hold any conference this year, thus saving the expense and giving more time for preparation on the subject you have named for a conference in 1906. Does this meet your approval?

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead

Dear Dr. Bumstead:

I am very sorry to see the Redfield Castles as they grow upon several of my plans. Yet I hope I do the Univ. some good. I shall be at several Colleges & large normal schools. I am glad of the decision & print the report



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F

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,
ATLANTA, GA.
REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,
Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of 13th. Jan. 16, 1905.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Before Dr. Adams's telegram of the 12th reached me, I had written to a member of the Century Club of New York to get an appointment there for Feb. 18th, and he wrote me that he had referred it to the committee. I have now written him that, through a misunderstanding, you found yourself entangled with some western engagements that would make it impossible for you to speak on that date, that I would speak in your place if desired, or, if he did not objent, would let the matter lie over till you made another visit north. I am sorry that you did not find out about the Redpath appointments earlier, for it makes rather an awkward situation.

I heard Kelly Miller open the Old South lectures last Wednesday. He made a strong plea for the higher education, using considerable of the matter which he printed in Dr. Harris's annual report a few years ago and something from his letters to the Transcript about Booker Washington. The address as a whole seemed a little rambling, because he mingled history and other data about Howard University with argument about the higher education all the way through. He spoke mostly from memory and his address was well received by a rather small audience. I think you will doubtless have a larger one.

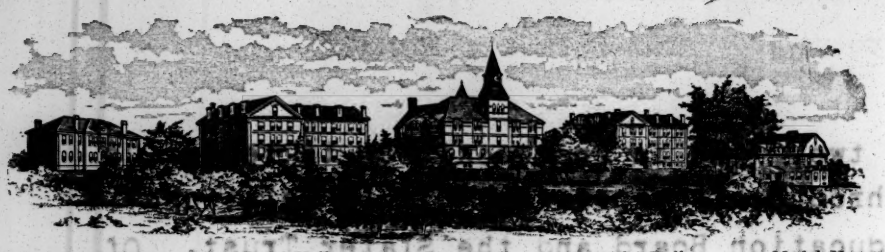
Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead

1/31/42.

"F"

Thanks for the Cards which I was glad to see



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Please reply to my Northern Address:
22 Greenville Street,
Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of 20th. New York, Jan. 24, 1905.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I expect to have a parlor meeting at Prof. Cummings's home in Cambridge, Thursday Feb. 9th (hour not fixed). He also wants you to speak at his Citizenship Class in his church in Boston, at noon Feb. 12th, and I have put you down for that, as it will not interfere with the afternoon appointment at the Woman's Ed. & Ind. Union on the same day. He has not indicated a subject, but you can doubtless use something that you have prepared. I am still hoping to arrange a Boston parlor meeting for some day during the week that you are there. The appointment with the State Federation of Woman's Clubs at Woburn on the 8th has, I think, fallen through, ostensibly because they could not fit you into their program for that day.

I enclose an editorial from last night's Evening Post, doubtless written by Mr. Oswald Villard. I must confess that I was considerably disturbed when I first read your "Debit and Credit" in the Guardian, and have been expecting to hear from it in some way even more unpleasantly than in this editorial. The hush money charge may be a thing of which we are morally certain, yet, in the nature of the case, it is one that it is almost impossible to prove to the satisfaction of skeptics, and even if one could prove it, is it worth while for us to attempt to do so? I fear that it is a gun which is likely to do more execution in the recoil than in the discharge. So, too, in regard to Washington's objectionable teachings---or misleading ones perhaps I should say---if the past year has rendered their repetition impossible, as you say, is it not better to accept that victory with silent satisfaction than by publicly glorying over it to incur the renewed animosity of our opponents and the alienation some of our friends?

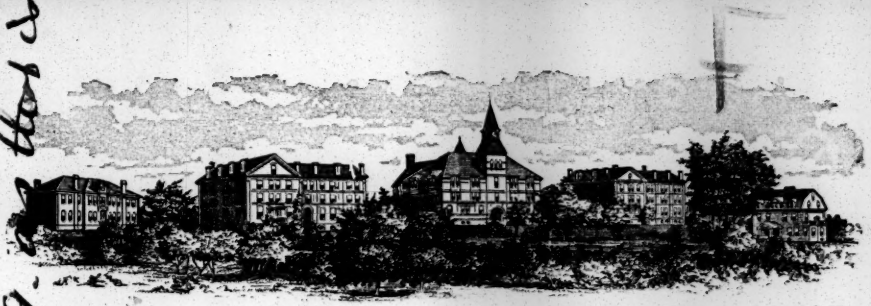
Like all the Garrison family, Mr. Villard is very friendly to Mr. Washington. At the same time both he and they are heartily in sympathy with us in nearly all the things that we are contending for, and Mr. Villard's interest in A.U. has strengthened very

much in the last year or two. He is in a position to render us much help, personally, through his paper, and by his relations to the men of the General Education Board and the Slater Trust. Of course, we do not want to buy that help with unworthy concession or silence, nor, on the other hand, do we want to sacrifice it needlessly.

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead.

In stating the subjects you could speak on this year, you did not mention "The transplanting of a race", which you used last year. Is not that available if desired?



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,

ATLANTA, GA.

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,

Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of 24th.

Jan. 28, 1905.

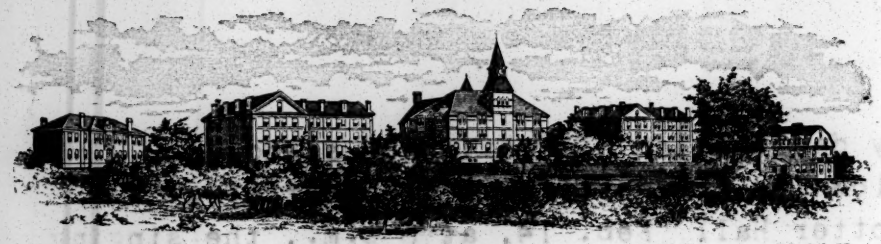
My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have replied to Dr. Berle that your engagements in the West would not permit you to remain for the Sunday he names, and that your time was already so filled for the few days you were to be here that I did not see how you could well get in a visit to Salem or Beverly. Even more impracticable would be a trip to Farmington at this time.

With the experience of this week's blizzard, liable to be repeated at any time, with its delay of trains, I think you ought to plan to reach Boston at least 24 hours before your first appointment, and a chance to rest a little before your strenuous week will not be amiss.

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,

ATLANTA, GA.

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,

Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of 26th.

Jan. 31, 1905.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mr. and Mrs. Butler Wilson invite you to be their guest while in Boston. They are at 13 Rutland Square. If we had a guest room, we should gladly have you with us. I was planning to put you up at the Parker House and will do so still if you prefer. Will you please write Mrs. Wilson with regard to accepting her invitation and also inform me?

We are to have a parlor meeting at Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew's, 317 Beacon St., Monday, Feb. 13, at 3 p.m.

The Cambridge meeting on the 9th being at four p.m., it would be rather rushing things for you to go to Providence for that

evening, so I have let my declination of Providence stand.

The Wilsons and Hallowells are getting up a concert for Atlanta and Calhoun in Potter Hall, Feb. 14, at 3 p.m., the singing to be by Mr. Harry Burleigh of New York and Mrs. Mc Adoo of Boston, and all the music to be Negro composers. There are to be a lot of patronesses, tickets a dollar and a dollar and a half, mostly sold privately, and the success of the thing seems already assured.

I expect to make one more appointment for Friday the 10th.

Yours very sincerely,

Grace Dunham

Atlanta University

The Annual Conferences

1896, Mortality
1897, Homes
1898, Social Betterment
1899, Business
1900, College-bred Negroes
1901, Common Schools
1902, The Artisan
1903, The Church
1904, Crime
1905, Methods and Results
1906, Mortality

42

Eleventh Annual Conference, 1906

Subject: The Negro Physique
Meeting: Tuesday, May 29, 1906

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Corresponding Secretary

Atlanta, Ga., May 22, 1905

Dear Sir or Madame:

The Atlanta Conference celebrates its 10th anniversary on Tuesday, May 30, of this year, with an unusually interesting program, including Walter F. Willcox of the U. S. Census, Frances Kellor of New York, President Nyce of Talladega, President Woodworth of Tougaloo, Mr. W. T. B. Williams of the General Education Board, Professor T. J. Jones of Hampton, and others. Can you not attend?

Very respectfully yours,

1/27/16

Atlanta University

The Annual Conferences

1896, Mortality
1897, Homes
1898, Social Betterment
1899, Business
1900, College-bred Negroes
1901, Common Schools
1902, The Artisan
1903, The Church
1904, Crime
1905, Methods and Results
1906, Mortality

Eleventh Annual Conference, 1906

Subject: THE NEGRO PHYSIQUE
Meeting: Tuesday, May 29, 1906

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Corresponding Secretary

Atlanta, Ga., May 22, 1905

My Dear

The annual Mothers' Meeting at Atlanta University will take place this year on Tuesday, May 30, at 3:30 p. m., and will be of unusual interest. The meeting will be addressed by Miss Frances Kellor of the Inter-Municipal Committee on Household Research, New York City, Mrs. Butler R. Wilson of Boston, and Miss Mary Ovington, Fellow of Columbia University.

In addition to this we want particularly to discuss with the ladies present, ways and means of re-establishing a Colored Kindergarten in the city. Won't you make especial effort to be present and to bring your friends?

Very sincerely yours,

Head of Kindergarten Department.

Secretary of the Conference.

[Atlanta Univ.]

1/20

Cambridge, England,
Oct. 27, 1905.

My dear Dr Du Bois:

I have found in the catalogs of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the British Museum, and the University Library here at Cambridge the following titles under your name:

At Oxford.

Enforcement of slave trade laws.
Suppression of slave trade.
Philadelphia Negro.
Negro Church.

At Cambridge

Suppression of slave trade.
Philadelphia Negro.
Negro Church.
Souls of Black folk — 1904.
" " " " — 1905.

11213-9

British Museum.

Negro Artisan.
Conservation of races.
Philadelphia Negro.
Souls of black folk (Chicago).
" " " " (London).
Suppression of slave trade.
The talented tenth.

I intimated to the librarians at Oxford and Cambridge that we might send them more of the A.U. publications. Unless your supply is regular, would it not be well to complete the sets in those three libraries? Possibly I might do it, when I get home, from my stock in Boston, if you are too short.

In the library here you are entered under "B" as "Burghardt-Du Bois", and a cross

reference under "D." refers to "B". I explained to the librarian that Burghardt was a middle name, and not hyphenated, and he said he would make the change.

In the British Museum catalog I found this entry: Du Bois, (Wm. E.) Trial of Lucretia Chapman, otherwise called L. Espoz y Mina, who was jointly indicated with A. Espoz y Mina for the murder of W. Chapman etc. (Supplement . . . Trial of A. Espoz y Mina etc.) 2 pt. G. W. Mentz & Son, Philadelphia 1832.

Have you any knowledge of this?

I intended to have written you, before sailing, of my pleasure in reading the deliverance of your Niagara meeting. Success to the movement.

Mrs. Bumstead joins me in kind regards to Mrs. Du Bois and yourself.

Yours very sincerely

Horace Bumstead.

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., May 21, 1906

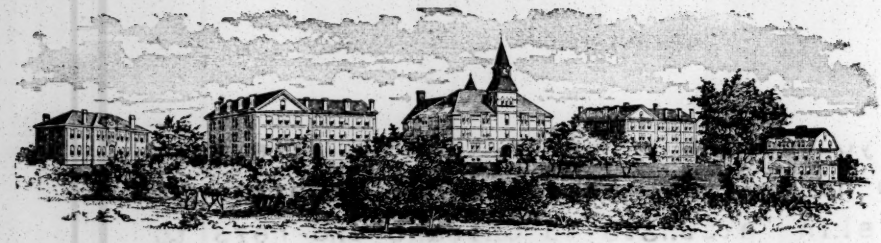
Dear Madame:

Atlanta University will hold its Ninth Annual Mothers' Meeting, Tuesday, May 29, at three o'clock in the afternoon. This meeting will be in charge of the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association; the children of the Kindergartens will be present and an exhibit of their work will be made. You and friends are cordially invited. Please come.

Truly yours,

Gertrude H. Ware

1174/1



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GA.
REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., President

Please reply to my Northern Address:

91 St. Paul Street
Brookline Station
Boston, Mass.

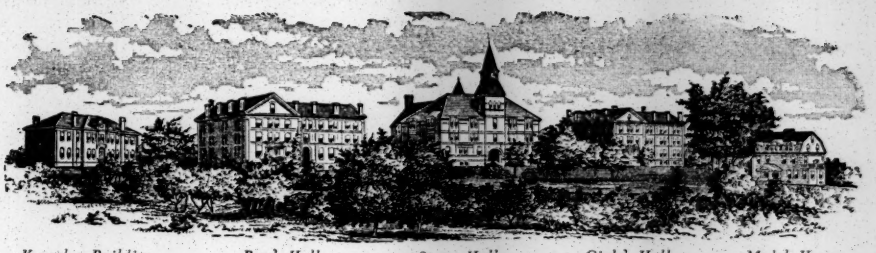
In reply to yours of

Grand Union Hotel, New York, Jan. 16, 1907.

My dear Dr. Du Bois: Can you address the N.Y. Ethical Culture society Feb. 17 or 24? Mr. Oswald Villard, with whom I lunched today, thinks that Felix Adler would be very glad to have you if you can come and he would be glad to do what he can to arrange the matter. It would be their regular Sunday morning meeting in Carnegie Hall with a large audience and a collection of perhaps a hundred dollars for A.U. The advertisement of our work would be valuable. B.T.W. has spoken there several times. I hope you can do it if the way should open. Please let me know promptly at my N.Y. address. ⁂

Are you sure that Jane Addams will attend our next Con-

⁂ If you can come, please wire reply message.



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GA.
REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., President

Please reply to my Northern Address:
91 St. Paul Street
Brookline Station
Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of 19 & 21. (Till Feb.1:) Grand Union Hotel, New York,
Jan. 26, 1907.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

As I wired you the other night, Felix Adler has arranged for you to speak before the Society for Ethical Culture in Carnegie Hall Sunday morning Feb. 17th. He wants you to talk about the higher education and the higher aspirations of the Negro, but is very insistent that you should not attack Booker Washington or industrial education in any way. I have given assurance that there need be no fear on that score.

I am trying to arrange for you to address the Century Club here on Saturday evening the 16th, but the matter is not settled yet. I may also get an appointment for Sunday night. I hope you will be available for both.

I am glad to hear of the Carnegie Institution offer but need a little more light. Is this to be a conference subject for 1907 or 1908, and if so will it not disturb our plan for repeating the cycle and making 10-year comparisons? Just what is the subject supposed to cover? If it is to be done outside of the conference, will it interfere with your classroom work? What does Mr. Coate estimate the cost of publishing the report if as large as the Negro Artisan? Will the Carnegie Institution expect any considerable portion of the edition in return for the $500, or will they pay for what they want?

Besides these questions, will you not also please answer the enquiries in my recent letter about Jane Addams?

It is requested that you report at the stage door of Carnegie Hall on 57th St. at eleven sharp, Feb. 17th.

Yours very sincerely,

ference? If so, would you advise my asking her to give the Commencement address the next day? What is your understanding with her about your traveling expenses to Chicago and hers to Atlanta?

I hardly think the Moon can owe me as much as your circular states, but in any case I should prefer to start fresh with the Horizon and so enclose my check for 50¢ for a year's subscription. Please discard the old Boston addresses and send to the Brookline address at the head of this sheet.

I like most of the first number of the Horizon. Does not Mr. Murray need a little caution not to imitate several of Elbert Hubbard's worst qualities?

Yours very sincerely,

Frank Bourdet

[Fragment] [Atlanta Univ]

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., February 4, 190 7.

My dear Dr. Bumstead:-

I should be very glad to speak at Rev. Mr. Coffin's church on Wednesday evening the 20th. Will you kindly intimate to me what my subject should be. With regard to the Carnegie help: There is no provision at all for giving the Carnegie Institute any part of the publication. The only thing that has been asked is that we should not copyright the publication against them. The arrangement will break into our ten year program a little but not very much. This year is the tenth anniversary, as you know, of the investigation in homes, general conditions in cities and this year that investigation could be very well confined to co-operation. It would not hinder the regular investigation into business later on the tenth anniversary of that. The publication of the Negro Artisan cost about $700. My idea has been that in this case that the

1/43/17

Carnegie money would pay the larger part of the expenses of publication leaving the expenses of the investigation to come out of
I do not think that the investigation will take me from the University much, possibly two or three weeks in all. I am not absolutely certain about Jane Addams coming to our Commencement but reasonably so. She practically promised unless something unusual should occur, so that I think we can count upon it. I think it will be all right to ask her to speak at Commencement if she didn't feel that the two speeches were too much. I had no particular understanding about the travelling expenses only of course I expected to pay those.

You will be interested to know that Thursday I had a long conference with Dr. Wilson. Mr. Ray Stannard Baker arranged it and we had a stenographer there and for three hours we discussed the race problem with perfect frankness. It was a very interesting occasion and very pleasant all through. I enjoyed it and trust he did. and he seemed to. I trust you will not add anything to my

[Atlanta Univ.]

Aztec Place

7.30

91 St. Paul St., Brookline, Mass., Feb. 7, 1907.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Yours of the 4th reached me today. Had I known sooner of your desire not tospeak more than once on Sunday, I would have spared you. But I cannot well do so now, for an opportunity has come for you to speak at eight o'clock in the evening at the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, of which Rev. Percy Grant is rector. As you will have the whole afternoon to rest, and as your address need not, I suppose, be more than half an hour long, I do not think it will tax you greatly. And there are some special reasons why I want you to speak in this church. Several years ago the late Dr. Donald of Trinity, Boston, introduced me to Mr. Grant who has been very cordial and had me at his house to lunch etc., but has not hitherto done anything practical to help. He is a man of considerable influence in New York and is worth cultivating. One year he was on the Ogden party and has been too much inclined to the views of the Outlook to suit me, but he is a man of open mind and I am sure will listen to you with respect if not with sympathy, and may be converted. In his letter he says: "It would give me the greatest pleasure to have Dr. Du Bois etc." He suggests for your subject "The Social Regeneration of the Negro", which he says he borrows from the leaflet (#17) which I had sent him.

I should think the same subject would do for Dr. Coffin's appointment on the 20th, only that on that occasion you would probably have as much as 3/4 of an hour if you wanted it. In both the church appointments, it seems especially desirable that what you say should rather focus on the work of A.U. Perhaps not so much so at Carnegie Hall.

The Century Club could not arrange for you to speak, that Saturday night, and this will make your Sunday work easier. By the way, Ihope you will take no chances of being delayed by a blizzard in reaching New York from Chicago. You ought to plan to arrive in good time on Saturday, the earlier the better.

1/4/15

The stage door of Carnegie Hall, where Felix Adler wants you to report at eleven sharp Sunday morning, is on Fifty-sixth (near 7th Av.) and not on Fifty-seventh St., as I think I wrote you.

I had hoped to be with you for your appointments in New York, and perhaps in Philadelphia, but this is now doubtful. Please, however, let me know where to find you in New York, in case I should be able to be there. I am always at the Grand Union, and if you go there, I advise you to write ahead and engage a room, as they are apt to be full.

Please send Felix Adler in good season for publication the exact title of your address Sunday morning. His address is 152 West 77th St. You remember that you have to speak about an hour before the Ethical Culture Society.

I will authorize you to accept the offer of the Carnegie Institution for a report on Negro Co-operation, and hope the subject will be taken up this year if possible, as it would seem to interfere less with our regular program. I hope the other phases of this year's subject will not be altogether ignored so far is covering some comparisons with the study 10 or 20 years ago is concerned.

I am writing this letter in duplicate so as to send a copy to Atlanta and another to Chicago in care of Jane Addams, to make sure of reaching you.

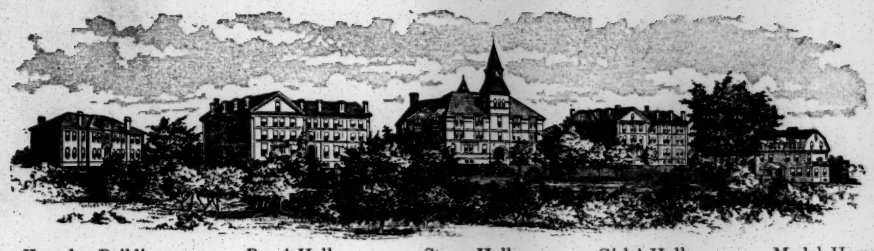
I am very glad to hear of your conference with Dr. Wilmer and feel sure that some good will come of it. I trust some time I can see the stenographer's notes.

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead

The Church of the Ascension is at the corner of Fifth Av. and 10th or 11th St., I am not sure which.

1/43/16



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,
ATLANTA, GA.
REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:

22 Greenville Street,
Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of Mar. 29. Apr. 3, 1907.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

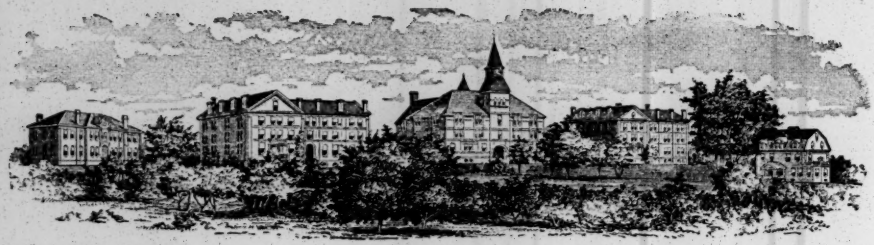
I think your plans for the conference are all very good. I am very glad that Mr. Nelson is coming and wish that we might get him much interested in the University. I am also very glad that you plan to make a more extended speech than usual.

Should not the matter of the Negro's connection with labor unions have some place in this conference? Are there any favorable facts that can be reported?

I learned incidentally from Dr. Adams that he has not been reading the proofs of the conference report this year. I had supposed that he did this every year. It seems to me very important that, in view of the fact that the conference report is an A.U. publication and that the University is therefore held responsible for its utterances, that the proofs should be read by some one besides the editor. This is especially true at this time when the public mind is in such a sensitive and inflammable condition. I have therefore asked Dr. Adams to send me a copy of the report and to delay its distribution till I can have had a chance to look it over. I am sure you will appreciate my reasons for doing this.

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead.



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GA.
REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., President

Please reply to my Northern Address:
91 St. Paul Street
Brookline Station
Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of

Feb. 8, 1907.

My dear Dr. Du Bois

I have written Dr. Henry S. Coffin that you would speak on "The Social Regeneration of the Negro", and that he might announce that subject unless he heard from you to the contrary. I have also asked him to tell me how much time you might have and I will let you know at Chicago when I hear. If you wish to change the subject in view of the amount of time, you should let him know at once. He has his announcements printed for each week on the Thursday or Friday of the preceding week. His home is at 36 East 62d St. and his church corner of Madison Ave and 73d St.

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead.

Knowles Building. Boys' Hall. Stone Hall. Girls' Hall. Model Home.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,
ATLANTA, GA.
REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Please reply to my Northern Address:
22 Greenville Street,
Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of

Apr. 6, 1907.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have looked over the new confegence report with very great interest. It is one of the most important and valuable of the whole series and sure to attract wide attention.

One sentence near the bottom of p. 38 offers such an opportunity for unfriendly criticism that I think it ought to be changed, even at the expense and delay of a little extra printing: "The Southern laws against race marriage are in reality laws to make the seduction of colored girls easy and without shame or penalty." This seems to put the emphasis on the purpose of those laws (which we cannot prove) rather than on their effect (which is the important thing to call attention to). By changing "reality" to "effect" and "to" to "which", the difficulty is avoided, and the substitution of "inter-marriage" for "marriage" would make the sentence more exact. Thus we have: "The Southern laws against race inter-marriage are in effect laws which make the seduction of colored girls easy and without shame or penalty." It is quite possible that the sentence as it is now printed might make us no trouble, but in a matter of such delicacy as this I do not think we ought to take any risk, especially when by so slight a change all risk is averted and nothing of value lost.

I will not ask any other change than this, but I wish I could have had time to confer with you about the remainder of that paragraph. The sentence following the one criticized seems to offer an inducement to the South to continue to forbid intermarriage. And in the next sentence "if ever", while perhaps a politic saving clause, suggests something which the the whole discussion at the beginning of the report renders

1143/12

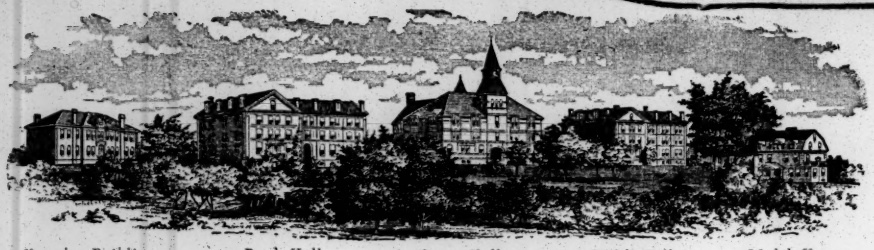
scientifically improbable if not impossible. There was a good chance here to quote the late Bishop U. H. Dudley of the Episcopal diocese of Kentucky who, in replying to George W. Cable in the Century magazine (sometime in the late 80's) frankly admitted the ultimate amalgamation of the races in this country in the distant future. But, of course, you should verify this reference before using it, as I am quoting only from memory.

It seems rather funny for me to be criticizing you for not being radical enough, and perhaps I ought not to do so, especially when I realize how pleased Dr. Wilmer will be with a part of what you say on this subject.

Yours very sincerely,

Isaac Rumbaut.

Hand to Dr. Adams



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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GA.
REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., President

Please reply to my Northern Address:

91 St. Paul Street
Brookline Station
Boston, Mass.

In reply to yours of

New York, May 5, 1907.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Yesterday I had a very encouraging interview with Robert W. De Forest, Mrs. Sage's right hand man, in regard to aid for our Conference work from the Sage Foundation of ten million dollars, which includes in its purposes "the investigation of social conditions". He said he knew all about Atlanta University, and its work commanded his respect, and he seemed much interested in all I told him about the Conference and looked over with care the leaflet that I handed him which you wrote several years ago, and he referred, without demur, to the estimate of $5000 a year which you gave as a desirable amount to sustain the work. He said the Foundation was not yet organized, but if we would make out an application it would receive consideration in due time.

Will you then please make out a statement, addressed to me, of what we could do with, say, $5000 a year, more than we are now doing. One point he made was that an appropriation would be expected to supplement other resources and not replace them. It would be well to embody some of the matter of the leaflet in your statement, bringing it down to date as to what we have accomplished, and referring to the cooperation we have had from the Labor Bureau and the Carnegie Institution. The latter seemed to impress him when I mentioned them yesterday.

When you send me the statement, I will forward it with a letter giving some other points about the University that may be helpful. If we can get this thing started, it may lead to larger things later from Mrs. Sage.

Yours very sincerely,

H. Horace Bumstead

Please for Dr. Adams' action.

[Enc.: Atlanta Univ.]

(COPY)

The Chelsea West 23rd Street, New York, May 13, 1907.

My dear President Bumstead:-

I have received and read the Eleventh Annual Publication of Atlanta University, on the health and physique of Negro Americans, with its marvelously interesting discussion of racial origins. Kindly permit me to enclose the price of the invaluable treatise.

Yours ever sincerely,

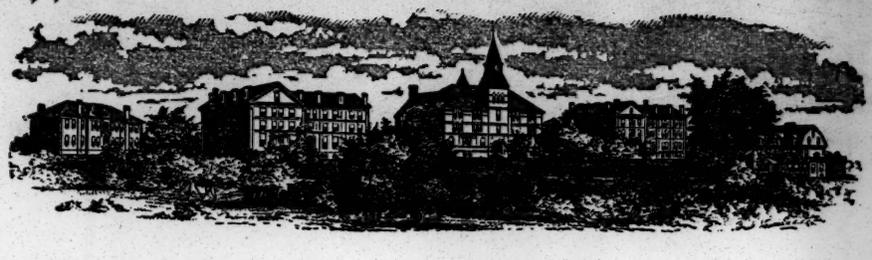
(Signed) Leander T. Chamberlain.

1/42/31

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D.
PRESIDENT

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN AND TREASURER

1.



ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA., May 13, 1907.

Dr. Horace Bumstead,

President of Atlanta University,

Sir:-

I beg to submit to you a statement of the work of the Atlanta conference for the study of the Negro problems and certain suggestions for the future development of this work.

FIRST CONFERENCE.

The series of Negro conferences at Atlanta University were instituted by President Horace Bumstead, Mr. George G. Bradford and others and began its meetings in 1896, taking for its subject, MORTALITY AMONG NEGROES IN CITIES. A report of 51 pages was printed which dealt with the statistics and causes of the excessive mortality among Negroes.

This Report led to a demand for better knowledge of actual living conditions

SECOND CONFERENCE.

The next conference in 1897 extended and systematized the work by house to house investigations in various cities. The results obtained were so voluminous and important that the United States Department of Labor under Commissioner Carroll D. Wright published a study of them in the Bulletin of Labor for May, 1897.

2d regular report of the conference was issued later and consisted of 86pp. entitled SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF NEGROES IN CITIES

This subject led to the query: How are are Negroes themselves helping to better their crime condition

PHYSICIANS

1. Name
2. Graduate of
3. Years and places of practice
4. Do colored men get a fair chance in the state examinations?
5. What hospital facilities have Negro patients?
6. Can Negro physicians attend and operate in the hospitals?
7. Are your city health reports thorough and fair to Negroes?
8. What are your relations with white physicians?
9. What proportion of Negroes employ Negro physicians?
10. Do you have any white patients?
11. Would you mind stating the amount of your fees in an average year? (This information will be held strictly confidential and used only in totals and averages.)
12. Remarks.

THIRD CONFERENCE.

The third conference, in 1898, took up the subject ~~that followed logically after the others — namely,~~ SOME EFFORTS OF AMERICAN NEGROES FOR THEIR OWN SOCIAL BETTERMENT. A report of 66 pp. was published. Next to philanthropic efforts an enquiry in to economic activities was felt to be necessary

FOURTH CONFERENCE.

The Fourth Annual Conference, in 1898, took up the subject, THE NEGRO IN BUSINESS, and published a report of 77 pp.

From economics the conference now turned toward education

FIFTH CONFERENCE.

THE COLLEGE-BRED NEGRO was the subject of the ~~fifth~~ conference and a report of 115 pp. was issued in 1900. This report created widespread interest in the problem of the common school followed logically.

An ~~second~~ abridged second edition of this report was issued in 1902.

SIXTH CONFERENCE.

The conference of 1901 took up the subject of THE NEGRO COMMON SCHOOL. The report was 118 pp. long and provoked wide discussion because of its striking conclusions.

The conference now escayed to combine the lines of ~~social~~ economic and educational investigation.

PHYSICIANS

1. Name
2. Graduate of
3. Years and places of practice
4. Do colored men get a fair chance in the state examinations?
5. What hospital facilities have Negro patients?
6. Can Negro physicians attend and operate in the hospitals?
7. Are your city health reports thorough and fair to Negroes?
8. What are your relations with white physicians?
9. What proportion of Negroes employ Negro physicians?
10. Do you have any white patients?
11. Would you mind stating the amount of your fees in an average year? (This information will be held strictly confidential and used only in totals and averages.)
12. Remarks.

Seventh Conference

The subject of study was the Negro Artisan and the report formed a book of 200 pp. Turning now from work and education the conference studied Negro ~~religion~~ moral life.

EIGHTH CONFERENCE.

The Eighth Atlanta Conference was held May 26,1903. The subject of study was THE NEGRO CHURCH, and among the speakers were the Rev.Dr. Washington Gladden, Professor Kelly Miller, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell and the Rev.C.B.Wilmer. The report of this conference was the largest of all the volumes published, consisting of 216 pp.

1/4/12

The next conference continued the study of Morality among Negroes

NINTH CONFERENCE.

The ninth annual conference, held May 24,1904 took up the difficult and important problem of crime. Difficulties in getting accurate statistics made it best to confine the research chiefly to Georgia. The conference itself was of unusual interest. Mr.Frank B.Sanborn, long prison commissioner in Massachusetts was the chief speaker, together with the Rev.H.S.Bradley of Atlanta and Mr.M.N.Work, formerly of Chicago University. On account of the lack of funds the publication had to be curtailed to 68pp entitled "NOTES ON NEGRO CRIME, PARTICULARLY IN GEORGIA.

TENTH CONFERENCE.

The conference of 1905 was the tenth, and was devoted to a review of past work and a planning for the next decade. Among the speakers were Professor Walter F.Willcox of Cornell, Miss Frances Keller and Miss Mary Ovington of New York, Professor T.J.Jones of Hampton Institute and Professor G.W.Henderson of Fisk University.

PHYSICIANS

1. Name
2. Graduate of
3. Years and places of practice

4. Do colored men get a fair chance in the state examinations?

5. What hospital facilities have Negro patients?

6. Can Negro physicians attend and operate in the hospitals?

7. Are your city health reports thorough and fair to Negroes?

8. What are your relations with white physicians?

9. What proportion of Negroes employ Negro physicians?

10. Do you have any white patients?

11. Would you mind stating the amount of your fees in an average year? (This information will be held strictly confidential and used only in totals and averages.)

12. Remarks.

Here again the pressure of restricted funds was felt; it would have been desirable to publish a general resume of the decade's work at this time but this seemed impossible. It was decided therefore to let the year's publication take the form of a BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NEGRO AMERICAN. The conference had already published two bibliographies of 3 and 6 pages and a number of special bibliographies. The report of 1906 was a list of books and pamphlets on the Negro arranged alphabetically by authors together with a list of articles in periodicals. It covered 71 pp. The work of the last and the following decade was outlined as follows:

The Atlanta university studies.

The First Cycle, 1896-1905	The Second Cycle, 1906-1915.
A Vista of Results.	A Vision of Work.
1896-Mortality	1906-Physique
1897-The Family	1907-The Family
1898-Social Betterment	1908-Organization
1899-Business	1909-Economic Development
1900-College-bred Negroes	1910-Economic Development
1901-Common Schools	1911-Education

PHYSICIANS

1. Name
2. Graduate of
3. Years and places of practice
4. Do colored men get a fair chance in the state examinations?
5. What hospital facilities have Negro patients?
6. Can Negro physicians attend and operate in the hospitals?
7. Are your city health reports thorough and fair to Negroes?
8. What are your relations with white physicians?
9. What proportion of Negroes employ Negro physicians?
10. Do you have any white patients?
11. Would you mind stating the amount of your fees in an average year? (This information will be held strictly confidential and used only in totals and averages.)
12. Remarks.

1902-The Artisan
1903-The Church
1904-Crime
1905-Methods and Results

1912-Political Power
1913-The Church
1914-Crime
1915-Methods and Results.

African Conditions
Historical Research
Statistics
Bibliography.

ELEVENTH CONFERENCE.

The eleventh annual conference, May 29, 1908 was notable as beginning the second decade of these studies. The subject of the first conference was mortality, therefore the eleventh repeated this same subject but enlarged it to a study of the HEALTH AND PHYSIQUE OF THE NEGRO AMERICAN. At this conference the chief speaker was the eminent anthropoligist Professor Franz Boas of Columbia University. Other speakers were R.R. Wright of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr.C.V.Roman of Meharry and Dr. S.P.Lloyd of Savannah. The printed report of 112 pp.is now being distributed.

TWELFTH CONFERENCE.

For the present year the conference has varied its program slightly at the request of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C. The economic section of the Carnegie Institution has in hand an economic history of the United States and wishes for its information a study of ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG NEGRO AMERICANS, past and present. To aid such a study it has made a small grant to the conference. The work of collecting data for this is progressing and at the annual meeting May28, ~~we expect~~ Mr.N.O.Nelson, the founder of the Le Claire co-operative town, ~~of~~ where

SUMMARY.

Such is the history of the Atlanta Conferences; the results may be summed up as follows:

1.The publication of 1243 pp.of sociological and statistical matter

on the Negro problem besides leaflets and bibliographies.

3.The maintenance of a Bureau of Information on the Negro problem which has furnished data from time to time to

The U.S.Commission to the Paris Exposition.

The U.S.Department of Labor

The U.S.Department of Agriculture.

The U.S.Census Bureau

The Board of Education,English Government.

American Economic Association.

Professors and Students in

Harvard,Columbia,Wellesley,Chicago,Yale,Cornell,University of Heidelberg,University of Berlin,University of Pennsylvania,University of Texas,Hampton,Tuskegee,etc.,besides many city governments,social settlements and insurance companies.

The American Missionary Association.

The General Education Board,

etc.

3.The Preparation of articles for

The 12th U.S.Census

The Carnegie Institution of Washington

The Bulletin of the U.S.Department of Labor.

The Publications of the American Economic Association.

Archiv fur Sozial wissenschaft und Sozial politik.

Revue Economique Internationale.

East and West.

The Atlantic Monthly.

The Review of Reviews.

The World's Work.

The Outlook.

The Dial

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Harper's Weekly.

The Independent.

etc.

4.The maintenance of a Lecture Bureau.

Lectures have been delivered for

The Unitarian Club,Boston.

Old South Lecture Course,Boston.

American Academy of Political and Social Science.

American Economic Association.

American Society for Extension of University Teaching.

Harvard University.

Chicago University.

Hull House.

Department of Education,New York City.

Ethical Culture Society,New York.

Ethical Culture Society,Philadelphia.

Ethical Culture Society,Boston.

Bull Lectureship,Church Divinity School,Philadelphia.

Iowa State College

and 75 other places.

5.The encouragement of practical social work.

This branch of our work has not been pushed as much as the scientific side because of lack of funds yet we can claim to have given the original impetus to the following movements and helped their development:

The National Negro Business League

Based on our study of 1904.

The Niagara Movement

Called to organization by one of our officials in 1905.

The Gate City Free Kindergarten Association

organized at our 1905 meeting. Now maintains four free kindergartens in Atlanta.

Nearly all the books published on the Negro Problem in the last decade have used the results of these studies and in most cases acknowledged the indebtedness.

Examples of this are:

Smith: Color Line.

Dixon: Leopard Spots.

Page: The Negro, The Southerner's Problem

Brousseau: Education des Negres.

Keller: Experimental Sociology.

Merriam: Negro and the Nation.

Coman: Industrial History of the United States.

Reed: Brother's War.

Tillinghast: Negro in Africa and America.

Murphy: Problems of the Present South.

COST.

So far this work has been maintained almost entirely out of the general funds of the University. The expenditures have been approximately as follows for the first decade:

For 10 publications, 1896-1906	$5,700
For ½ the salary of the corresponding secretary, 8 years	4,800
For clerical help, postage, etc 10 years	2,920
Total	$11,420
Sale of literature, etc	400
	$11,020
Ave. net cost per year	$1,102.

This small sum has been insufficient for the needs of this work

and has not provided for its legitimate growth. Nor does it seem possible to expect the University out of its meagre income to supplement these funds very much at present. It does seem however that there might be found in the United States persons or organizations sufficiently interested in this work to provide additional income.

NEEDS.

To cope with the field of work before it the Conference needs at present at least $6000 a year to be expended as follows:

Salary of one director	$1800
Salary of assistant director	1000
~~Salary of secretary~~	~~350~~
~~Salary of clerk~~	~~300~~
Publication fund	1000
Fund for investigations	1200
~~Miscellaneous expenses (office, clerical aid, equipment)~~ Office expenses, Clerical aid, equipment &c	1000
	$6000

PROPOSED WORK.

With such an equipment we would be able to undertake successfully the following work:

1. Annual publication of a volume of 150-200 pp. on some carefully studied phase of the Negro problem.

2. The maintenance of a fairly complete clearing house of information and statistics concerning Negro Americans and Negroes in other parts of the world, with periodical tracts and bulletins.

~~3. Historical investigation into the Negro in America and Africa.~~

~~4. Anthropological and psychological measurements of Negroes.~~

3 5. Systematic work through tracts, lectures and visits to encourage and guide all feasible efforts of their own for social betterment among Negroes.

4 Such statistical investigations & anthropological measurements as will make present conditions more intelligible all efforts for betterment more carefully directed.

I lay this information and suggestions before you in the hope that some way may be found to maintain and expand this branch of the University work. If the needed funds can be found the room formerly used as the library should be fitted up as a home for the Atlanta University School of Social Study, the director and his assistant should give 1/3 instead of ½ his time to teaching and a serious attempt should be begun to place the Negro problem on a scientific basis.

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I append to this statement, (A) certain Comments of the Press on the Atlanta Conference (B) the testimonial of students of social conditions

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.

Ware Professor of Sociology and
Corresponding Secretary of the Atlanta
Conference.

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Comments of the Press, 1896-1908

First Conference, 1896 "Morality among Negroes"

Of this ~~conference~~ George W. Cable wrote: "It seems to me from the highest, broadest, most patriotic and cosmopolitan point of view, to be one of the best enterprises that could be undertaken at this time." The Boston Transcript of July 8, 1896, said: "Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., has undertaken a new and most important work for the benefit of the colored people living in cities."

Second Conference, 1897 "Social & Physical Condition of Negroes"

~~This report said~~ "Great credit is due to the investigators for their work in the investigation." ~~The U.S. Bulletin of Labor~~ Bulletin of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Boston Journal said: "We are sure that all who are interested in this class of problems will wish to read this pamphlet."

Third Conference, 1898 "Some Efforts of Negroes for their own Social Betterment"

, of which the Outlook said, Jan. 28, 1899:

"President Bumstead of Atlanta University has performed many valuable services for the country, but none more valuable than starting the series of conferences to consider the condition of the colored people and to make suggestions for the improvement of those conditions. The report of the third annual conference is now before us and is a valuable sociological publication..... The aim of the conference was 'to make a tentative inquiry into the organized life of American Negroes.' The method adopted was to choose nine cities, and to study in them organizations of Negroes for benevolent and reformatory work. The study was not exhaustive, but by typical examples. It was found that most of the organizations centered in the churches. The church is the center of

the social life of the colored people. Next after the churches in importance as centers for social improvement are secret societies. Practical insurance and benevolence are the chief aim of these societies. Other orgainzations seek the improvement of the populace. Such are the societies for mutual benefit, which are usually connected with the churches. These are only suggestions as to the ways in which these people are already helping themselves. The denominations are graded as follows, counting by the number of churches: Baptist, four varieties of Methodists, Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Lutheran. The report of this conference is too long for us to attempt even to condense, and valuable

enough to warrant a careful reading by all engaged in Christian and philanthropic work."

Fourth Conference 1899 "The Negro in Business"

~~Commenting on this re-~~ ~~port~~ the Spectator (London, Eng., Mch. 31, 1900) said:

"The future of the Negro population of the United States is a problem charged with such serious possibilities that any light which can be shed upon it by an examination of present conditions and tendencies deserves a most cordial welcome. This work is being done with much intelligence, discrimination and assiduity at the instance and under the inspiration of the Atlanta University, an institution for the higher education of the Negro youth, and with co-operation from the graduates of other similar establishments."

The Publications of the Southern History Association, of which Dr. J.L. M. Curry was President and Thomas Nelson Page and Dr. Woodrow Wilson are directors, said (Mch. 1901):

"The very best and most advanced work on the sociological condition of the Negro is being done by Atlanta University, through the courses of study, through its teaching corps, through its publications, and through its stimulus to the Negro Conference that meets in that city. Especially to be commended on the Negro problem is its series of studies of which No. 4 is, The Negro in Business."

Fifth Conference 1901 "The College Bred Negro."

The Manchester (Eng.) Guardian in an editorial notice, April 26, 1901, speaks of these "careful studies of the life of Negroes in the United States" and notes the publication of the "results of an inquiry

as to the 'college-bred Negro.' It was made for Atlanta University. . . Probably more than 50 per cent of the Negro graduates are engaged in teaching, and another 16 per cent are clergymen. This makes them the natural leaders of their race, and there are certainly not too many of them."

The Congregationalist (June 14,1900) says, in commenting on the resolutions adopted by the conference:

"Such are the temperate, fair conclusions of educated Negroes after careful scrunity of data as scientifically gathered as any ever gathered by any Northern university. The facts are full of hope, and the temper of the resolutions based on them is even more encouraging."

The Speaker (London, Eng.) said (June 22,1901):

"This report, which is the fifth in a series of studies of Negro sociology issued by the Atlanta University, deals with the educated Negro and is as important and interesting as the four reports that have preceded it."

The Biblical World of Chicago added (July 1,1901):

"For anyone who wishes to understand this important subject this pamphlet gives a vast amount of information gathered at first-hand. This, together with the other publications . . . will give the North a point of view which it greatly needs in its consideration of the Negro problem."

The Hartford Courant said (April 5,1901) that the editor's monograph

"Is based upon painstaking investigation of the facts. He sees, as every intelligent person sees, that the only possible and the best education for the great mass of Negroes is that of the common school and the manual training school, but he is thoroughly convinced that there should be high-class institutions (like that at Atlanta) to receive the picked youth of the race and equip them fully for those responsibilities of leadership among their own people to which God has called them."

Finally, the Publications of the Southern History Association (September, 1901) speaks of these

"Most admirable investigations into this vast ethnic problem;"

and on the appearance of a second edition of this pamphlet in 1902 says (Sept., 1902) that Atlanta University "has done the best scientific work on the Negro question of the last two or three years."

Sixth Conference, 1901 The Negro Common School

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The Chicago Dial said (May 16, 1902):

"We have received from the Atlanta University Press an interesting discussion of 'The Negro Common School;' being a report of a social study made under the direction of Atlanta University. . . . These studies of the Negro problem which are being made with so much intelligence by Atlanta University are of great sociological and educational value, and deserve to be widely examined. Perhaps the most striking showing made by the present pamphlet is that for the last thirty years the Negroes of the former slave states have paid for their own schools (contrary to the usual idea), and that the Negroes of the whole country have contributed during the past generation no less than forty millions of dollars for the education of their children."

The New York Evening Post said (June ?, 1901):

"An astonishing exhibit was made at the Sixth Atlanta Conference held during the last week in May, controverting the oft repeated claim that the whites in the South are burdened with the cost of Negro schools. This body which meets annually treats questions under consideration upon a purely scientific basis. It deals largely with statistics, and all its conclusions, writes Robert Lloyd Smith in his report of the meeting to the Boston Evening Transcript,' have really the force of logi-

cal deductions.'"

The Chicago School Review wrote (June,1902):

"This is a very valuable book to the person interested in educational and social problems in the South. The work of this conference is constructive and merits hearty support;the investigation into the actual conditions in the Negro schools has been carried on in a thorough and systematic manner and the revelations in this report justify the appeal of Dr.DuBois and his colleagues for immediate material assistance in their great work. The motto of the conference has been lived up to-'We study the problem that others discuss.'"

A Superintendent of Schools in an Ohio city wrote us and expressed

"The hope that the great labor in collating the facts and presenting them in so plain and so convincing a way will result in doing great good to the Negro race in giving them the opportunities for education."

The Superintendent of Schools of a former slave state wrote:

"The copy of your book,'The Negro Common-School,'which you were kind enough to send me was received and I thank you very much for it. As I am the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of state superintendent of public instruction,and as I shall have much to do with the rural schools of our state,both white and colored,I will be very much obliged to you for any other publications you may see fit to send me and any other literature you may have bearing upon yhis subject."

The Minneapolis Journal says (May3,1902):

"The report is packed full of valuable information."

The New Bedford Standard (May 10,1902)calls it

"An exceptionally valuable study of one of the most important of all the problems connected with the presence of the Negro race in America."

The Outlook said (July 12,1902):

"Every year since their organization in 1896 the Atlanta Conferences

have published an invaluable report upon present conditions among the Negroes. A new field of inquiry is every year marked out for the next year's conference and the inquiry is made to cover all the Southern States by the indefatigable industry . . . . . of Atlanta University and the Negro students and graduates of other colleges who are co-operating in this important work for their race. The last volume takes up the subject of the 'Negro Common School', and here the report is made all the more valuable by containing the testimony of white superintendents as well as Negro teachers regarding the work done in Negro schools."

The Publications of the Southern History Association says (July, 1902):

"Again we are indebted to Atlanta University . . . for a most capital piece of work on that mighty race question . . . . It goes without saying that we have a most competent study based on careful historical research."

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Seventh Conference, 1902, "The Negro Artisan"

The Hartford Courant said (May 30, 1902):

"The history of such a gathering is not finished when the Conference ends and its members disperse to their posts of duty. The history is only begun."

The report published the following fall is the second longest of the series, being a book of 200 pages with index and bibliography. The New York Nation (March 5, 1903) had a two column editorial on the results as published; the American Journal of Sociology (May, 1903) calls the work "The most exhaustive study thus far made of the economic aspects of the Negro problem." The Southern Workman, the Iron Moulder's Journal (April, 1903) and the South Atlantic Quarterly (April, 1903) testify to its valuable

information".

The Boston Herald, in an editorial, February 24, 1903, says:

"It is not easy to estimate too highly the series of yearly reports that are coming from Atlanta University relative to the condition of the Negro population of the country. They are social studies that treat of matters about which there is to be found nowhere else so carefully gathered and trustworthy information."

The Outlook (March 7, 1903) adds:

"No student of the race problem, no person who would either think or speak upon it intelligently, can afford to be ignorant of the facts brought out in the Atlanta series of sociological studies of the conditions and the progress of the Negro."

The Philadelphia Press (March 8, 1903) thinks that

"The 'Negro Artisan,' published by Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., is the most important study which has been made . . . . in which the industrial condition of the Negro is presented with an accuracy and minuteness which has marked all the issues which have succeeded the annual conferences held in connection with the (Atlanta) university."

Eng. 7d Conference 1903 "The Negro Church"

"Cette publication, ou l'on trouvera un grand nombre de renseignements sur les eglises des Negres aux Etats, est un complement interessant des travaux qui ont ete publies sur la situation morale et sociale des populations noires en Amerique."

Bulletin de la Societe d'Et des Coloniales de Belgique.

"An extensive study of the religious and moral evolution of the Negro in America"

Brooklyn Times.

"The always interesting and instructive publications of the Atlanta University have just been enriched by another work."

Boston Journal.

"Atlanta University has recently published an important study under the caption the "Negro Church", in which the status of the Negro is ably presented from the view points of his religious, social, intellectual and moral progress. The work is full of surprises and seems to mark the beginning of a new era in the study of the race problem, in which there is the promise of a practical solution."

Springfield Republican.

"By far the most careful and comprehensive revelation of conditions in this particular that has been put forth is contained in No.8 of the series of Atlanta University publications. It is a social study of "The Negro Church," made in accordance with the best modern methods of sociological study."

Editorial, Boston Herald.

"It is a work of real value to students of the race problem in this country which the Atlanta University has been doing by its representative conferences and publications. These are sociological studies of first-hand importance to those who would either think or speak intelligently on the subject. In its latest publication, a volume of a little over 300 pages, the special point of view taken is that of the "Negro" Church.

"The first part is a remarkably instructive account of the beginning of the church feeling and church organization, such as it was under the conditions of the slave trade and the slave system. And all this makes

a very significant part of our common American history. Then this is followed by the equally significant sociological study of the more recent developments of the Negro church, or churches rather. For the sectarian feeling among the colored religionists has not been behind that of their white brethren in intensity.

"But the chief characteristic of this Atlanta conference for the study of the Negro problem is that its historical survey is so comprehensive, that of history brought down to date. The statistics of the various colored churches are fully presented, and an immense amount of direct testimony from representative persons in all parts of the country respecting the present condition of these churches, and especially the character and influence of the Negro preachers."

Chicago Evening Post.

"The book contains a clear, exhaustive collection of facts, which are arranged in a manner that makes them thoroughly readable and interesting."

East and West (London, Eng.)

Ninth Conference, 1904 "Notes on Negro Crime"

The Ithaca (N.Y.) Journal said:

"Here are statements that are worthy of respect. Here is a calm, dispassionate opinion of causes and conditions that complicate the Negro problem, as it appears to the best minds among the Negroes themselves.

The white South may do much worse than to give these statements the respect they demand and set itself seriously to work to remedy such evils as lie within its power to remedy."

The New York Observer said:

"There is perhaps no more important problem now before the American people for solution than the Negro question - and it is a 'question', in more aspects than one. A part of the Negro problem is the question of negro crime, but it is a serious problem both for the Negroes and the whites. Crime, wherever it exists, must be punished and put down and its repetition rendered impossible by proper coercive or preventive measures.

"It is therefore with pleasure that we welcome a thoughtful "Social Study" of Negro crime (particularly in Georgia) prepared under the auspices of Atlanta University, which has already done such good work for society in connection with its nine "Atlanta Conferences" for the study of pressing social problems."

A southern clergyman, the Rev. C. B. Wilmer in speaking before the Atlanta Sociological Society after the late riot said:

"Is there anything in that appeal that is unreasonable? And on the whole, do not these extracts from a "Social Study", made almost entirely by colored men, suggest that we may gain help in protecting our own race from Negro crime by working in conjunction with the best Negro minds? I venture to suggest that the work of these colored educated men compares favorably for wisdom, practicality and sanity with the work of white mobs, apologized for by other white men and winked at by white police. More than that, compare with the statement often heard in high places that we "will stop lawlessness when the Negro ceases from crime," a statement which is nothing more or less that an abject surrender to the devil and a confession of our moral inferiorty to the Negro - appealing to the negro

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the following noble appeal made by the Atlanta Conference to Negroes:
"Making allowance for all exaggeration in attributing this crime to Negroes, there still remain enough well authenticated cases of brutal assault on women by black men in America to make every Negro bow his head in shame. Negroes must recognize their responsibility for their own worst classes and never let resentment against slander allow them even to seem to palliate an awful deed. This crime must at all hazards stop. Lynching is awful, and injustice and caste are hard to bear; but if they are to be successfully attacked, they must cease to have even this terrible justification."

21

Atlanta Conference 1905 "A Bibliography of the Negro. American.

12

The New York Nation said, editorially:

"The only scientific studies of the Negro question being made today are those carried on by Atlanta University. This year it held its tenth annual conference, which devoted part of its time to reviewing the progress of the Negro in the last ten years. Its conclusions, signed by Prof. W.E. B. DuBois, L.M. Hershaw of the United States Land Office, and Walter F. Willcox of Cornell University, special agent of the Twelfth Census, primarily bring out the fact that there is growing up a demand for genuine knowledge in place of prejudice or mere opinion about the Negro question. A striking belief expressed by the committee is that there has been a progressive differentiation of the Negroes into social and economic classes, which makes it unjust to characterize teh race as if it were a unit. That the mortality of the Negro is decreasing, particularly among children, is another conclusion, while the great increase in the number of good homes

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and in the organized efforts for social betterment is obvious to even the casual student of the subject. Up to 1899 there was an alarming growth of Negro crime; since that time there has set in a steady decrease, which is the proper corollary to the greater effectiveness of the Negro church and the steady prosperity of the colored business man. The severe economic crisis among Negro artisans is also touched upon. Finally, the investigators believe that future studies should go into the many unsettled questions relating to the vitality of the Negro, his economic efficiency, his moral habits, and his capacity for government, and into the means of improving all these. They also ask that an endowment for the work of this conference be secured."

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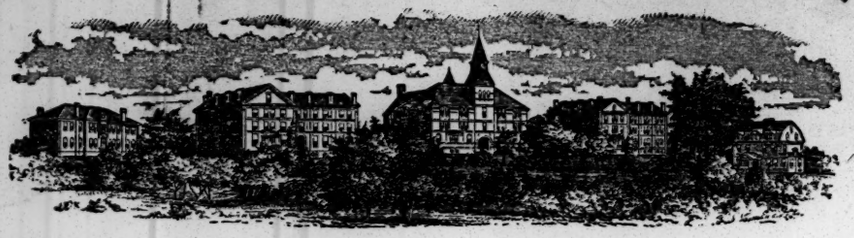
[Atlanta University]

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D.
PRESIDENT

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN AND TREASURER



ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA., June 7, 1907.

Dr.Horace Bumstead,

President of Atlanta University.

Sir:-

I beg to submit to you a statement of the work of the Atlanta conference for the study of the Negro problems and certain suggestions for the future development of this work.

FIRST CONFERENCE.

The series of Negro conferences at Atlanta University were instituted by President Horace Bumstead,Mr.George G.Bradford and others and began its meetings in 1896,taking for its subject,MORTALITY AMONG NEGROES IN CITIES. A report of 51 pages was printed which dealt with the statistics and causes of the excessive mortality among Negroes. This report led to a demand for better knowledge of actual living conditions.

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SECOND CONFERENCE.

The next conference in 1897 extended and systematized the work by how house to house investigations in various cities. The results obtained were so voluminous and important that the United States Department of Labor under Commissioner Carroll D.Wright published a study of them in the Bulletin of Labor for May,1897. The regular report of the conference was issued later and consisted of 86 pp.entitled SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF NEGROES IN CITIES. This subject led to the query:How are Negroes themselves helping to better their social condition?

THIRD CONFERENCE.

The third conference in 1898,took up the subject SOME EFFORTS OF

AMERICAN NEGROES FOR THEIR OWN SOCIAL BETTERMENT. A report of 66 pp. was published. Next to philanthropic efforts an enquiry into economic activities was felt to be necessary.

FOURTH CONFERENCE.

The fourth annual conference in 1899, took up the subject, THE NEGRO IN BUSINESS, and published a report of 77 pp. From economics the conference now turned toward education.

FIFTH CONFERENCE.

The COLLEGE-BRED NEGRO was the subject of this conference and a report of 115 pp. was issued in 1900. This report created widespread interest. An abridged second edition of this report was issued in 1903. The problem of the common school followed logically.

SIXTH CONFERENCE.

The conference of 1901 took up the subject of THE NEGRO COMMON SCHOOL. The report was 118 pp. long and provoked wide discussion because of its striking conclusions. The conference now essayed to combine its two lines of economic and educational investigation:

SEVENTH CONFERENCE.

The subject of study was the NEGRO ARTISAN and the report formed a book of 200 pp. Turning now from work and education the conference studied Negro moral life.

EIGHTH CONFERENCE.

The eighth Atlanta conference was held May 26, 1903. The subject of study was the NEGRO CHURCH, and among the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, Professor Kelly Miller, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell and the Rev. C.B. Wilmer. The report of this conference was the largest of all the volumes published, consisting of 212 pp. The next conference continued the study of morality among Negroes.

NINTH CONFERENCE.

The ninth annual conference, held May 24, 1904 took up the difficult and

important problem of crime. Difficulties in getting accurate statistics made it best to confine the research chiefly to Georgia. The conference itself was of unusual interest. Mr.Frank B.Sanborn,long prison commissioner of Massachusetts was the chief speaker,together with the Rev.H.S. Bradley of Atlanta and Mr.M.N.Work,formerly of Chicago University. On account of the lack of funds the publication had to be curtailed to 68 pp. entitledNOTES ON NEGRO CRIME,PARTICULARLY IN GEORGIA.

TENTH CONFERENCE.

The conference of 1905 was the tenth,and was devoted to a review of past work and a planning for the next decade. Among the speakers were Professor Walter F.Willcox of Cornell,Miss Frances Kellor and Miss Mary Ovington of New York,Professor T.J.Jones of Hampton Institute and Professor G.W.Henderson of Fisk University.

Here again the pressure of restricted funds was felt;it would have been desirable to publish a general resume of the decade's work at this time but this seemed impossible. It was decided therefore to let the year's publication take the form of a BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NEGRO AMERICAN. The conference had already published two bibliographies of 3 and 6 pp and a number of special bibliographies. The report of 1905 was a list of books and pamphlets on the Negro arranged alphabetically by authors together with a list of articles in periodicals. It covered 71 pp. The work of the last and the following decade was outlined as follows:

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1899-Business	1909-Economic Development
1900-College-Bred Negroes	1910-Economic Development
1901-Common Schools	1911-Education

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1902-The Artisan
1903-The Church
1904-Crime
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1912-Political Power
1913-The Church
1914-Crime
1915-Methods and Results.

African Conditions
Historical Research
Statistics
Bibliography.

ELEVENTH CONFERENCE.

The eleventh annual conference May 29,1906 was notable as beginning the second decade of these studies. The subject of the first conference was mortality,therefore the eleventh repeated this same subject but enlerged it to a study of the HEALTH AND PHYSIQUE OF THE BNEGRO AMERICAN. At this conference the chief speaker was the eminent anthropoligist Professor Franz Boas of Columbia University. Other speakers were R.R. Wright of the University of Pennsylvania,Dr.C.V.Roman of Meharry and Dr.S.P.Lloyd of Savannah. The printed report of 112pp is now being distributed.

TWELFTH CONFERENCE.

For the present year the conference has varied itts program slightly at the request of the Carnegie Institution of Washington,D.C. The economic section of the Carnegie Institution has in hand an economic history of the United States and wishes for its information a study of ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG NEGRO AMERICANS,past and present. To aid such a study it has made a small grant to the conference. The work of collecting data for this is progressing and at the annual meeting May 28,Mr.N.O.Nelson, the founder of the Le Claire co-operative town,spoke.

SUMMARY.

Such is the history of the Atlanta Conferences;the results may be

summed up as follows:

1.The publication of 1243 pp. of sociological and statistical matter on the Negro problem besides leaflets and bibliographies.

2.The maintenance of a Bureau of Information on the Negro problem which has furnished data from time to time to

The U.S.Commission to the Paris Exposition.

The U.S.Department of Labor.

The U.S.Department of Agriculture.

The U.S.Census Bureau.

The Board of Education,English Government.

American Economic Association.

Professors and students in

Harvard,Columbia,Wellesley,Chicago,Yale,Cornell,University of Heidelberg,University of Berlin,University of Pennsylvania,University of Texas,Hampton,Tuskegee,etc., besides many city govenrments,social settlements, and insurance companies.

The American Missionary Association.

The General Education Board, etc.

3.The Preparation of articles for

The 12th U.S.Census.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The Bulletin of the U.S.Department of Labor.

The Publications of the American Economic Association.

Archiv fur Sozial wissenschaft und Sozial politik.

Revue Economique Internationale.

East and West.

The Atlantic Monthly,

The Review of Reviews.

The World's Work.

The Outlook.

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The Dial.

Harper's Weekly.

The Independent,etc.

4.The Maintenance of a Lecture Bureau.

Lectures have been delivered for t

The Unitarian Club,Boston.

Old South Lecture Course,Boston.

American Academy of Political and Social Science.

American Economic Association.

American Society for Extension of University Teaching.

Harvard University.

Chicago University.

Hull House.

Department of Education,New York City.

Ethical Culture Society,New York.

Ethical Culture Society,Philadelphia.

Ethical Culture Society,Boston.

Bull Lectureship,Church Divinity School,Philadelphia.

Iowa State College.

and 75 other places.

5.The encouragement of practical social work.

This branch of our work has not been pushed as much as the scientific side because of lack of funds yet we can claim to have given the original impetus to the following movements and helped their development:

The National Business League

Based on our study of 1904.

The Niagara Movement

Called to organization by one of our officials in 1905.

The Gate City Free Kindergarten Association.

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Organized at our 1905 meeting. Now maintains four free kindergartens in Atlanta.

Nearly all the books published on the Negro Problem in the last decade have used the results of these studies and in most cases acknowledged the indebtedness. Examples of this are:

Smith: Color Line.

Dixon: Leopard Spots.

Page: The Negro, the Southerner's Problem.

Brousseau: Education des Negres.

Keller: Experimental Sociology.

Merriam: Negro and the Nation.

Coman: Industrial History of the United States.

Redd: Brother's War.

Tillinghast: Negro in Africa and America.

Murphy: Problems of the Present South.

COST.

So far this work has been maintained almost entirely out of the general funds of the University. The expenditures have been approximately as follows for the firdt decade:

For 10 publications, 1896-1906	$3,700
For ½ the salary of the corresponding secretary, 8 years	4,800
For clerical help, postage, etc. 10 years	2,920.
Total	$11,420
Sale of literature, etc	400
	$11,020
Average net cost per year	$1,102.

This small sum has been insufficient for the needs of this work and has bnot provided for its legitimate growth. Nor does it seem possible to expect the University out of its meagre income to supplement these ü funds very much at present. It does seem however that there might be

found in the United States persons or organizations sufficiently interested in this work to provide additional income.

NEEDS.

To cope with the field of work before it the Conference needs at pe present at least $6000 a year to be expended as follows:

Salary of one director	$1800
Salary of assistant director	1000
Publication fund	1000
Fund for investigations	1200
Office expenses, clerical help, equipment, etc.	1000
	$6000

PROPOSED WORK.

With such an equipment we would be able to undertake successfully the following work:

1. Annual publication of a volume of 150-200 pp. on some carefully studied phase of the Negro problem.

2. The maintenence of a fairly complete clearing house of information and statistics concerning Negro Americans and Negroes in other parts of the world, with periodical tracts and bulletins.

3. Systematic work through tracts, lectures and visits to encourage and guide all feasible efforts of their own for social betterment among Negroes.

4. Such historical investigations and anthropological measurements as will make present conditions more intelligible and efforts for betterment more carefully directed.

I lay this information and suggestions before you in the hope that some way may be found to maintain and expand this branch of the University work. If the needed funds can be found the room formerly used as the ~~libra~~ library should be fitted up as a home for the Atlanta University School of Social Study, the director and his assistant should give 1/3 instead of ½ his time to teaching and a serious attempt should be begun to place the

Negro problem on a scientific basis.

I append to this statement,(A)Certain comments of the Press on the Atlanta Conference (B)The testimonials of students of social conditions.

I am,Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

Ware Professor of Sociology and Corresponding Secretary of the Atlanta Conference.

49-12-85

PAGINATION INCORRECT

(A) Comments of the Press, 1896-1902.

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(A)Comments of the Press,1896-1906.

First Conference,1896,MORTALITY AMONG NEGROES..

George W.Cable wrote:"It seems to me from the highest,broadest,most patriotic and cosmopolitan point of view,to be one of the best enterprises that sould be undertaken at this time." The Boston Transcript of July 8, 1896,said:"Atlanta University,Atlanta,Ga.,has undertaken a new and most important work for the benefit of the colored people living in cities."

Second Conference,1897 SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF NEGROES.

"Great credit is due to the investigators for their work in thei investigation." Bulletin of the U.S.Department of Labor.

The Boston Journal said:"We are sure that all who are interested in this class of problems will wish to read this pamphlet."

Theird Conference,1898 SOME EFFORTS OF NEGROES FOR THEIR OWN SOCIAL BETTERMENT,of which the Outlook said,Jan.28,1899: "President Bumstead of Atlanta University has performed many valuable dservices for the country, but none more valuable than starting the series of conferences to consider the condition of the colored people and to make suggestions for the improvement of those conditions. The report of the third annual conference is now before us and is a valuable sociological publication..... The aim of the conference awas'to make a tentative inquiry into the organized life of American Negroes.' The method adopted was to choose nine cities,and to study in them organizations of Negroes for benevolent and reformatory work. The study was not exhaustive,but by typical examples. It was found that most of the organizations centered in the churches. The church is the center of the social life of the colored people. Next after the churches in importance as centers for social improvement are secret societies Practical insurance and benevolence are the chief aim of these societies. Other organizations seek the improvement of the populace. Such are the societies for mutual bemefit,which are usually connected with the churches. These are only suggestions as to the ways in which these people are already

helping themselves. The ednominations are graded as folows,counting by the number of churches:Baptist,four varieties of Methodists,Congregational,Presbyterian,Episcopalian,Lutheran. The report of this conference is too long for us to attempt weven to condese,and valuable enough to warrant a careful reading by all engaged in Christian and philanthropic work."

Fourth Conference,1899.THE NERGO IN BUSINESS.

The Spectator (London,Eng.,Mch.31,1900)said:

The future of the Negro population of the United States is a prob em charged with such serious possibilities that any light which can be shed upnn iy by an examination of present conditions and tendencies deserves a most cordial welcome. This work is being done with much intelligence,discrimination and assiduity at the instance and under the inspiration of the Atlanta University,an institution for the higher education of the Negro youth,and with co-operation from the graduates of other similar establishments."

The Publications of the Southern History Association. of which Dr. J.L.M.Curry was President and Thomas Nelson Page and Dr.Woodrow Wilson are directors,said (Mch.1901):

"The very best and most advanced work on the sociological condition of the Negro is being done by Atlanta University,through the courses of study,through its teaching corps,through its publications,and through its stimulus to the Negro Conference that meets in that city. Especially to be commended on the Negro problem is its series of studies of which No.4 is,The Negro in Business."

Fifth Conference,1900 THE COLLEGE BRED NEGRO.

The Manchester (Eng.) Guardian in an editorial notice,April 2[illegible],1901, speaks of these "Careful studies of the life of Negroes in the United States" and notes the publication of the "results of an inquiry as to the 'college bred Negro.'" It was made for Atlanta University. . . .Probably more than

50 per cent pof the Negro graduates are engaged in teaching,and another 16 per cent are clergymen. This makes them the natural leaders of their race,and there are certainly not too many of them."

The Congregationalist (June 14,1900)says,in commenting on the resolutions adopted by the conference:

"Such are the temperate,fair conclusions of educated Negroes after careful scrutiny of data as scientifically gathered as any ever gathered by any Northern university. The facts are full of hope,and the temper of the resolutions based on them is even more encouraging."

The Speaker (London,Eng.) Said (June 22,1901):

"This report,which is the fifth in a series of studies of Negro sociology issued by the Atlanta University,deals with the educated Negro and is as important and interesting as the four reports that have preceded it."

The Biblical World of Chicago added (July 1,1901):

"For anyone who wishes to understand this important subject this pamphlet gives a vast amount of information gathered at first-hand. This,together with the other publications . . . will give the North a point of view which it greatly needs in its consideration of the Negro problem."

The Hartford Courant said (April 5,1901) that the editor's monograph

"Is based upon painstaking investigation of the facts. He sees,as every intelligent person sees,that the only possible and the best education for the great mass of negroes is that of the common school and the manual training school,but he is thoroughly convinced that here should be high-class institutions (like that at Atlanta) to receive the picked youth of the race and equip them fully for those responsibilities of leadership among their own people to which God has called them."

Finally,thePublications of the Southern History Association (September, 1901)speaks of these

"Most admirable investigations into this vast ethinc problem;" and on the appearence of a second edition of this pamphlet in 1903 says

(Sept.,1902) that Atlanta University "has done the best scientific work on the Negro question of the last two or three years."

Sixth Conference,1901,THE NEGRO COMMON SCHOOL.

The Chicago Dial said (May 16,1902):

"We have received from the Atlanta University Press an interesting discussion of'The Negro Common School'being a report of a social study made under the direction of Atlanta University. . . . These studies of the negro problem which are made with so much intelligence by Atlanta University are of great sociological and educational value,and deserve to be widely examined. Perhaps the most striking showing made by the present pamphlet is that for the last thirty years ythe Negroes of the former slave states have paid for their own schools (contrary to the usual idea,) and that the Negroes of the whole country have contributed during the past generation no less than forty millions of dollars for the education of their children."

The New York Evening Post said (June 7,1901):

"An astonishing exhibit was made at the Sixth Atlanta Conference held during the last week in May,controverting the oft repeated claim that the whites in the South are burdened with the cost of Negro schools. This body which meets annually treats questions under consideration upon a purely scientific basis. It deals largely with statistics,and all its conclusions writes Robert Lloyd Smith in his report of the meeting to the Boston Evening Transcript, 'have really the force of logical deductions!"

The Chicago School Review wrote (June,1902):

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The motto of the conference has been lived up to-'We study the problem that others discuss.' "

A Superintendent of Schools in an Ohio city wrote us and expressed "The hope that the great labor in collating the facts and presenting them in so plain and so convincing a way will result in doing great good to the Negro race in giving the opportunities for education."

The Superintendent of Schools of a former slave state wrote:

"The copy of your book,'The Negro Common School,'which you were kind enough to send me was received and I thank you very much for it. As I am the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of state superintendent of public instruction,and as I shall have much to do with the rural schools of our state,both white and colored,I will be very much obliged to you for any other publications you may see fit to send me and any other literature you may have bearing upon this subject."

The Minneapolis Journal says (May 3,1902):

"The reoprt is packed full of valuable information."

The New Bedford Standard (May 10,1902) calls it

"An exceptionally valuable study of one of the most important of all the problems connected with the presence of the Negro race in America."

The Outlook said (July 12,1902):

"Every year since their organization in 1896 the Atlanta Conferences have published an invaluable report upon present conditions among the Negroes. A new field of inquiry is every year marked out for the next year's conference and the inquiry is made to cover all the Southern States by the indefatigable industry . . . of Atlanta University and the Negro students and graduates of other colleges who are co-operating in this important work for their race. The last volume takes up the subject of the 'Negro Common School',and herethe report is made all the more valuable by containing the testimony of white superintendents as well as Negro teachers re-

garding the work done in Negro schools."

The Publications of the Southern History Association says (July,1902):

"Again we are indebted to Atlanta University . . . for a most capital piece of work on that mighty race question . . . It goes without saying that we have a most competent study based on careful historical research."

Seventh Conference,1902,"The Negro Artisan"

The Hartford Courant said (May 30,1902):

"The history of such a gathering is not finished when the Conference ends and its members disperse to their posts of duty. The history is only begun."

The New York Nation (March 5,1903)had a two column editorial on the results as published;the American Journal of Sociology (May,1903) calls the work "The most exhaustive study thus far made of the economic aspects of the Negro problem." The Southern Workman,the Iron Moulder's Journal (April,1903)and the South Atlantic Quarterly (April,1903) testify to its "valuable information".

The Boston Herald,in an editorial,February 24,1903,says:

"It is not easy to estimate too highly the series of yearly reports that are coming from Atlanta University relative to the condition of the Negro population of the country. They are social studies that treat of matters about which there is to be found nowhere else so carefully gathered and trustworthy information."

The Outlook (March 7,1903) adds:

"No student of the race problem,no person who would either think or speak upon it intelligently,can afford to be ignorant of the facts brought out in the Atlanta series of Sociological studies of the conditions and the pregress of the negro."

The Philadelphia Press (Mch.8,1903)thinks that

"The Negro Artisan published by Atlanta University,Atlanta,Ga.,is the

most important study which has been made . . . . in which the industrial condition of the Negro is presented with an accuracy and minuteness which has marked all the issues which have succeeded the annual conferences held in connection with the (Atlanta) university."

Eighth Conference, 1903, "The Negro Church."

"Cette publication, ou l'on trouvera un grand nombre de renseignements sur les eglises des Negres aux Etats, est un complement interessant des travaux qui ont ete publies sur la situation morale et sociale des populations noires en amerique." Bulletin de la Societe d'Etudes Coloniales de Belgique.

"Anextensive study of the religious and moral evolution of the negro in America." Brooklyn Times.

"The always interesting and instructive publication of the Atlanta University have just been enriched by another work." Boston Journal.

"Atlanta University has recently published an important study under the caption the 'Negro Church', in which the status of the Negro is ably presented from the view points of his religious, social, intellectual and moral progress. The work is full of surprises and seems to mark the beginning of a new era in the study of the race problem, in which there is the promise of a practical solution." Springfield Republican.

"By far the most careful and comprehensive revelation of conditions in this particular that has been put forth in contained in No.8 of the series of Atlanta University publications. It is a social study of 'The Negro Church,' made in accordance with the best modern methods of sociological study." Editorial, Boston Herald.

"It is a work of real value to students of the race problem in this country which the Atlanta University has been doing by its representative conferences and publications. These are sociological studies of first-hand importance to those who would either think or speak intelligently on the

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subject. In its latest publication, a volume of a little over 200 pp. the special point of view taken is that of the 'Negro Church.'

"The first part is a remarkably instructive account of the beginning of the church feeling and church organization, such as it was under the conditions of the slave trade and the slave system. And all this makes a very significant part of our common American history. Then this is followed by the equally significant sociological study of the more recent developments of the Negro church, or churches rtaher. For the sectarian feeling among the colored religionists has not been behind that of their white brethren in intensity.

"But the chief characteristics of this Atlanta conference for the study of the Negro problem is that its historical survey is so comprehensive, that of history brought down to date. The statistics of the various colored churches are fully presented, and an immense amount of direct testimony from representative persons in all parts of the country respecting the present condition of these churches, and especially the character and influence of the Negro preachers." Chicago Evening Post.

"The book contains a clear, exhaustive collection of facts, which are arranged in a manner that makes them thoroughly readable and interesting." East and West (London, Eng.)

Ninth Conference, 1904. "Noted on Negro Crime."

The Ithaca (N.Y.) Journal said:

"Here are statements that are worthy of respect. Here is a calm, dispassionate opinion of causes and conditions that complicate the Negro problem, as it appears to the best minds among the Negroes themselves. The white South may do much worse than to give these statements the respect they demand and set itself seriously to work to remedy such evils as lie within its power to remedy." The New York Observer

The New York Observer said:

"There is perhaps no more important problem now before the American people for solution than the Negro question - and it is a 'question',in more aspects than one. A part of the Negro problem is the question of Negro crime,but it is a serious problem both for the Negroes and the whites. Crime wherever it exists,must be punished and put down and its repetition rendered impossible by proper coercive or preventive measures.

"It is therefore with pleasure that we welcome a thoughtful "Social Study' of Negro Crime (particularly in Georgia)prepared under the auspices of Atlanta University,which has already done such good work for society in connection with its nine "Atlanta Conferences" for the study of pressing social problems."

A Southern clergyman,the Rev.C.B.Wilmer,in speaking before the Atlanta Sociological Society after the late riot said:

"Is there anything in that appeal that is unreasonable? And on the whole,do not these extracts form a'Social Study',made almost entirely by colored men,suggest that we may gain help in protecting our own race from Negro crime by working in conjunction with the best Negro minds? I venture to suggest that the work of these colored educated men compares favorably for wisdom,practicality and sanity with the work of white mobs,apologized for by other white men and winked at by white police. More than that,compare with the statement often heard in high places that 'we will stop lawlessness when the Negro ceases from crime," a statement which is nothing more or less than an abject surrender to the devil and a confession of our moral inferiority to the Negro - appealing to the Negro to save us from anarchy instead of saving ourselves - compare with that the following noble appeal made by the Atlanta Conference to Negroes: 'aking allowance for all exaggeration in attributing this crime to Negroes,there still remain enough well authenticated case of brutal assault on women by black men in America to make every Negro bow his head in shame. Negroes must recognize their responsibility for their own worst classes and never let resentment against slander allow them even to seem to palliate an awful deed. This crime must

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at all hazards stop. Lynching is awful, and injustice and caste are hard to bear; but if they are to be successful y attacked, they must cease to have even this terrible justification.' "

Tenth Conference, 1905 "A Bibliography of the Negro American."

The New York Nation said, editorially:

"The only scientific studies of the Negro question being made today are those carried on by Atlanta University. This year it held its tenth annual conference, which devoted part of its time to reviewing the progress of the Negro in the last ten years. Its conclusions, signed by Prof. W.E.B. DuBois, L.M. Hershaw of the United States Land Office, and Prof. Walter F. Willcox of Cornell University, special agent of the Twelfth Census, primarily bring out the fact that there is growing up a demand for genuine knowledge in place of prejudice or mere opinion about the Negro question. A striking belief expressed by the committee is that there has been a progressive differentiation of the Negroes into social and economic classes, which makes it unjust to characterize the race as if it were a unit. That the mortality of the Negro is decreasing, particularly among children, is another conclusion, while the great increase in the number of good homes and in the organized efforts for social betterment is obvious to even the casual student of the subject. Up to 1895 there was an alarming growth of Negro crime; since that time there has set in a steady decrease, which is the proper corollary to the greater effectiveness of the Negro church and the steady prosperity of the colored business man. The severe economic crisis among Negro artisans is also touched upon. Finally, the investigators believe that future studies should go into the many unsettled questions relating to the vitality of the negro, his economic efficiency, his moral habits, and his capacity for government, and into the means of improving all these. They also ask that an endowment for the work of this conference be secured."

[Atlanta Univ.; 1907]
[INCOMPLETE]

regular report of the conference was issued later and consisted of 86pp. entitled SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF NEGROES IN CITIES. The Boston Journal said: "We are sure that all who are interested in this class of problems will wish to read this pamphlet."

THIRD CONFERENCE.

The third conference, in 1897, took up a subject that followed logically after the others - namely, SOME EFFORTS OF AMERICAN NEGROES FOR THEIR OWN SOCIAL BETTERMENT. A report of 66 pp. was published, of which the Outlook said, Jan. 22, 1898:

"President Bumstead of Atlanta University has performed many valuable services for the country, but none more valuable than starting the series of conferences to consider the conditions of the colored people and to make suggestions for the improvement of those conditions. The report of the third annual conference is now before us and is a valuable sociological publication..... The aim of the conference was 'to make a tentative inquiry into the organized life of American Negroes.' The method adopted was to choose nine cities, and to study in them organizations of Negroes for benevolent and reformatory work. The study was not exhaustive, but by typical examples. It was found that most of the organizations centered in the churches. The church is the center of the social life of the colored people. Next after the churches in importance as centers for social improvement are secret societies. Practical insurance and benevolence are the chief aim of these societies. Other orgainzations seek the improvement of the populace. Such are the societies for mutual benefit, which are usually connected with the churches. These are only suggestions as to the ways in which these people are already helping themselves. The denominations are graded as follows, counting by the number of churches: Baptist, four varieties of Methodists, Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Lutheran. The report of this conference is too long for us to attempt even to condense, and valuable

enough to warrant a careful reading by all engaged in Christian and philanthropic work."

FOURTH CONFERENCE.

The Fourth Annual Conference, in 1898, took up the subject, THE NEGRO IN BU[illegible], and published a report of 77 pp. Commenting on this report the Spectator (London, Eng., Mch. 1, 1900) said:

"The future of the Negro population of the United States is a problem charged with such serious possibilities that any light which can be shed upon it by an examination of present conditions and tendencies deserves a most cordial welcome. This work is being done with much intelligence, discrimination and assiduity at the instance and under the inspiration of the Atlanta University, an institution for the higher education of the Negro youth, and with co-operation from the graduates of other similar establishments."

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FIFTH CONFERENCE.

THE COLLEGE-BRED NEGRO WAS THE SUBJECT of the next conference and of the report of 115 pp. issued in 1900. This report created widespread interest. The Manchester (Eng.) Guardian in an editorial notice, April 26, 1901, speaks of these "careful studies of the life of Negroes in the United States" and notes the publication of the "results of an inquiry

as to the 'college-bred Negro.' It was made for Atlanta University. . . Probably more than 50 per cent of the Negro graduates are engaged in teaching, and another 16 per cent are clergymen. This makes them the natural leaders of their race, and there are certainly not too many of them."

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SIXTH CONFERENCE.

The conference of 1901 took up the subject of THE NEGRO COMMON SCHOOL. The report was 118 pp. long and provoked wide discussion because of its striking conclusions.

The Chicago Dial said (May 16, 1902):

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"Again we are indebted to Atlanta University . . . for a most capital piece of work on that mighty race question . . . . It goes without saying that we have a most competent study based on careful historical research."

SEVENTH CONFERENCE.

The meetings of the Atlanta Conference have usually been small and attended by an interested few. In 1902, however, the attendance was exceptionally large, some seven hundred people attending the last night's session. The subject discussed was the NEGRO ARTISAN, and the Hartford Courant said (May 30, 1902):

"The history of such a gathering is not finished when the Conference ends and its members disperse to their posts of duty. The history is only begun."

The report published the following fall is the longest of the series, being a book of 300 pages with index and bibliography. The New York Nation (March 5, 1903) had a two column editorial on the results as published; the American Journal of Sociology (May, 1903) calls the work "The most exhaustive study thus far made of the economic aspects of the Negro problem." The Southern Workman, the Iron Moulder's Journal (April, 1903) and the South Atlantic Quarterly (April, 1903) testify to its valuable

information".

The Boston Herald,in an editorial, February 24,1903,says:

"It is not easy to estimate too highly the series of yearly reports that are coming from Atlanta University relative t the condition of the Negro population of the country. They are social studies that treat of matters about which there is to be found nowhere else so carefully gathered and trustworthy information."

The Outlook (March 7,1903)adds:

"No student of the race problem,no person who would either think or speak upon it intelligently,can afford to be ignorant of the facts brought out in the Atlanta series of sociological studies of the conditions and the progress of the Negro."

The The Philadelphia Press (Mch.8,1903) thinks that

"The 'Negro Artisan,'published by Atlanta University,Atlanta,Ga., is the most important study which has been made . . . . in which the industrial condition of the Negro is presented with an accuracy and minuteness which has marked all the issues which have succeeded the annual conferences held in connection with the (Atlanta) university."

EIGHTH CONFERENCE.

The Eighth Atlanta Conference was held May 26,1903. The subject of study was THE NEGRO CHURCH,and among the speakers were the Rev.Dr. Washington Gladden,Professor Kelly Miller,Mrs.Mary Church Terrell and the Rev.C.B.Wilmer. The report of this conference was the largest of all the volumes published,consisting of 213 pp. This report caused wide-spread comment:

Cette publication,ou l'on trouvera un grand nombre de renseignements sur les eglises des negres aux Etats,est un complement interessant des travaux qui ont ete publies sur la situation morale et sociale des populations noires en Amerique.

Bulletin de la Societe d'Etudes Coloniales de Belgique.

"An extensive study of the religious and moral evolution of the Negro in America"

Brooklyn Times.

"The always interesting and instructive publications of the Atlanta University have just been enriched by another work."

Boston Journal.

"Atlanta University has recently published an important study under the caption the "Negro Church", in which the status of the Negro is ably presented from the view points of his religious, social, intellectual and moral progress. The work is full of surprises and seems to mark the beginning of a new era in the study of the race problem, in which there is the promise of a practical solution."

Springfield Republican.

"By far the most careful and comprehensive revelation of conditions in this particular that has been put forth is contained in No.8 of the series of Atlanta University publications. It is a social study of "The Negro Church," made in accordance with the best modern methods of sociological study."

Editorial, Boston Herald.

"It is a work of real value to students of the race problem in this country which the Atlanta University has been doing by its representative conferences and publications. These are sociological studies of first-hand importance to those who would either think or speak intelligently on the subject. In its latest publication, a volume of a little over 200 pages, the special point of view taken in that of the "Negro Church!

"The first part is a remarkably instructive account of the beginning of the church feelingsand church organization, such as it was under the conditions of the slave trade and the slave system. And all this makes

a very significant part of our common American history. Then this is followed by the equally significant sociological study of the more recent developments of the Negro church, or churches rather. For the sectarian feeling among the colored religionists has not been behind that of their white brethren in intensity.

"But the chief characteristics of this Atlanta conference for the study of the Negro problem is that its historical survey is so comprehensive, that of history brought down to date. The statistics of the various colored churches are fully presented, and an immense amount of direct testimony from representative persons in all parts of the country respecting the present condition of these churches, and especially the character and influence of the Negro preachers."

Chicago Evening Post.

"The book contanins a clear, exhaustive collection of facts, which are arranged in a manner that makes them thoroughly readable and interesting."

East and West (London, Eng.)

NINTH CONFERENCE.

The ninth annual conference, hold May 24, 1904 took up the difficult and important problem of crime. Difficulties in getting accurate statistics made it best to confine the research chiefly to Georgia. The conference itself was of unusual interest. Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, long prison commissioner in Massachusetts was the chief speaker, together with the Rev. H.S. Bradley of Atlanta and Mr. M.N. Work, formerly of Chicago University. On account of the lack of funds the publication had to be curtailed to 68pp entitled "NOTES ON NEGRO CRIME, PARTICULARLY IN GEORGIA. The Ithaca (N.Y.) Journal said:

"Here are statements that are worthy of respect. Here is a calm, dispassionate opinion of causes and conditions that complicate the Negro problem, as it appears to the best minds among the Negroes themselves.

The white South may do much worse than to give these statements the respect they demand and set itself seriously to work to remedy such evils as lie within its power to remedy."

The New York Observer said:

"There is perhaps no more important problem now before the American people for solution than the Negro question - and it is a 'question', in more aspects than one. A part of the Negro problem is the question of negro crime, but it is a serious problem both for the Negroes and the whites. Crime, wherever it exists, must be punished and put down and its repetition rendered impossible by proper coercive or preventive measures.

"It is therefore with pleasure that we welcome a thoughtful "Social Study" of Negro crime (particularly in Georgia) prepared under the auspices of Atlanta University, which has already done such good work for society in connection with its nine "Atlanta Conferences" for the study of pressing social problems."

1/47/28

A southern clergyman, the Rev.C.B.Wilmer in speaking before the Atlanta Sociological Society after the late riot said:

"Is there anything in that appeal that is unreasonable? And on the whole, do not these extracts from a "Social Study", made almost entirely by colored men, suggest that we may gain help in protecting our own race from Negro crime by working in conjunction with the best Negro minds? I venture to suggest that the work of these colored educated men compares favorably for wisdom, practicality and sanity with the work of white mobs, apologized for by other white men and winked at by white police. More than that, compare with the statement often heard in high places that we "will stop lawlessness when the Negro ceases from crime," a statement which is nothing more or less that an abject surrender to the devil and a confession of our moral inferiorty to the Negro - appealing to the Negro to save us from anarchy instead of saving ourselves - compare with that

the following noble appeal made by the Atlanta Conference to Negroes: "Making allowance for all exaggeration in attributing this crime to Negroes, there still remain enough well authenticated cases of brutal assault on women by black men in America to make every Negro bow his head in shame. Negroes must recognize their responsibility for their own worst classes and never let resentment against slander allow them even to seem to palliate an awful deed. This crime must at all hazards stop. Lynching is awful, and injustice and caste are hard to bear; but if they are to be successfully attacked, they must cease to have even this terrible justification."

TENTH CONFERENCE.

The conference of 1906 was the tenth, and was devoted to a review of past work and a planning for the next decade. Among the speakers were Professor Walter F. Willcox of Cornell, Miss Frances Kellor and Miss Mary Ovington of New York, Professor T.J. Jones of Hampton Institute and Professor G.W. Henderson of Fisk University.

The New York Nation said, editorially:

"The only scientific studies of the Negro question being made today are those carried on by Atlanta University. This year it held its tenth annual conference, which devoted part of its time to reviewing the progress of the Negro in the last ten years. Its conclusions, signed by Prof. W.E. B. DuBois, L.M. Hershaw of the United States Land Office, and Walter F. Willcox of Cornell University, special agent of the Twelfth Census, primarily bring out the fact that there is growing up a demand for genuine knowledge in place of prejudice or mere opinion about the Negro question. A striking belief expressed by the committee is that there has been a progressive differentiation of the Negroes into social and economic classes, which makes it unjust to characterize the race as if it were a unit. That the mortality of the Negro is decreasing, particularly among children, is another conclusion, while the great increase in the number of good homes

and in the organized efforts for social betterment is obvious to even the casual student of the subject. Up to 1895 there was an alarming growth of Negro crime;since that time there has set in a steady decrease, which is the proper corollary to the greater effectiveness of the Negro church and the steady prosperity of the colored business man. The severe economic crisis among Negro artisans is also touched upon. Finally, the investigators believe that future studies should go into the many unsettled questions relating to the vitality of the Negro,his economic efficiency,his moral habits,and his capacity for government, and into the means of improving all these. They also ask that an endowment for the work of this conference be secured."

Here again the pressure of restricted funds was felt;it would have been desirable to publish a general resume of the decade's work at this time but this seemed impossible. It was decided therefore to let the year's publication take the form of a BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NEGRO AMERICAN. The conference had already published two bibliographies of 3 and 6 pages and a number of special bibliographies. The report of 1905 was a list of books and pamphlets on the Negro arranged alphabetically by authors together with a list of articles in periodicals. It covered 71 pp. The work of the last and the following decade was outlined as follows:

1/47/48

The Atlanta University Studies.

The First Cycle,1896-1905	The Second Cycle,1906-1915.
A Vista of Results.	A Vision of Work.
1896-Mortality	1906-Physique
1897-The Family	1907-The Family
1898-Social Betterment	1908-Organization
1899-Business	1909-Economic Development
1900-College-bred Negroes	1910-Economic Development
1901-Common Schools	1911-Education

1902-The Artisan
1903-The Church
1904-Crime
1905-Methods and Results
African Conditions
Historical Research
Statistics
Bibliography.

1912-Political Power
1913-The Church
1914-Crime
1915-Methods and Results.

ELEVENTH CONFERENCE.

The eleventh annual conference, May 29, 1906 was notable as beginning the second decade of these studies. The subject of the first conference was mortality, therefore the eleventh repeated this same subject but enlarged it to a study of the HEALTH AND PHYSIQUE OF THE NEGRO AMERICAN. At this conference the chief speaker was the eminent anthropoligist Professor Franz Boas of Columbia University. Other speakers were R.R. Wright of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. C.V. Roman of Meharry and Dr. S.P. Lloyd of Savannah. The printed report of 112 pp. is now being distributed.

TWELFTH CONFERENCE.

For the present year the conference has varied its program slightly at the request of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C. The economic section of the Carnegie Institution has in hand an economic history of the United States and wishes for its information a study of ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG NEGRO AMERICANS, past and present. To aid such a study it has made a small grant to the conference. The work of collecting data for this is progressing and at the annual meeting May 28, we expect Mr. H.O. Nelson, the founder of the Le Claire co-operative town.

SUMMARY.

Such is the history of the Atlanta Conferences; the results may be summed up as follows:

1. The publication of 1243 pp. of sociological and statistical matter

on the Negro problem besides leaflets and bibliographies.

2.The maintenance of a Bureau of Information on the Negro problem which has furnished data from time to time to

The U.S.Commission to the Paris Exposition.

The U.S.Department of Labor

The U.S.Department of Agriculture.

The U.S.Census Bureau

The Board of Education,English Government.

American Economic Associations.

Professors and Students in

Harvard,Columbia,Wellesley,Chicago,Yale,Cornell,University of Heidelberg,University of Berlin,University of Pennsylvania,University of Texas,Hampton,Tuskegee,etc.,besides many city governments,social settlements and insurance companies.

The American Missionary Association.

The General Education Board,

etc.

3.The Preparation of articles for

The 12th U.S.Census

The Carnegie Institution of Washington

The Bulletin of the U.S.Department of Labor.

The Publications of the American Economic Association.

Archiv fur Sozial wissenschaft und Sozial politik.

Revue Economique Internationale.

East and West.

The Atlantic Monthly.

The Review of Reviews.

The World's Work.

The Outlook.

The Dial

Harper's Weekly.

The Independent.

etc.

4.The maintenance of a Lecture Bureau.

Lectures have been delivered for

The Unitarian Club,Boston.

Old South Lecture Course,Boston.

American Academy of Political and Social Science.

American Economic Association.

American Society for Extension of University Teaching.

Harvard University.

Chicago University.

Hull House.

Department of Education,New York City.

Ethical Culture Society,New York.

Ethical Culture Society,Philadelphia.

Ethical Culture Society,Boston.

Bull Lectureship,Church Divinity School,Philadelphia.

Iowa State College

and 75 other places.

.The encouragement of practical social work.

This branch of our work has not been pushed as much as the scientific side because of lack of funds yet we can claim to have given the original impetus to the following movements and helped their development:

The National Negro Business League

Based on our study of 1904.

The Niagara Movement

Called to organization by one of our officials in 1905.

The Gate City Free Kindergarten Association

organized at our 1905 meeting. Now maintains four free kindergartens in Atlanta.

From these activities it has happened that very few important studies of the Negro problem in the last ten years -whether published North or South, in defence of or attacking the Negro -have been made which have not sought the aid of th Atlanta Conference or used its publications. Examples of this are:

Smith: Color Line.

Dixon: Leopard Spots.

Page: The Negro.

Brousseau: Education des Negre.

Kellor: Experimental Sociology.

Merriam: Negro and the Nation.

Conan: Industrial History of the United States.

Reed: Brother's War.

Tillinghast: Negro in Africa and America.

Murphy: Problems of the Present South.

Cost.

So far this work has been maintained almost entirely out of the general funds of the University. The expenditures have been approximately as follows for the first decade:

For 10 publications, 1896-1906	$6,700
For ½ the salary of the corresponding secretary, 8 years	4,800
For clerical help, postage, etc 10 years	2,920
Total	$11,420
Sale of literature, etc	400
	$11,020
Ave. net cost per year	$1,102.

This small sum has been insufficient for the needs of this work

and has not provided for its legitimate growth. Nor does it seem possible to expect the University out of its meagre income to supplement these funds very much at present. It does seem however that there might be found in the United States persons or organizations sufficiently interested in this work to provide additional income.

NEEDS.

To cope with the field of work before it the Conference needs at present at least $6000 a year to be expended as follows:

Salary of one director	$1800
Salary of assistant director	1000
Salary of secretary	350
Salary of clerk	300
Publication fund	1000
Fund for investigators	1200
Miscellaneous expenses (office, clerical aid, equipment)	350
	$6000

PROPOSED WORK.

With such an equipment we would be able to undertake successfully the following work:

1. Annual publication of a volume of 150-200 pp. on some carefully studied phase of the Negro problem.

2. The maintenance of a fairly complete clearing house of information and statistics concerning Negro Americans and Negroes in other parts of the world, with periodical tracts and bulletins.

3. Historical investigation into the Negro in America and Africa.

4. Anthropological and psychological measurements of Negroes.

5. Systematic work through tracts, lectures and visits to encourage and guide all feasible efforts of their own for social betterment among Negroes.

I lay this information and suggestions before you in the hope that

some way may be found to maintain and expand this branch of the University work. If the needed funds can be found the room formerly used as the libraby should be fitted up as a home for the Atlanta University School of Social Study, the director and his assistant should give 1/3 instead of ½ his time to teaching and a serious attempt should be begun to place the Negro problem on a scientific basis.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

96/47/14

Lane Cottage [Atlanta Univ.]

Duxbury, Mass.

Monday, Sept. 1st 1907.

Dear Dr Du Bois:

The next joint meeting of the joint Education and Finance Committees of the Trustees is appointed for next Wednesday afternoon. There are some matters that I would like to talk with you about before then if possible.

Can you not come down here Tuesday evening? Then we shall have a chance to talk and can go up to Boston the next morning. If you cannot

come to Duxbury let me meet
somewhere in Boston Wednesday
morning. But I hope you
can come to Duxbury.
The best train leaves South Station
at 5:03 p.m.

Ever yours

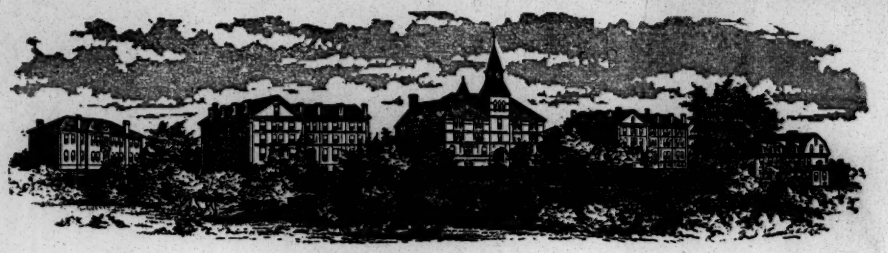
Edward T. Weare

P.S. Mrs Weare sends me in her
hope that you will come to us here.
Do you prefer clams or oysters?

[Atlanta University]

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT.

REV. M. W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN.



ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

Swanzey, N.H., ~~Atlanta, Ga.,~~ Sept. 7, 1907

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Yours came duly, and I have already answered Kelly Miller as to Leroy Jones.

I sent Mr. Ware the program a few days ago, do not know whether he had received it when you saw him. It is of course open to his revision. I had arranged the work of your department thus:

Sen. Jun.	History	DuBois	4
" "	Economics	"	3
IV	U.S. History	"	4
M.P. & II	History	Damon	10
J.P. & I	Civics	Towns	5

Miss Damon is one of the new teachers. Miss King will return for next year.

Your suggestion as to Mrs. Hr old seems all right. But Pres. Ware is to take personal charge of the Atlanta work this year, so that he is the one to decide.

We are expecting to start back the latter part of this week, spending three or four days in Washington that Margaret may see some of the sights.

With best wishes to all,

M. W. Adams.

11412

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
8-9:30	1	1	1		1	1	
9:30-10:15	2	1	1		1	1	
10:30-11:15	3	1	1	1			
11:15-12	4						

[Atlanta Univ.]

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MISS LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN M. GLENN
SECRETARY AND DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE 6410 BROAD

289/4 B. Ans.

Dr. DuBois:
Please ack. receipt & use.
J.M.G.

October 24, 1907.

Rev. Horace Bumstead, D.D.,
91 St. Paul Street,
Brookline Station,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Attached to a letter of yours, of date June 15, 1907, addressed to the Trustees of the Sage Foundation, are some testimonials as to the work of Professor DuBois. As these may be of value to Professor DuBois, I beg to return them herewith. I have kept copies of them.

Yours truly,

John M. Glenn,

Director.

JMG/F

1/4/22

[Atlanta Univ.] [FRAGMENT]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Nov. 8, 1907.

Mr. Ware:-

With regard to the matter of lectures this year, I have already refused four or five different offers, including the letter accompanying this note. There are, however, three or four offers coming late in Feburary which seems to me would be for the interest of the University and myself to accept. One is from a large Normal school in Wisconsin; one from Dr. Amory Bradford's Church in Montclair, N. J.; one before the Washington Public schools and one before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. All these could be bunched with a week or ten days. What do you think about it? We ought to take pains to keep the University before the public, and that through some public lectures. ~~This can be best~~

(Return letters, please)

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA, GA.
REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D., PRESIDENT

PLEASE REPLY TO MY NORTHERN ADDRESS:
91 ST. PAUL STREET, BROOKLINE, MASS.

In reply to yours of

Dec. 4, 1907.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Will you please tell me if the enclosed circulars received from Mr. May present your opinion correctly and also what publication of yours is referred to by Mr. Clement?

I have written Mr. May taking issue with his attitude on industrial education and on segregation as a possible solution of the race problem in America.

Please return the circulars.

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead.

1/43/10

About 3 T W

[enclosure, Bumstead]

We shall be very grateful for Dr. Bumsted's kind cooperation in this most worthy cause.

Particular attention is asked to the within.
Questions in detail will be gladly answered by the writer.

There are a few towns in the South where the population is composed entirely of blacks; Eatonville, Florida, is one of them. At Eatonville is situated the Robert Hungerford Industrial School which supplies the educational needs of a very large territory.

The best form of education for the negro—and the only one worthy of consideration at the present time—is industrial education; this teaches him to be self-supporting and of value as a citizen. Reference is asked to the enclosed letter from Mr. Clement of the *Transcript*. To strengthen the remarks made in this kindly letter it is well to note what President Roosevelt has recently said. During his recent Southern trip, speaking at Mound Bayou, Miss., (a town where the inhabitants are also all negroes) he said, "teach them reading and writing, but also teach them to do well industrially."

Professor John Graham Brooks, who is one of many who have made a study of the negro question, says "the race problem in the South may be solved by political improvement, and industrial education."

The Robert Hungerford Industrial School is doing very effective work in a community where the desire for industrial education is large, but where money is scarce. There is a printing department connected with the School where all the town printing is done. Mr. Calhoun, the Principal, is an efficient teacher and an energetic business man, and from the printing and some of the other departments is able to bring a small income to the School; but the School is growing rapidly and is in very great need of assistance.

As we of the North were as responsible for slavery as were the people of the South, now that the colored man has been made free the burden of educating him to be self-supporting and to be a useful citizen should be borne in part by the people of the North.

If those, to whom this circular is sent (and it is sent only to a selected list furnished to the writer), would contribute a small amount each, the total amount collected should be sufficient for the needs of the school at the present time; these needs are,—additional dormitories; tools for the machinists' and blacksmiths' departments; a new press and materials for the printing department.

Attention is asked to Mr. Clement's remarks about the segregation of the races, etc., etc. This solution of race differences is being effectively and rapidly worked out at Eatonville. It will be a very great blessing to the entire country if the eternal discord, arising from sectional differences over the negro, can be forever settled and silenced.

Asking a kindly consideration of the needs of the School,

Respectfully,

For the Robert Hungerford Industrial School,

SAMUEL MAY, JR., *Attorney*,

P. O. Box 2348, Boston.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Samuel May, Jr., Attorney.

Boston Evening Transcript
EDITORIAL ROOMS

October 18, 1907.

Mr. Samuel May, Jr.

Dear Mr. May:

I am glad to note that you are helping the Robert Hungerford Industrial School in Eatonville, Florida. As that is a town composed entirely of colored people, (actually with no white population) and the education and the government are of the blacks for the blacks, it is interesting as a test of that segregation of the races which Professor Dubois seems, in his most recent utterances, to regard as the next best thing to the ideal solution of the racial situation in the South; at all events probably to be the next stage of its working out. It is up to sympathizers then, with the colored race, to see to it that their isolated, pathetic struggle to educate and better themselves shall not be in vain. The School I have understood from you is doing splendid work and I am glad to contribute this mite of mine, as at the beginning of the Winter term it must be needing many things.

I am sure that if anybody can secure from our ever-generous people what the school needs, it is yourself.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) E. H. CLEMENT.

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta, Ga.

Dec. 6, 190[illegible].

Dear Dr. Bunstead:-

I received the letters which you kindly sent me fromtthe " Sage Foundation", and neglected to answer because I filed them a part from my other letters and thus over looked your letter which was with them. We are looking forward with great interest to your coming to the inaugural. I hope this will find you and Mrs. Bunstead well. Thank you for the clipping.

Very sincerely yours,

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Dec. 9, 1907.

My Dear Dr. Bumstead:-

The reference from Mr. Clement of the Transcript has been a rather curiously taken out of my paper on " The Economic Future of the Negro," which you will find in the papers and proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association, December, 1908.

Very sincerely yours,

11318

[1907]

Atlanta University for the Carnegie Institution of Washington

Report on Co-operative Business among Negro Americans

(All answers held strictly confidential)

Name of business. Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company.

Address (No., street, city, state). 728 N. 2nd St., Richmond, Va.

Number of partners or members. Forty-five Stock-holders.

Names of chief officials. E. F. Johnson, Pres. John T. Taylor, Sect. & Gen. Mgr.

Location of branch establishments. In all of the cities of Va. and Washington, D. C.

Kind and character of business. Straight Life and Insurance against Sickness and Accident.

1/46/19

Methods of operation. Premiums collected weekly by agents, dues paid on certificates furnished by the company, the same filled and signed by attending Physicians.

Total business done in 1906 and 1907 (and for previous years if possible). Year 1906, $112,000.00, the first six months in 1905, $65,000.00.

Total paid up capital. $10,000.00

Real estate owned (with location). Home Office building, 728 N, 2nd St., Store 726 N. 2nd St., Rental property, 815 N. 1st., Richmond, Va., also Real Estate at Newport News, Va. Value of Real EState $10,000.00.

History of enterprise. Chartered at Richmond, Va July 14th 1894. Begun business in city of Richmond. Operates in all of the cities and many of the towns and villages of the State and Washington, D. C. Paid since organization about $500,000 on account of sick, accident and death claims. Employs over 300 young men and women in various capacities to carry on the work of the Company. 1905 bought out seven smaller companies, that could not comply with the laws of the State in depositing in the State Treasure $10,000.00 for the protection of their members. Have on deposit the above amount. Owns stock in some of the best paying and most substantial colored enterprises in the state.

(Put further remarks and explanations on the back of this sheet.)

Atlanta University for the Carnegie Institution of Washington

Report on Co-operative Business among Negro Americans

(All answers held strictly confidential)

Name of business.

Address (No., street, city, state).

Number of partners or members.

Names of chief officials.

Location of branch establishments.

Kind and character of business.

Methods of operation.

Total business done in 1906 and 1907 (and for previous years if possible).

Total paid up capital.

Real estate owned (with location).

History of enterprise.

(Put further remarks and explanations on the back of this sheet.)

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Feb. 7, 1908.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have just received word from Supt. Slayton's office that there is no complete report of the Board of Education since 1903; that they have for 1906-7 simply a pamphlet with rules and regulations for teachers and courses of study, which is available. If the Clark catalogue which I sent is not adequate for your comparison I shall send a boy and get another. I shall either get you a good student helper or let Miss Sargent help you in the compilation.

Sincerely yours,

E. T. W.

1/49/66

Will you kindly tell me
the number of colored children enrolled
in each of your grades during
the year ~~1907-8~~ 1906-7
& oblige

Can the above be taken
from each of the Colored Principals
today?

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

March 7, 1908.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I wish to give the first hour Wednesday morning, May 20th, to "Peace Exercises". Will you kindly arrange and conduct the program for that occasion?

Sincerely yours,

E. T. Ware

1/49/65

[Atlanta Univ.

ARTHUR C. WALWORTH, PRESIDENT. JESSE F. STEVENS, TREASURER.

ARTHUR C. WALWORTH, JR. VICE-PRESIDENT.

WALWORTH CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLY CO.

Steam Engineers and Contractors.

100 PEARL STREET, CORNER OF HIGH STREET.

TELEPHONE, MAIN 658.

BOSTON, March 3 1908

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois Ph. D.

My Dear Dr. Du Bois.

Is there any way in which we can expedite the payment of the one thousand dollars due us from the U. S. Government? Would it be of any use for me to write to any official in Washington or see any one as I may be there some day this month. As you are no doubt aware the College is in great need of this money.

Yours faithfully

Arthur C. Walworth.

Chairman, Ex. Com.

A. U.

1/29/53

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

April 21, 1908.

Dear D. Du Bois:—

Can you let me have the statement regarding the Conference work for the Darkest, today or tomorrow morning? I plan to leave the city tomorrow afternoon. I should like to have this statement in hand to be clear—Dean do write it in N. Y. City.

Sincerely Edward T. Ware.

P. S. I have received the memorandum and am much obliged E. T. W.

1/46/64

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

April 22, 1908.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have received this morning the letters of recommendation for the Conference work. I am glad to have them in hand and I wish you to know that I share with you in your opinion of the importance of the Conference work. It was only the dire necessity of curtailing our work in some way for the coming year that led me to suggest to you the discontinuance of the Conference work. I shall try to see Prof. Seligman in New York and see if he cannot put me in the way of getting substantial financial support for the work which you have carried on so ably and which has so greatly redounded to the benefit of Atlanta University.

Edward T. Ware

[Atlanta Univ.]

90 Porter Place, Montclair, N.J.

July 10th, 1908.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter enclosing the thousand dollar warrent has just come to hand, and is most welcome.

The thousand dollars which the Slater Board has appropriated is for the expenses of the May Conference, 1908. I want to use all of this amount that I can under these conditions for the expenses of the year just ended. I suppose by far the largest item of the conference of May 1908 will be the publication of the report which will come into the expenses of the year 1908-09. I have asked Dr. Adams to make what division between the two years seems right.

About your office: What would you think of having the room in the north basement of Stone Hall corresponding to the room which Miss Clemmer has in the south basement? This room is large, and though the light was not good enough for sewing I should think that, reinforced by some good burners, it ought to be light enough for the conference work.

1/49/62

The Finance Committee have made up their minds that we have got to curtail still more until AtlantaUniversity has prospect of larger annual income. Every suggestion involving expense which they think we can possibly avoid and live, they turn down. Don't you know of someoneto whom you could appeal directly for "Equipment for Sociological Work"? If you will let me know just what you would like to fit up a Stone Hall office, I may be able to get the matter before someone who will come down with the money.

I am glad to hear from you and know that you are having a real vacation. We are very comfortable except for the awful heat of this place. I am away a good deal after money, but make the most of home when here. Please remember us kindly to Mrs. DuBois and Yolande.

Sincerely yours, Edward Tobias

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Please reply to summer address:
90 Porter Place, Montclair, N. J.

July 13, 1908.

1/49/61

Dear Dr. Du Bois:—

This man wrote for a copy of A Select Bibliography of the Negro American. He & his letter came with the enclosed letter. I have no copy of the Select Bib of the Negro for him. Please & I have ack. his letter & written him that I cannot answer his question, but that I have forwarded his letter to you & I doubt if you can.

Alexander's letter arrived Saturday afternoon.

very small but with a good grip on life.
Mrs Lowe is doing well.

Yours

Edward T. Lowe.

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Please reply to summer address:
90 Porter Place, Montclair, N. J.

July 15, 1908.

Dear Dr. DuBois:—

A letter from Seth Low today assures me that, tho' formal action has not been taken, the State Trustees will give $1000.00 for Conference Wk. He does not indicate whether this is to be applied to this years or next years expenses: in either case I have no doubt the A.U. Trustees will continue the Wk.

To what sum will the expenses of Conference Wk. amt for the year just ending, counting every item, salary, postage, secy work, travelling expenses, printing of last

1/4916

years report? I shall ask Dr. Adams, as perhaps he has figures at hand. If it suits to $1,000 & the State Bd allows use of this proposed appropriation for those expenses, it will bring A.U. $1000 on nearer ending this year in good shape with no deficit. I shall have then to raise only about $3000 before July. I think I can do it. If the Trustees cut me then I shall kick.

I think you leave Atlanta today. Good trip to you & your family. We are all well.

Sincerely, E. T. Ware

#90 Porter Pl,Montclair,N.J.

July 29,1908.

My dear Dr.Du Bois:-

Thank you for your letter of the 19th with its hearty congratulations. I wish you might have sent for benefit of the mother and child a little of the cool weather which you are enjoying.

I wish to take into consideration all possible arrangements of the rooms in Stone Hall. What would you think of having Miss Ellis's recitation room as yours,and the room beneath it for the sociological laboratory. I think this is the plan which you proposed a year ago,suggesting that the two rooms might be connected by a winding stairway. I am not sure that this arrangement would be the best even if you should approve of it but I would like to know what you think about it.

The objection to using the south end of the large room over the Chapel is, that if that room is divided in making two small rooms it will be next to impossible to heat the northern half. This may, however, be the best plan.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees,in Boston next Tuesday. I expect to report at that time all bills for the year 1907 -08 paid. Even then I shall have difficulty in getting them to make any adequate appropriation for improvement of plant.

We are all well in our little household,excepting that Alexander has suffered a sad moral relapse during his mother's illness.The first set-to of regeneration occurred this afternoon. An Angel in the making is an awful little creature.

Sincerely yours, [illegible] T. White.

Edward T. Ware
President

Please reply to Summer Address:
90 Porter Place, Montclair, N. J.

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Myron W. Adams
Dean and Treasurer

Aug.8,1908.

My dear Dr.Du Bois:-

I received your letter of the 2nd,but the enclosure of which you speak did not come with it.

Thank you for your hearty congratulations upon the successful conclusion of the fiscal- year. I am enclosing an order for Atlanta University publications and the correspondence which led up to it.

I am mulling over the question of re-arrangement of rooms and shall write you soon in reference to it. I might as well say now that a suggestion of Mr.Webster's appeals to me strongly, namely- that the entire space occupied by the old printing office be turned over to your purposes. You could have your recitation in one end and your office and laboratory ,separated by a partition, in the other end, then Miss Hancock could have your present recitation room for the purposes of her biological laboratory which demands southern exposure. There is no doubt but that we shall be allowed by the Finance Committee, to spend as much as $250.00 in altering and fitting up the old printing office. Put this in your pipe and smoke it,and let me hear again.

The objection to using the south end of the printing office for your office and sociological laboratory is that it shuts out Miss Hancock.

Sincerely yours,

Edward T. Ware.

Edward T. Ware
President

Please reply to Summer Address:
90 Porter Place, Montclair, N. J.

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Myron W. Adams
Dean and Treasurer

Aug.15,1908.

My dear Dr.Du Bois:

Your letter of August 11th has just come to hand. It must have crossed en route mine which proposed somewhat the same arrangements of rooms as suggested by your diagram. I don't know whether I ought to tell you that there are already two large radiators in the North room, and I think there are three ; one in the middle of the room, but surely the problem of heating can be settled in some way. There may be some obstacle in the way of having a fireplace where you suggest, such as increasing the rate of insurance or affecting the draft for the furnace below, but if there is no objection of this sort I do not see why it cannot be arranged as you suggest.

I am now off for a ten days sojourn in the Adriondack wilderness. The babys are too much for me. I worn to a shadow.

Sincerely yours,

E. T. Ware.

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 17, 1908.

Mr. Ware:-

If the Anti-Tuberculosis League wishes to make a thorough campaign among Negroes for stamping out Tuberculosis, I suggest the following procedure: First, the preparation of a good tuberculosis exhibit to go the round of the large private schools; this should be accompanied in each school by two or three lectures delivered by a competent authority. Then from this larger exhibit, a smaller and simpler one should be arranged, which should be sent around to the various public schools, and one or two lectures given to the pupils of each grade. Finally a good magic lantern exhibition should be prepared which with an accompanying lecturer should be taken to each one of the fifty Negro Churches in the city. Finally the city should be divided according to its Negro population into a number of small districts, and volunteer friendly visitors should make a house to house canvass with small portable exhibits and two and four page tracts. In order to start this work a committee of five Negroes from the private schools should be appointed by the schools, and these should confer with a committee of five appointed by the Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis League making a joint committee of colored and white people who should have general oversight over this work among the Negroes. The actual work among the Negroes should be done by colored people. This system as inaugurated could, if successful, be extended throughout the States. The cost would not be very heavy, and the exhibit could be prepared at Atlanta University. Our University extension department could furnish some, if not all, of the lecture lecturers.

[Atlanta Univ.] [fragment]

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 22, 1908.

Dear Mr. Matthews:-

I am trying to think out a way of improving the arrangement of exercises in commencement week, and I want your aid as president of the Alumni. The present arrangement as you know is this:

Friday	Phi Kappa
Monday	Class night
Tuesday	Conference
Wednesday	Alumni
Thursday	Commencement and President's reception.

The objection to this arrangement is that(first) it brings four night entertainments in succession(Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday)two of which (Monday and Tuesday) are necessarily very late in closing, and the other (Thursday) usually late. As a result teachers, students and visitors are exhausted and have to leave out one or two exercises-either the Conference of the Alumni banquet or the President's reception.

(Secondly)This arrangement gives no chance for Alumni teachers and students to meet, and even the chance for Alumni and teachers to meet is small on Wednesday night and few Alumni come out Thursday night.

(Thirdly) If a prominent speaker is invited to the Conference this arrangement makes it very difficult to get an audience , since class night and Alumni night naturally and rightly attract the bulk of the Atlanta University folk. But it is unfair to ask a woman like Jane Addams to speak to a small unrepresentative audience when she comes.

I, therefore, am proposing to Mr. Ware and to you this program:

Fri.	High School Exhibition
Mon.	Class Night

Finance Committee
Arthur C. Walworth, Boston, Mass.
Harvey Edward Fisk, New York City
Frederick H. Means, Winchester, Mass.
J. Mott Hallowell, Boston, Mass.
The President of the University, (ex-officio)

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Edward Twichell Ware
President
Myron W. Adams
Treasurer
Edgar H. Webster
Principal of Normal Department

Jan. 28, 1905

Dr. Du Bois: —

Is there any controversy connected with raising money for purchase of Frederick Douglass Home which would make it unwise for us to invite our students to participate?

E. T. Ware

1/49/67

Atlanta University Extension

1909

Five Friday Night Lectures Free

at the

Colored Y. M. C. A., 132 Auburn Ave.

1. Types of University Extension
   January 29 — President Edward T. Ware

2. Some Applications of Atmospheric Pressure
   February 26 — Professor Edgar H. Webster

3. Household Economics
   March 12 — Mrs. A. A. Howe

5 ~~4.~~ Good Reading
   ~~April 9~~ May 7 — Professor George A. Towns

4 ~~5.~~ Trades Unions
   ~~May 7~~ Apr. 9 — Professor W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

These Lectures will begin promptly at 8:00 o'clock

You are cordially invited to attend

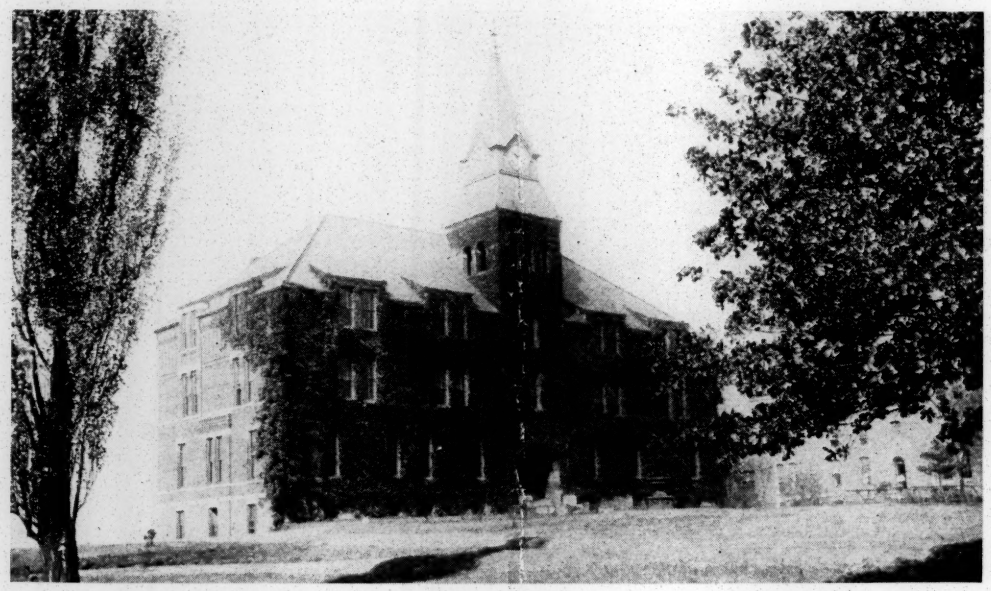
49-7-12

[1909]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Chartered 1867 ATLANTA, GEORGIA *Opened 1869*

EDWARD T. WARE, A. B., President MYRON W. ADAMS, Ph. D., Dean and Treasurer



STONE HALL

¶ Atlanta University. An open door of opportunity. ¶ A College, Normal School and High School. For the preparation of young men and young women of the Negro race for service among their people, chiefly as teachers. ¶ In the metropolis of the only State having over a million Negro population. ¶ Tried and tested by forty years' experience. ¶ Glorying in the record of its graduates. ¶ Indorsed by Southern and Northern educational experts.

EDUCATION FOR SERVICE.—It is the aim of Atlanta University to contribute to and strengthen the growing number of intelligent, educated, Christian men and women of the Negro race who realize that the responsibility for uplifting the race rests chiefly upon themselves.

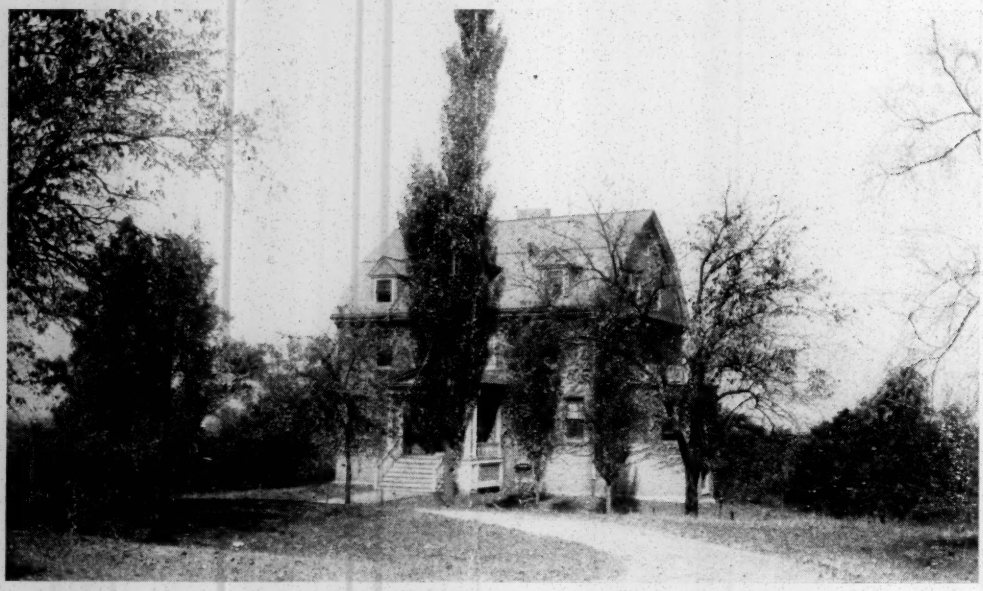
CURRICULUM.—A College with a four years' course, preceded by a four years' preparatory course; and a Normal School with a course of two years, preceded by a three years' preparatory course; make up the curriculum.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.—Earnestly Christian, yet entirely unsectarian, the Institution is controlled solely by its own board of trustees, on which several denominations are represented. Earnest efforts are made to imbue the students with a missionary spirit, leading them to use their superior education in the service of the masses of their race.

SOCIOLOGICAL WORK.—The University makes a specialty of the careful, scientific investigation of the social, educational, economic and moral conditions of the Negro population, for the purpose of supplying accurate information and stimulating efforts for social betterment.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.—In its departments of Mechanic Arts and Domestic Science young men and women are trained for positions as industrial teachers in private, industrial and missionary schools and the State

THE WORK OF ATLANTA UNIVERSITY



FURBER COTTAGE—Domestic Science Building

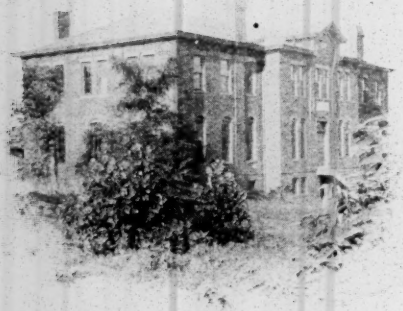
industrial colleges. A college course in Mechanic Arts has been instituted to afford special training for such teachers.

THE PLANT.—Seven large brick buildings on a campus of 65 acres, an endowed library of over 13,000 volumes, physical, chemical, and sociological laboratories with growing equipment, and a well-furnished printing office constitute the chief features of the material plant, worth not less than $300,000.

ENROLLMENT.—About 350 students are enrolled under thirty teachers and officers. The boarding students number about 150 and represent most of the Southern States.

GRADUATES.—From the College and Normal School about 600 graduates have been sent out. Nearly all have found permanent employment in teaching or other useful occupations, and exert a strong influence for good among their people.

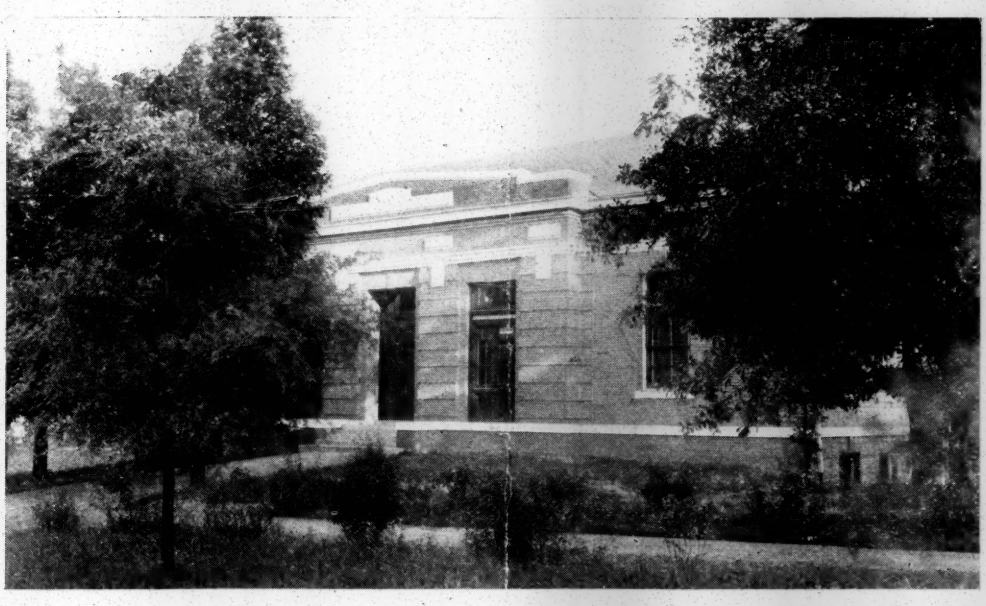
THE SCHOOL FAMILY.—It is the purpose of Atlanta University to afford the boarding students a home where they may be brought under friendly, wholesome in-



Knowles Industrial Building

"Let me call your attention to the superior work that is being done in Atlanta University in the way of manual training. I have, after very careful examination of candidates for teachers of manual training, wood and iron, architectural drawing, etc., selected a half dozen A.B. graduates from Atlanta University as teachers in manual instruction in our schools. The intellectual training which they get at Atlanta gives them an immense advantage as teachers in industrial training. The head has considerable to do with the hands."—Quoted from a letter of Dr. A. F. Beard, Secretary of the American Missionary Association.

THE WORK OF ATLANTA UNIVERSITY



THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY

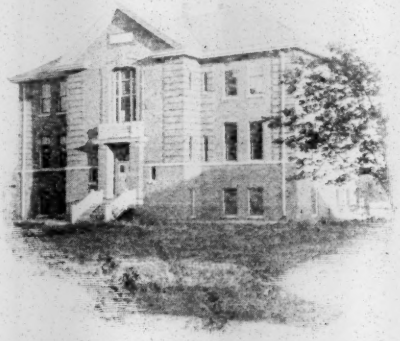
fluences. Believing that this is an important factor in their right education, every student is required before graduation to spend at least one year as a member of the School Family.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—There are many applicants for admission who cannot pay the full rates charged. A scholarship of forty dollars will make it possible for some worthy girl or boy to spend a year in the School Family at Atlanta University who would otherwise be deprived of the chance. The scholarship reduces the student's charges; it does not cover the cost of his training and maintenance for the school-year. This cost is met by the student himself, supplemented by the general donations of friends of the work. Students' letters are sent to Sunday Schools, Endeavor Societies, and other donors contributing scholarships.

PERMANENT FUNDS. — In round numbers there are as follows:

For scholarships	$32,000
For general endowment . .	34,000
For maintenance of library .	6,000
Total	$72,000

NEEDS.—The great need of the University is an endowment of at least $500,000. The pressing need is for current expenses. Beside the amount received in cash payments of the students and the small income from invested funds, the work requires for its maintenance about $37,000 annually. For this amount the University is dependent upon the gifts of friends.



Oglethorpe Practice School

Legacies for endowment or current expenses should be made payable to "The Trustees of the Atlanta University" in Atlanta, Ga., and attested by three witnesses.

In an address at Atlanta University in March, 1909, President CHARLES W. ELIOT, of Harvard University, said: "Is it not clear that the colored race in our land must have its own representatives in all departments of professional life in order to assure its genuine advance in prosperity and civilization?"

A View of the Barnyard

Shortly before his inauguration PRESIDENT TAFT said, in a public address in New York City: "Primary and industrial education for the masses, higher education for the leaders of the Negro race, for their professional men, their clergymen, their physicians, their lawyers, and their teachers, will make up a system under which their improvement, which statistics show to have been most noteworthy in the last forty years, will continue at the same rate."

Atlanta University graduates are successfully engaged in all the professions here named by President Taft. One of them he has personally commended in the warmest terms for her work as principal of Haines Institute in Augusta.

TRUSTEES

Rev. Sam'l M. Crothers, D.D., Cambridge, Mass.
Rev. Ozora S. Davis, Ph.D., Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Harvey Edward Fisk, A.B., New York, N. Y.
Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D.D., New York, N. Y.
Mr. Charles Kelsey, A.B., Boston, Mass.
Mr. William B. Matthews, A.B., Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Frederick H. Means, A.B., Madison, Me.
Mr. J. Mott Hallowell, A.B., West Medford, Mass.
Rev. Edgar J. Penney, D.D., Muskogee, Okla.
Rev. Edw. F. Sanderson, A.B., Providence, R. I.
Rev. Joseph E. Smith, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mr. Arthur C. Walworth, A.M., Boston, Mass.
Mr. Herbert A. Wilder, Boston, Mass.
Rev. C. Breckinridge Wilmer, D.D., Atlanta, Ga.
Pres't Richard R. Wright, LL.D., Savannah, Ga.
Rev. George L. Paine, A.M., Dorchester, Mass.
And (*ex-officio*) President Edward T. Ware, A.B., Atlanta, Ga.

REMITTANCES

Checks (on any bank in the United States), money orders, or registered letters may be sent to the undersigned and will receive prompt acknowledgment.

EDWARD T. WARE, President,
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

[The Atlanta University Press, June, 1909.]

[Atlanta University]

found with 1909 material

Dr. DuBois

Mr. Huth's report of June 18--matter sent to Mrs. McLean	$3.14
Telegram to New York June 13	0.60
Printed matter sent him in New York by Mr. Huth July 8	0.36

(some of above may be for conference)

Amount received since July 1, 1909, from sale of conference literature is how much? Last year not far from $41. This goes on both sides in the school accounts, being a receipt from sale of literature and a disbursement for the conference.

154/66

found with 1909 material

Office Equipment

Mr. Ware:-

The following is an inventory of the office property used by the Conference:

	Owned by	
	Conference	W.E.B.D.
I filing case	$72	
I filing case	36	36
3 book cases	cost price	15
I desk (W.E.B.D)		old
I desk	25	
I book case	25	
I typewriter (W.E.B.D)		75
I Phonograph (W.E.B.D.)		100
Total	$158	$286

1/54/67

The desk belonging to me is old and inadequate and we need a new one. A ~~desk~~ one suited to our needs will cost $61.25, and a chair $15, making $76.25. We also need a small revolving book case which would cost about $15, making about $90 in all. I would be glad to contribute the $51 represented by my interest in the ~~filing~~ filing case and books cases if the Conference could contribute $40. This would make a demand on the Slater fund appropriation for equipment of Conference office as follows:

Filing case for documents	$90
desk and chair	W.E.B.D.
Three book cases	

Would that seem unreasonable?

1 Chair

158
226
384

[Atlanta University]

Atlanta University, March , 1910.

1/56/2

Dear Sir or Madame:

The Atlanta University Conference is repeating this year the inquiry made into the work and condition of College-bred Negro Americans, which it made first in 1900. This study was used, quoted and read all over the world, and the present study will be equally in demand.

I ask your earnest and prompt cooperation. Please fill out and return the enclosed blank immediately. All answers are strictly confidential. You will notice that your name does not appear on the blank, so that your identity will be known to me alone.

Enclosed is a slip asking for addresses of missing school-mates of yours. Can you supply them?

Much of the data asked for here will be required by the Census takers April 15.

Finally, please be accurate and prompt.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

W140

The College-bred Negro American, 1910

1. No. ..... 2. Sex Male 3. Address: No. ..... ~~Street~~ Bastrop Texas.
4. Born in (state and place) Reading, Penna in the year 1847
5. Single, married, widowed or divorced Married; year of marriage 1883
6. Number of children: living 2; dead (including still born) 2
7. Early life and training.

There is nothing worth recording of my early life. Father & mother were staunch Presbyterians, who trained their children according to the strict tenets of that denomination, & especially to observe strictly the sacredness of the Sabbath day.

8. Education (school, college, professional school, etc.)

Name of Institution	Place	Date from	Date to	Degree or Diploma
Public School	Reading			
Lincoln University	Penna	1867	1871	A.B.
Howard University	Washington	1873	1876	LL.B.

9. Honorary degrees (degree, school, date).

A.M. Lincoln University 1874

10. Occupation since graduation, with terms of service (e.g., kind of work in detail; place, number and grade of pupils; extent of practice, yearly business; membership of churches served; mail routes; house work; etc., etc.)

Practiced law in Richmond, Va. 1876-[illegible] 8.
Quit law for the teacher's chair.
Prof. Latin & Belles Lettres Philander Smith College Little Rock, Ark. 1881-3, & in Central Texas College 1884-5. Principal Jones Male & Female Inst. Goliad, Texas, 1885-9. Principal High School, Austin, Tex. 1889-93. Principal Literary Dept. of Texas School for the Deaf & Dumb & the Blind, 1893-1900. Principal Bastrop High School 1900-1909

In what business enterprises are you interested

11. Membership in learned societies (e. g., "Phi Beta Kappa," "American Economic Association," "American Negro Academy," etc.)

12. Publications: Essays and books (title, place, pages, size, publishers).

13. Public offices held, and political activity.

Have never held public office, nor taken any active part in politics.

14. Activity in charitable work and work of social reform (membership of boards, associations, personal work, etc.)

I have been twice honored with presidency of the State Association of Colored Teachers, membership about 300

15. Amount of land owned.

16. Assessed value of real estate, land and houses. $2900

17. Total property owned (market value---confidential). $4000

18. How shall you educate your children? (i. e., to a trade, in College, in a profession, etc.)

In College preceded by some useful trade.

19. What have been your chief hindrances? (i. e., how has prejudice or lack of opportunity worked in your case?)

1. Growing disposition on part of Boards of Education & school trustees of white race to discourage higher Education of Negro, and in some places to legislate against it. 2. Reduction of salaries of teachers generally, thus opening the doors to incompetents & forcing the college-man into other fields, or to quit the profession. 3. A prejudice & apprehension of the methods & feelings of "northern" raised school men. This last hindrance has been my chief one; the opposition to the Negro college man seems to grow as the race progresses.

20. Briefly, what is your present practical philosophy in regard to the Negro race in America?

(Write answer on the back of this sheet.)

There will be a few more of the Slocum massacres of Negroes. These will so horrify the North & some portions of the South that the leading men and the respectable & powerful press of both sections will demand in no uncertain tones that these diabolical murders of the innocents shall cease. Even now such powerful papers as Galveston News, Houston Post, Houston Chronicle and Ft. Worth Record are demanding the punishment of the Murderers, not ~~so much~~ out of a sense of justice but because ~~they~~ they act to retard immigration and threaten curtailment of Congressional representation. In the meantime the Negro will increase in wealth, education and power. Proscription will increase until he is compelled to unite for self-protection, and advancement in all lines — industrial and business. He will then realize his strength. By that time both the great political parties will have discarded him, & he will become the balance of power in this government. Then will come his opportunity. Under wise leadership his place & power will be recognized, acknowledged & privileges accorded. He will then develop a civilization within that of the white race which shall be the surprise & wonder of the civilized world. This is to be wrought out right here — no deportation & no segregation. This, very briefly, is to my mind the order and result of the workings of Providence in the Negro's case in America.

[Atlanta Univ.]

1157/83

Ogunquit, Maine.
June 14, 1910.

Dear Dr. DuBois:—

You will let me know, will you not, as soon as you have any definite word from the New York Committee. I cannot plan for another year until I know something of your plans. I am hoping that even if you do take up work a

secy of the National Prgs
Committee it will not
be necessary for you to
open all official relations
with Atlanta University,
and that you can give us
at least a few weeks of
the school year in
Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

Edward T. Ware.

[Fragment : Atlanta Univ.]

1/57/82

June 30, 1910.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:—

I was glad to get your letter of the 24th. Please pardon delay in answering. I reached Ogunquit only yesterday.

We have a meeting of the Executive Committee in Boston tomorrow. Whatever the outcome of your negotiations with the National Negro Committee may be, I hope you can arrange not to absolutely sever your connection with Atlanta Univ.

[Atlanta Univ]

XII Personal
Du Bois

Ogunquit, Me
July 8, 1910.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I have received your letter of the 5th inclosing your resignation. We shall miss you keenly at Atlanta University; but- I sincerely hope that the new field will bring you larger opportunities for service and larger returns for your labor.

The Executive Committee will have to act upon your resignation, as we hold

1/2/49

The trustees meeting last Tuesday. I have talked over the possibility of your resignation with members of the committee and I am sure that they hope to retain your services as director of the Conference. I shall write you further with reference to this soon.

Do you think it would be possible to get over the report of last May's conference by January 1st? I am thinking of operating the

Bulletin not a quarterly;
and if possible I would
like to have the January issue
the "Conference Report number."
If not possible, of course I
can make other arrangements.

I wish very much that
we might arrange for
Mrs. DuBois to keep your
rooms in S. Hall during
the winter; but - if I
get a chaplain who has
a family, as now seems
likely, we shall need
those rooms. However that
bridge need not be crossed at once

1/57/81

Friendly yours,

Edward T. Ware

P.S.

My hope is, that if you do not come back to us, you will keep the direction of the conference and that I may have Mr. Dill in Atlanta to cooperate with you in this work.

E.T.W.

Ogunquit,
Maine.

[INCOMPLETE : Atlanta Univ.]

X

1/57/76

Ogunquit, Maine.
July 22, 1910

Dear Dr. DuBois:—

I have letter from Mr. Walcott, and, as I expected, he accepts the plan of having Mrs. DuBois and pianist play at the University until next Spring.

I wish I might see you & talk over plans for the Conference next year; but I have several meetings on hand in Maine which cannot be postponed until some

case: This will take time.

I have given up the thought of getting R.R. Wright, Jr. at Atlanta. I have not yet talked the matter over with Mr. Dill, but I hope that we may have him in Atlanta for the second year, to do some reading and to manage the conference investigation under our supervision. I think that the new chaplain may take over your classes in a

Mr. Dill some. That will leave him time to devote to some other points I have.

Can the investigation in Atlanta be made to work into your plans of investigation in Europe so that the Atlanta and the [illegible] can each help the other!

How would Tom Woodward do to spend the Atlanta year & the next to [illegible]. Dill and his wife [illegible] Stevens help there

Can you estimate the
equivalent in hours of teaching
Mon. Did constitute ministerial
work in Atlanta more equal,
& that I can arrange his
programme?

Have you had any
assistant minister in charge
for the Atlanta part of the
work? if so how much?

I should hope still you
directing the work from
Newyork, and Mr. Dill
assisted by Jordan in Atlanta
as might [illegible] more a

X

Ogunquit, Maine.

July 19, 1915.

Dear Dr. DuBois:—

I am sorry to have delayed answering your letter of the 13th, but as the matter in question had been discussed in the Executive Committee meeting, I thought I ought to let them reconsider the matter before I answered you. I have been waiting to hear from Mr. Walcott; but I shall wait no longer, but write today that I am almost certain that we can and shall

11-5-1/77

[Atlanta Univ.]

Rev. Edward C. Ware. A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

1/56/6

Swanzey, N. H., July 25, 1910.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Enclosed is statement of some payments, which may be personal or conference. There is no haste about these. The other question, as to sale of conference literature, I would like to know about by Aug. 15 if practicable, for the sake of the accounts.

We are all about as usual. The hot spell has made life more uncomfortable than usual, but I judge that we are sufferers with others and not exceptions.

We all wish you the best of success in your new work. We are hoping not to lose you wholly in Atlanta, but, make the best of it, we shall miss you much. The new field means a large opportunity.

Very truly yours,

M. W. Adams.

[Atlanta University]

247 W 63rd St, New York,
Aug 1, 1910.

Dear Mr. Ware:

I have just returned to my desk & have your letters of July 19 & 22. I am under great obligations to you and the Executive Committee for permission to retain our rooms at Atlanta University for Mrs. Du Bois and Yolande during the next school year.

As to the conference, I make the following suggestions:

That the present investigation be ready for the printer's hands Oct 1, 1910. The cost of this will be as follows:

Postage & stenographer —	$150.
My salary (July 1, 1910 - June 30, 1911)	~~150~~ 200
Printing	600.
	$1000.

The only uncertain amount here is the printing bill, but I think it can be kept down to $600.

On October 1, the work of preparing data

for the next investigation should begin. The subject is "The Negro Common School" The expense will be (including printing, which will fall into the school bill for the year 1911-12)

My salary	~~250~~ 300 *	(July 1, 1911 - June 30, 1912)
Stenographer & postage	~~250~~ 300	(* Both these items payable in 1911-12)
Printing	600. *	
	$1100	

To this must be added some portion of Mr. Dill's salary. I should think that one-fourth of his time would be sufficient for Conference work during the year 1911-12, since we here will take as the same subject of investigation & thus reduce the stenographer & postage bill

The above calculations will make the Conference cost about $1100 - 1200 a year, which is I think a minimum. My own services I am estimating at about two full months work a year. Heretofore

The conference has cost the University (including ½ my salary) about $1500 a year, plus the salary of the stenographer & other assistants, — nearly $2000 in all. This can be cut $200 now but not much below that. Jordan could assist Mr. Dill.

I am going ahead with the present investigation & have it pretty well in hand.

Very Truly

W. E. B. DuBois

11/15/14

[Atlanta Univ.]

1/5-7/25

Ogunquit, Maine.
August 3, 1910.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I am glad to receive your letter of Aug. 1st. I shall see Mr. Dill this afternoon and one of the members of the Trustee Committee in Boston this week.

May I ask one question about the item, "Portage and Stenographer $300"? Will the stenographic work

contemplate to do
under your direct supervision
in N.Y. or shall we
plan to engage it done in
Atlanta?

Tomorrow and Friday
morning I shall be in
Boston E. Commonwealth Hotel.
Then for a week Ad
Rev. George L. Paine,
~~Scotland~~ Sutton, Maine,
then here again.
Have an planning meeting
on Mt Desert where we
how will help us out.

We have an $8000 deficiency
this year — pretty bad!

Sincerely yours,

Edward T. Bar.

Minute on the Resignation of Dr. DuBois.

August, 1910.

We accept, with regret, the resignation of W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Ph. D., from the professorship of Economics and History at Atlanta University.

For thirteen years he has served this Institution with great ability and devotion. He has proved himself a careful acholar, a firm disciplinarian and a thorough and inspiring teacher. The charm of his personality and his prevailing good cheer have added much to the enjoyment of life in the school family.

Under his guidance the department of Economics and History has been greatly strengthened and has brought Atlanta University wide recognition among scholars.

We can only hope that his new field of labor will give him larger opportunity for the exercise of his exceptional powers for the benefit of the Negro race and of humanity.

Signed:

Executive Committee of the
Board of Trustees of the
Atlanta University.

H. A. Wilder
Charles E. Kelsey
Arthur C. Walworth
George L. Paine
Edward T. Ware

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Signed:

Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Atlanta University.

(H. A. Wilder.
(Charles E. Kelsey
(Arthur C. Walworth
(George L. Paine
(Edward T. Ware

[Atlanta University]

Graduates 1910

Bennett, Bertha
Bishop, William Thruman
Bragg, Mary
Briggs, Daisy Beatrix
Briscoe, Carl Eugene
Brown, Marie Estelle
Carter, Eugene
Chew, Corinne Viola
Cooper, Carrie Alease
Curtis, Ellis Monthronia
Day, William Bright
Dorsey, Ariel Nellie Louise
Dorsey, Milton Quincy
Drewry, Leonard Emmett
Dutton, Ellen Adelaide
Elliott, Susie Amelia
Ford, Mary Edna
Gaines, Josephine Zenobia
Gibson, Leonard Ulysses
Gittings, Florence Elizabeth
Harris, Nettie Preston
Holmes, Violet Ernestine
Howard, James Ross
Hucles, Henrietta Marie
Hursey, Lorretta
Jackson, Helen Henry
James, Sarah Florence
Johnson, Alixe Noel
Johnson, Mary Viola
Laws, Aurelia Schadd
Lynch, Edith Viola
Maddox, Edna Adaline
Mason, Laura Beatrice
McNeal, Hattie Anneta
Owens, Mary Katherine
Peck, Nathaniel Tull
Pigott, Casper Napoleon
Robinson, John Edward, Jr.
Ruff, Lottie Louise
Scott, Edna Marie
Thomas, Clarence Theodore
Thomas, Juliet Anna
Thomas, Mary Marguerite
Tyler, Hattie Arnita
Warren, Elsie May
West, Marguerite Elizabeth
Williams, Edna Matilda
Williams, Mabel Ernestine

Two-Year Industrial Course

Cromwell, John Franklin, Jr.
Grant, Agnes Victoria
Green, Laurie Naomi
Grooms, Isadora Wyoma
Lewis, Ada Lelia
Widgeon, Elsie Martha
Smallwood, Helen Delena
Stokes, Annie

Alumni Medal

Helen Henry Jackson

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

4 Park Street, Boston, Feb. 28, 1901.

1/26/11

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Dear Sir, —

For your contribution, entitled

The Freedmen's Bureau

in the March ATLANTIC, we inclose our check

for $100 — , and remain,

Very truly yours,

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

Per A. F. B.

1/26/12

EDITORIAL
OFFICE OF
THE
ATLANTIC
MONTHLY
4 PARK ST.
BOSTON

21-4-23

June 28, 1902.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

I have your article, and shall take great pleasure in using it in the September number of the Atlantic. It seems to me one of the strongest and most eloquent pieces of writing that have come from your pen, and I am sure that it will accomplish a great deal of good.

Assuring you of the genuine satisfaction I feel in being able to print such notable paper, I am

Cordially yours,

Bliss Perry

Professor W. E. B. DuBois.

J.P.

[Atlantic Monthly]

EDITORIAL
OFFICE OF
THE
ATLANTIC
MONTHLY
4 PARK ST.
BOSTON

December 20, 1904.

Dear Mr. DuBois,

I am obliged to you for the opportunity of meeting Dr. Plenge. I found him a very agreeable man.

Is it not about time for you to write another Atlantic article? If it should happen not to be upon the race question, I should be just as well pleased. I daresay you yourself do not wish to be constantly identified with a single department of discussion, and if you should find yourself some day possessed of an essay on any topic calculated to interest the readers of the Atlantic, I wish you would send it to us.

Sincerely yours,

Bliss Perry

Professor W. E. B. DuBois.

27-31A-4

[Atlantic Monthly]

EDITORIAL
OFFICE OF
THE
ATLANTIC
MONTHLY
4 PARK ST.
BOSTON

File

May 3, 1905.

Dear Professor DuBois,

I am glad you took me at my word in sending the enclosed paper, but it seems to me too technical and difficult for the average magazine reader to comprehend easily. Please try us again whenever you have something which you think may serve.

Sincerely yours,

Bliss Perry

Professor W. E. B. DuBois.

1/37/18

Mrs. Miller
Send invitations
Invite

EDITORIAL
OFFICE OF
THE
ATLANTIC
MONTHLY
4 PARK ST.
BOSTON

F

January 30, 1906.

Dear Mr. DuBois,

We are sorry that so striking a piece of verse as this does not seem quite what we need for effective use in the Atlantic. We beg you to accept our thanks for the opportunity of seeing it.

very truly yours,

The Editors
H.S.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois.

2/12/11

EDITORIAL
OFFICE OF
THE
ATLANTIC
MONTHLY
4 PARK ST.
BOSTON

June 13, 1908.

Dear Professor Du Bois,

I am sorry to say that the Atlantic does not feel like printing this article. The theme is immensely difficult, as you are of course aware, and in spite of the suggestiveness of your treatment of it, we do not feel that the sketch is entirely satisfactory to the imagination. We know, of course, what an almost impossible feat you have attempted.

If you are to be in Boston during the vacation, I beg you to come in and see me. Perhaps we can hit upon some available topic for an article. I wish we might do so, at any rate.

Sincerely yours,

Bliss Perry

Professor W.E.B.DuBois.

[Atlantic Monthly]

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 22, 1908.

Dear Mr. Perry:-

Some years since I had a lecture on the Color line as a world problem; later I had a short bit in Collier's on the same problem. Last year I noticed that you advertised an article by Kelley Miller on pratically the same ~~thing~~ subject but it did not appear. Would you care to consider such an article from me? Again, I have long proposed writing of Negro Women-their history, work, and spiritual outlook. How would such a paper fall in with your plans? Finally there are many sppts where the history of Negro Americans touches the history of all Americans, which have had but casual illumination-the case of the Negro Stephen who first saw the southwest, the history of George Leile, the Negro Missionary to whites and blacks, and of John Chavis, who had a white school in North Carolina, and Lemuel Haynes, the New England Negro, who had a debate with Hosea Ballou. I simply suggest these as possible subjects. I cannot forbear troubling you with the enclosed. It has quite an honorable career of rejection.

Very sincerely yours,

OFFICERS:
Dr. G. G. TURFLEY, President
WILLIAM MANLEY, Vice-Pres.
JOS. D. MAHONEY, Sec. and Treas.

Bell Telephone 1464 Cedar.
" " 9513-R "
" " 108-W "
P. & A. Telephone 1174 North.
" " 775 "

Incorporated January 17th, 1849.

Avery College Trade School

THE OLDEST COLORED INSTITUTION IN NORTH AMERICA FOR THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
Dr. G. G. TURFLEY,
Dr. G. M. SHILLITO,
JOHN D. CHERRY,
W. K. McGUINNESS,
JOS. D. MAHONEY,
WILLIAM MANLEY.

Allegheny, Pa., May 2nd, 1905

5/6

Prof. Du Bois,

Atlanta Universiry,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear sir:-

I am instructed by the Board of Trustees of this institution to ascertain if you could be induced to deliver the address to the graduating class of this school, June the 8th 1905, and, if so, the terms.

Awaiting your favorable reply, I remain

Very cordially yours,

Joseph D. Mahoney

1/28/40

could

I would be ready to deliver the commencement address to the graduating class of Avery Institute June 8. I should charge my traveling expenses from Atlanta to Allegheny & return, including Pullman fare, & an honorarium of $50 in addition.

I would be ready to deliver the commencement address to the graduating class of Avery Institute June 8 & would charge $100, having my own expenses, except those of entertainment while in Allegheny.

(BAHAMAS - COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE)

F

Bahamas.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Nassau, 11th November, 1905.

No. 792/1010.

IV

In replying please quote this number.

33-233

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st October making enquiries as to the birth of Alexander Du Bois and in reply to inform you that the official records do not go back earlier than 1850 but there may be a record in the parish registers, and I append a list of attorneys in case you may desire to engage any one to make a search.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. S. D. Bruce

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A.

List of Attorneys.

Anton Bertram

Harcourt G. Malcolm

S. H. O. Clutsam

J. S. Rae,

A. K. Solomon.

Hair -

Blanova

Dorenz

Hair Dressing

Fort Fincastle

1633 – 19th St. N.W. (Copy Taken)

Washington, D.C. Sept. 17, 1909.

Hazen

My dear DuBois:

Yours received. I send you a list of guarantors as requested.

1.	F.H.M.Murray	5	16.	G.W. Crawford	
2.	L.M. Hershaw	5	17.	Dr. S.C. Fuller	
3.	W.E.B.DuBois	~~5~~	18.	W.A. Hawkins	
4.	F.L. McGhee	10 ~~$5.00~~	19.	(Anon.#5)	5
5.	Jose H. Sherwood	$5.00	20.	Thos.A.Johnson	
6.	L.R. Diggs	$5.00	21.	Rev. J.M. Waldron	
7.	Dr.C.E.Bentley		22.	R.D.G. Troy	$5.00
8.	E.C. Williams(Anon.# 7)		23.	Edward Stephens	
9.	(Anon.#1)	5	24.	J.J. Taylor	
10.	(Anon.#2)		25.	W.M. Miller	$5.00
11.	Murray Brothers	5	26.	Dr. Val Do Turner	
12.	Dr. H.L. Bailey	5	27.	(Anon.#6)	5
13.	(Anon.#3)		28.	John E. Milholland	5
14.	Geo.W.Mitchell		29.	E.B. Taylor	$5.00
15.	(Anon.#4)	5		John Hurst	$6.25

Only those whose names have the amount after them have responded at all.

Very truly yours,

H. L. Bailey

1/54/38

1

[Henry L. Bailey]

1633 19th St. N.W. Washington,D.C.,June 21,1910.

Prof. W.E.B.DuBois

Atlanta University,Atlanta,Ga.

Dear DuBois:

I made my promise to the guarantee fund in good faith,but fate has made it impossible for me to keep it. I cannot pay in part of the subscription by July 1st; for just now I don't see my way clear to meet my obligations during the summer. The treatment accorded me in the schools has made things hard for me,but it is to be hoped not absolutely impossible. I am sorry you did not get around to see me when you were in the city; it is said that you are going to leave Atlanta and the busybodies are giving various reasons for it. We know that Atlanta will be grieved to lose you and trust that the new field will offer even larger opportunity for usefulness. My best regards to you and family.

Very truly yours,

Bailey

FIRE PROOF EUROPLAN

The Piedmont

HARVEY & WOOD
LESSEES

Atlanta, Ga.

Y

help us to a clear conception to the whole. As a bare hint, which may suggest some better idea how would it do to discuss the subject of justice to the Negro. In both the two movements in Atlanta the foundation principle is justice. What is justice to the Negro? What does the white man mean when he speaks of justice & what does the Negro mean? Are the two conceptions of justice irreconcilable far apart? Perhaps by discussing this new watchword and staying it upon the argument

1/4/21

FIRE PROOF

EUROPLAN

[1907]

The Piedmont

HARVEY & WOOD
LESSEES

Atlanta, Ga. Jan 30

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Won't you drop over with you a plan for the Niagara movement. I have received one that we might find some points in it to discuss.

Nothing discuss me: the possibility that the discussion may wander over so much ground that it will lose real enlightenment. I wonder if we could not devise some scheme for limiting it to a discussion of certain distinctive phases of the subject? A thorough understanding of any one point in the problem covered

1/47(01)

FIRE PROOF

EUROPLAN

The Piedmont

HARVEY & WOOD
LESSEES

Atlanta, Ga.

3/

1/4/13

The principle [illegible] instances of injustice or difference we might be able to land on some definite spot in the solar universe. Our object, of course, is to get in the light, to make the discussion clear, in our minds and the minds of others who may afterwards read the discussion.

Perhaps some far better scheme than this may occur to you.

Yours truly,

Ray Stannard Baker

FIRE PROOF

EUROPEAN.

The Exchange Hotel

JAS. E. HICKEY HOTEL CO.

PROPRIETORS.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec 2 1907

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I'd like to get some of the salient points regarding your career for use in the introduction to the Conversation. Date of birth, education, how you happened to come South, your work down here, books published &c &c - all the essential points. Were your people ever slaves? Could you tell me in a few sentences what the Niagara Movement is & how it came to be organized?

I think you and Dr. Wilmer made some most excellent points the other day - which will help to enlighten people everywhere. And we talked a whole book!

Won't you kindly write me

11/7/53

FIRE PROOF

EUROPEAN.

The Exchange Hotel

JAS. E. HICKEY HOTEL CO.

PROPRIETORS.

Montgomery, Ala., 190

Sincerely
Ray Stannard Baker

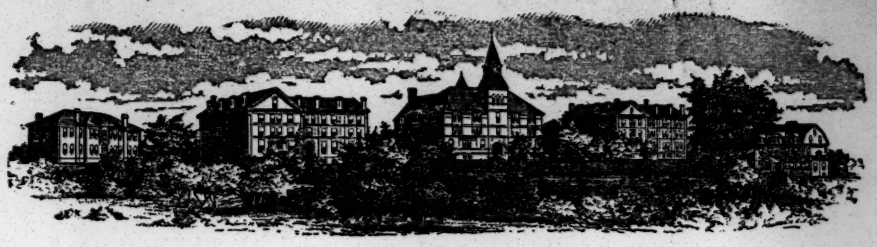
1147/152

I want to have a photographer make a picture of you on Sunday. Can I arrange it so that you can let him know when to come?

[Fragment; Ray Stannard Baker]

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D.
PRESIDENT

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH.D.
DEAN AND TREASURER



XII

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA., February 5, 1907.

1/47/49

My dear Mr. Baker:-

I was born at Great Barrington, Mass., on the 23rd of February, 1868. I was educated in the public schools there, took my Bachelor's degree at Fisk University then went to Harvard, entering the Junior class, took my A.B. there in 1890 and my A.M. 1891. Then was sent as fellow under the John M. Slater Fund and studied two years in Germany and came back taking my Ph.D. at Harvard in 1895. My first book was the initial number in the series of Harvard Historical monographs, The Suppression of the African Slave Trade in the United States of America. My next was The Philadelphia Negro, a study which I did while assistant instructor in the University of Pennsylvania being appointed for that special purpose. My next book was The Souls of Black Folk. Besides this I have published chapters in other books and I have edited and largely written all the Atlanta publications. I was never a slave nor were my parents. My grandparents on my mother's side were born in nominal slavery but were soon emancipated. Practically only my great grand-parents on my mother's side were slaves. On my father's side my great grand mother was a slave and her ancestors. My family has always lived in the North and in the west Indies except as some of them came South to fight during the Civil War. I am the first member of the family who has lived for any length of time in the South. The NIAGARA MOVEMENT was organized in 1905 by 29 men who met at Buffalo near Niagara Falls. Their idea was that the policy of conciliation and of preaching simply duties without rights had gone too far. That there must be an

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
141 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

March 29, 1907

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Do you know of anything of a report by Col. Byrd of Rome, Ga. on the convict and chain gang system? It was published several years ago. I should like very much indeed to get a copy, or at least to read one. Could you tell me where I could obtain it?

Has your report on Calhoun County been published yet? I am exceedingly anxious, in connection with some work I am doing just now, to get hold of all the facts I can about Calhoun County, and I have wondered if your material is available.

I have not yet worked out the material for the debate between you and Dr. Wilmer. I read it over the other day, and I am sure it will make a very interesting topic and throw a good deal of light on the whole subject.

Should you come North this spring or summer I hope surely we can have an opportunity of meeting. I should be very glad indeed to have any suggestions or criticisms you may see fit to make on my articles. I want them to be accurate and fair from every point of view.

Very sincerely yours,

Ray Stannard Baker

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

P.S.-Do you get The American Magazine regularly? If you do not, I should esteem it a privilege to place your name on our list.

[FRAGMENT: Ray Stannard Baker]

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., April 3, 1907.

1/47/64

My dear Mr.Baker:-

In answer to your letter of March 29th,let me say that the report of Col.Byrd of Rome,Ga.,on the convict chaingang system was made to Gov.Atkinson or rather to the Legislature under him and was never published in full. You could,however,find it in the files of the Constitution and it is possible that I may find a clipping. At any rate I'm looking it up and I will write to you later giving you the date approximately when it occurred.

My report on Chthmunscounty will not be published until sometime in May. I am working on it now. I am glad you think that the material furnished by Dr.Wilmer and myself will be of interest. I shall probably come North this summer and if I am in New York I will be glad to look u

you up.

On the whole I liked your first article on the Atlanta Riot. Of course I think that you exaggerate somewhat the influence of crime upon the race problem. Crime as a problem in itself is of course great in the South but it does not in my opinion play such a part in the problem of races as you think. Outside of that I was pretty well pleased with the article. I am looking forward with interest to your further articles and shall be glad to express my opinion of them from time to time.

Of course,as I have said to you personally,the great trouble with anyone coming from the outside to study the Negro problem is that they do not know the Negro as a human being,as a feeling,thinking man. That they do know the Southerners,have met them in their homes and have been intimate with them and the result is that while they speak of the Southerner in the second person,they continually regard the Negro as in the third

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
141 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

May 2 1907

My dear Dr. DuBois:

May I ask you to look over the enclosed proof for my next article? I am very anxious to get the facts right; and I should be grateful for any criticisms you cared to make — in the interest of a clearer & fairer presentation of this condition in the South.

This article, as you will see, covers only part of the situation: the consideration of other phases to continue the following month.

The people here are pushing the article to publication, and if it is not convenient for you to go over it immediately would you be good enough to send it back to me. With regard,

Ray Stannard Baker

89/17/11

1907

49-12-98

Memorandum.

For Mr.Ray Stannard Baker on his article on The Country Negro.

Number 1. The reasonsfor the white people leaving the Black Belt are social and economic and not criminal,that is,it is practically impossible at present for a white man to live where he can have no social contact with his neighbors and where he can have no schools to put his children. To live in the Black Belt means that he is segregated to an unusual degree. Then too, he does not have a chance there to spend his money and to get the advantages which he would in the towns. If now,you take the influence of these things you will find that they account for nine tenths of the migrations of the whites from the Black Belt. It is not the matter of crime. There is less crime in the Black Belt than there is anywhere in the South. Less than there is in the white belt;less than there is in the cities. This can be proven by statistics and to say that the fear of crime against the women is the reason for the whites moving from the Black Belt is a very grave mistake. That there is a general fear of the Negroes,not only in the Black Belt but everywhere is certain but it is the fear the oppressor has of the oppressed;the fear of the man who is always looking for insurrection from beneath because he knows that the lower class has been wronged,that same fear existed during slavery time,that same vague apprehension that some insurrection might take place. But it is not a fear of the crime of rape.

Number 2. Southern Ohio,Indiana and Illinois are really southern in origin,have always had there Black laws. Consequently it isn't exactly fair to compare the South with them as if comparing the South with the North. There is anti-Negro sentiment in the North but it is a different thing from that in the South. Nine to fifteen per cent is a very low estimate of the amount of interest which the tenant pays for his advances.

N°3

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
141 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

49-12-100

May 6, 1907

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your note pleased me. I have been surprised in the very large correspondence which has been coming from the South to find so little from the white people that was condemnatory. Indeed, some of the Negroes who have written me have criticised certain details in the articles as severely as many of the white correspondents, though on the whole they have been very well received.

The April article has been issued by some people who are interested in it in pamphlet form, with documentary appendix, for distribution in the South. I am mailing you a couple of copies under separate cover. I thought you might be interested.

I sent you the proofs of my next article a few days ago. I hope you have received them, and that I shall have the benefit of your suggestions.

Very sincerely yours,

Ray Stannard Baker

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
~~141~~ FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

341

49-12-49

May 10, 1907

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just received yours of the 6th with the suggestions in regard to my manuscript. I am greatly obliged to you for the care with which you have read it. I have made modifications in the article somewhat along the lines of your first suggestion, though I have still left my statement pretty strong because it was my observation in the South, talking with a great number of white people and endeavoring honestly to understand not only what they said but what they really felt - that fear of Negro crime is indeed a very potent influence down there, especially among the women. There is the other fear also, and the impression of loneliness and the desire for good schools; all of which I have mentioned. I am very much pleased to know that you like the articles.

I am going to impose upon you again by sending you the next article, which deals with ~~some~~ certain concrete instances which came to my attention down there. It will go to you next week.

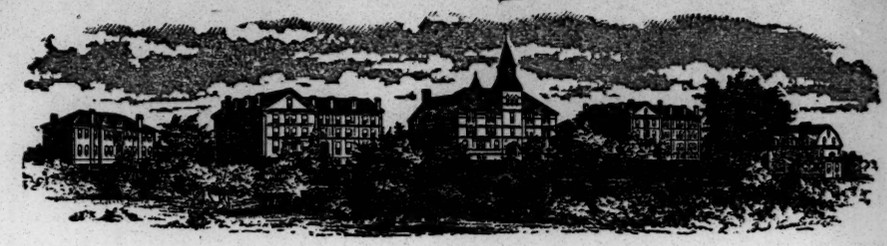
Very sincerely yours,

Ray Stannard Baker

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D.
PRESIDENT

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH.D.
DEAN AND TREASURER



ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA., May 20, 1907.

My dear Mr.Baker:-

There is little to criticise in this paper; I note two points:

(1) There is a vast difference in the northern and southern antagonism against the Negro. In the North the Negro can and does vote. This tremendous power you continually underestimate. Then too,do you know your northern Negro? I doubt it. Before you write of them let me introduce you to some of them by letter in New York,Philadelphia,Washington and Chicago.

(2) I wish you would emphasize this more. It's the centre of the problem. I know you came South thinking otherwise but,believe me,without the defence of the ballot freedom,economic or spiritual is impossib e for Negroes.

Very sincerely yours,

1/47/155

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
141-147 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

THE PHILLIPS PUBLISHING CO. EDITORIAL ROOMS

June 4, 1907

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Dubois:-

I thank you very much for the clipping. I wonder if you received the proofs of the second article on the Negro farmer, and whether you have had time yet to look them over. They were sent about two weeks ago, and I have been concerned lest they were lost in the mails.

Have you read my June article, and how does it impress you?

very sincerely yours,

Ray Stannard Baker

Rec'd & returned
have they arrived yet

1147/157

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
341 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

The Phillips Publishing Company

October 2nd, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

One thing I wanted to speak to you about the other evening, was the colloquy which we held in Dr. Wilmer's study.

I have delayed putting it into shape in order to have it come late in the series after I had made a somewhat complete presentation of the facts. I am now getting it into the form of an article, of course much shortened and sharpened, which I shall soon send you for any suggestions or corrections. Our editors here have read it, and think it will help our readers to understand the position of the white and colored people in the South.

Regretting that I have not had the opportunity to see more of you up here, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Ray Stannard Baker

95/4/1

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
141 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

1907

Oct 11th

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I enclose the rough first draft of our colloquy. I have largely reduced it, trying at the same time to preserve every point & shade of meaning. It is still much too long for a magazine paper and will have to be reduced several thousand words. Much of this can be cut out without difficulty, as a mere matter of editing but I should be glad if you would make suggestions as to parts of the discussion which seem of least importance. Dr. Wilmer read the original copy hastily & made a few suggestions & changes. I wish you would do the same thing: then I will have the whole copied & submitted again to Dr. Wilmer. If he makes changes I will again send the copy to you for approval. My idea, of course, is to secure as exact and as forcible a presentation of the position of each of you as possible

Sincerely
Ray Stannard Baker

Please address
East Lansing
Michigan

[1907]

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
FOR 30 YEARS LESLIE'S MONTHLY
141-147 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

EDITORIAL ROOMS

Oct 25

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for the great care & an
honor (even and Dr. Wilson has seen it
final form.) Ledill send it down again.

Sincerely Ray Stannard Baker

114151

[American Magazine]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

1907

Mr. Ray Standard Baker,

East Lansing, Mich.

My Dear Mr. Baker:-

I received the Manuscript and I have gone over it very carefully two or three times. I have the following sorts of changes: First, I have made some corrections where my meaning had been misapprehende by the stenographer; then I have made some changes for the sake of clearness, where the spoken word was not clear as put down on paper; I have also, here and there condensed the matter so that it would be easier to understand written; now and then, also I have expanded a few passages; then also I have put in some words and sentences here and there to make the connection of thought better and to make the arguments meet; and finally in one or two cases, as for instance on page 24, I have made an interpolation of something that I did not say, but the idea of which was in my mind, I could not think of the quotation at the time. I am hoping, as you say, that these changes will make the presentation more exact and forcible for my position. Finally I have marked in red pencil, those passages which I think ought to be omitted, and I have marked in blue passages which might be omitted. I should like to see the Manuscript again before it goes to print.

Very sincerely yours,

P. S.

One other thing: Would it be quite impossible for the American Magazine to capitalize the word Negro. I have always done so in my Manuscript and I do not like to depart from the custom.

1/52/17

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
341 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

The Phillips Publishing Company

April 1st, 1908

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

May I introduce my friend, William Archer of London, with whose writings I have no doubt you are familiar? He is much interested in the conditions in the South, and I have told him that he should certainly talk with you. Any information you can give him will be greatly appreciated by

Yours very truly,

Ray Stannard Baker

1/52/18

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
341 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

The Phillips Publishing Company

May 26, 1908

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am very glad that you met Mr. Archer. I had a letter from him the other day after his sailing for Jamaica, in which he told me that he had had a most interesting visit ~~through~~ in the South.

I am especially pleased to know that you liked my last two articles. I was a little uncertain as to how you would feel about what I said in the May number.

I am now revising the articles for book publication and if any general suggestions or criticisms occur to you and you have the time and patience, I would be glad to hear from you.

The colloquy between you and Dr. Wilmer still hangs fire. Dr. Wilmer had it last and he made a few ~~suggestive~~ changes. When it goes into print, I will send it to you. I had planned to publish it a good while ago and I am sorry it has been delayed so long.

Very sincerely,

Ray Stannard Baker

1524 19

The American Magazine
Conducted by John S. Phillips.
341 Fifth Avenue
New York

The Phillips Publishing Company.

October 2nd, 1908.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sure I owe you an apology for not writing you before in regard to the colloquy between yourself and Dr. Wilmer. I have been looking for an opportunity to get it into the magazine, but the manuscript was so long, comprising fifteen or twenty printed pages without pictures, that we have not seen our way clear to make use of it. I have tried to cut it down to the necessary limits, but too much reduction spoils the informality of the exchange of views which was the point most to be desired. I shall, however, keep the matter on my desk in the hope that either we can use it, or else we can find some equally important place in which to give it to the public.

Recalling our meetings with the greatest pleasure, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Ray Stannard Baker

P. S. My articles on the Negro are being gathered in book form and will be published some time this month by Doubleday, Page & Company. I am venturing to send you a copy.

The American Magazine
Conducted by John S. Phillips.
341 Fifth Avenue
New York

The Phillips Publishing Company.

1/37/32

December 24th, 1908.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Mr. Baker is away just now, and rather than hold your story for him to see, I am returning it to you, since we do not quite see it for us. We appreciate, however, very much your giving us the opportunity of considering it, and I hope that if you do anything else, you will remember our interest and let us see it.

With all good wishes, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

John S. Phillips

The American Magazine
Conducted by John S. Phillips.
341 Fifth Avenue
New York

The Phillips Publishing Company.

12/31/1

December 29th, 1908.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am very much obliged to you for your note of December 23rd. Really, I don't feel sure enough about your suggestion to want to ask you to carry it out. We are now working on our March and April numbers, so whatever you might write would come so long after the original letter, that it would hardly fulfill your idea. Besides, don't you think that the thing itself was so much about the woman and so little about the Negro, that it is hardly worth making a controversy about?

Thanking you again, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

John S. Phillips

21-6-17

Apirl 14, 1908.

Mr.T.N.Baker,

Pastor Second Congregational Church,

Pittsfield,Mass.

Sir:-

Hitherto as your writings have from time to time come to my notice,I have read them with interest and considerable sympathy. I have not agreed with you always but I thought I recognized a fellow soul striving for the light and have hoped that sometime we might see alike and work together,more especially as you were working in a section where my family has lived for more than two centuries.

The article therefore in the Congregationalist of April 7 has come to me as a sad surprise. I think that the vicious and wanton attack which you have made on educated Negro womanhood- the nasty slur on the chastity of that class of Negro women to which my wife belongs and the young women whom I teach every day - is the most cowardly andd shameless thing I have recently read. And while I am sure that my opinion will have no influence upon you,I can not refrain from thus expressing to you my indignation and my righteous contempt for a man who thus publicly maligns that very class of women to which his own wife and mother belong.

Respectfully yours,

COLORED HIGH SCHOOL
BALTIMORE, MD.
MASON A. HAWKINS, PRINCIPAL
'PHONE MADISON 2742

[BALTIMORE- Colored High School]

1/56/58

May 20, 1910.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I presume you have received an official invitation to deliver the Commencement address on June 17, 1910. If you have not kindly let me know; although I am informed that the Committee of School Commissioners approved my action in the matter.

As the address constitutes an important item in the program, you might use an hour or more if you like.

I shall be very glad to have you stay with us while in the city, and trust you will make it convenient to remain over Monday, June 20th, at least.

Accept my hearty congratulations and best wishes upon your recent election as Secretary to the Committee of Forty.

Very truly yours,

Mason A. Hawkins

Banquet

tendered

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

By the Citizens of Baltimore, Md.

.:. TOASTS .:.

1. "Public Opinion and the Press"
   John H. Murphy, Esq

2. "Education and Business"
   Mr. E. Bernard Taylor

3. "The Law: A Safeguard of Our Rights"
   Hon. Harry S. Cummings

4. "Negro Doctor's Opportunities for Research"
   Dr. Whitfield Winsey

5. "Religious Tolerance, The Spirit of The Age"
   Rev. Geo. F. Bragg, Jr., D. D.

6. "Our Host"
   Prof. Mason A. Hawkins

7. "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death"
   Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

TOASTMASTER
W. Ashbie Hawkins, Esq

me on the baby
nightie

MENU

SOUP

OLIVES PICKLES

SOFT SHELL CRABS—MAYONNAISE

LETTUCE TOMATOES

SPRING CHICKEN

PEAS POTATOES

SMITHFIELD HAM

ICE CREAM ASSORTED CAKES

CAFE NOIR

Friday, June 17th, 1910

HERMANN BALZ,
KÖLNISCHE ZEITUNG
(COLOGNE GAZETTE, GERMANY)

WASHINGTON, D. C. December 15,1904.
212 F Street N.W.

24

Professor W.E.Burghardt DuBois Ph.D.

Dear Sir:

I take the liberty to inquire about the publications of the Atlanta University on the negro race.As I make a study of racial problems in the United States and wish to go into the matter quite thoroughly I would thank you for a price list and a general statement,if you have time,how the University came to take up the issuing of its researches and who are the men conducting them besides yourself.As far as I am aware this is the only university in the country that makes a specialty of this line of studies.

Thanking you for your courtesy.if you kindly inform me as to the questions I am asking,I am

Yours truly,

Hermann Balz.

1/33/27

Send Atlanta Conference
& numbers 5, 7, 8
with

Dear Sir:

I am sending literature which will explain the A. conferences. I mailed you a few reports of the U.S. Labor Bureau & the "Souls of Black Folk". I shall be glad to serve you in any way

HERMANN BALZ,
KÖLNISCHE ZEITUNG
(COLOGNE GAZETTE, GERMANY)

6/16

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1905.
515 Fourth Street N.W.

Professor W.E.B.DuBois,Ph.D.

Dear Sir:

In appreciation of the courtesy you showed me a few months ago,when you sent me some of the Atlanta University series volumes I wish to forward to you the articles I have published in the Cologne Gazette on the Negro question.If you take the pain to see you will observe that I have profited greatly by those volumes and I wish to thank you though very belatedly for the assistance you gave me through them.I shall always be extremely glad to receive from you communications which you wish to have reviewed in the Cologne Gazette,and I should regard it as a great favor if,in passing through Washington,you would find it convenient to call on me.

1137119

With the expression of highest esteem

I am,dear Sir,

Yours sincerely

H. Balz.

I thank you for the Gazette articles. I shall read them with interest

[J. MAX BARBER]

14

1523 Seybert St.
Philadelphia,
Nov. 18, 1910.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I shipped the Voice mailing list this morning. Enclosed find the bill of lading. The freight charges were only 64¢ and the hauling was 50 cents. Therefore I have on hand $3.86 of the $5.00. I will keep this as part payment on the list and you can deduct it from the $25 due me.

I hear on every hand that "The Crisis" is out. I indeed I

1/5-7/18

have had several letters congratulating me on my return to journalism! Why don't you see to it that your associates receive the magazine? Please send me a copy and if I am expected to pay, deduct the price for a year from what you will pay me for the mailing list. Kindly get around to the article as soon as possible, for if I am to write something else, I will want to begin soon.

send information about the magazine to Robt. T. Dawkins, 608 S. 16th St., Philadelphia. He writes me that he wishes to

subscribe and will send the money at once.

Luck to the new venture.

sincerely,

J. Max Barber.

P. S. Please see to it that my name goes on the London letter not as "Editor of the Voice of the Negro," but as "formerly Editor etc" and oblige J. M. B.

JOHN F. BARCLAY.
G. H. BRANDON.

33-3-29

Atlanta, Ga., June 20 1899

M W E B. Le Bois

(for Burghardt)

TO Barclay & Brandon, DR.

Funeral * Directors * and * Embalmers.

24 W. ALABAMA STREET... ...Office Telephone 788.

May	24	To White Casket	45 00	
		" Embalming & Services to Jul	15 00	
		" Hearse 8.00 Gloves 1.00	9 00	69 00
		" 2 Carriages from Stewart & Ray 4		8 00
				$77.00

33-3-30

JOHN F. BARCLAY.
G. H. BRANDON.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept 19 1899

M W E B DuBois

TO Barclay & Brandon, DR.

Funeral * Directors * and * Embalmers.

24 W. ALABAMA STREET... ...Office Telephone 788.

May	24	To	Bill rendered	64 00	
Sept	1	"	Express Charges	27 30	
		"	2 Carriages May 24	8 00	
		"	Services - Keeping remains	7 70	107.00

Rec'd payment in full
Barclay & Brandon

Ellis Barker [c 1910]

Cosmos Club,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am investigating the race problem on which I intend to write a book which should contain not only my own views but also the views of colored people of all classes. If you care to assist me, kindly furnish information in accordance with the subjoined directions. Give me a connected story but remember that facts are more important than style. State your case and your views fully but plainly. Write as you would speak and give actual facts and personal experiences. Be strictly accurate and avoid exaggeration and embellishment. Otherwise your evidence will be of no value. I would like you to answer all questions but there is no compulsion. Hence, it will be better that you leave questions unanswered than that you give unreliable information. If you request me to do so, I shall not publish your name. Therefore, you can write to me with the utmost confidence and without any reserve. I acquainted Mr. Booker T. Washington with my scheme and he wrote to me as follows:

"Dear Mr. Ellis Barker: I think your plan for investigating the conditions of the colored race is a very good one. It may help my people. I wish you all success and hope that every one to whom you address your questions will answer them fully, frankly and with the utmost freedom. You may publish this letter if you like to do so. Wishing you again all success, I am, dear Mr. Ellis Barker, Yours very truly, Booker T. Washington."

1. Give your name, age, town and birthplace. Are you black, dark brown or light colored? Tell me something of your occupation and career. What education have you had?

2. If you are a student, state whether your parents or friends pay for your education and support, and whether they can easily do so. If you pay for your education by work, give details as to your occupation, working hours, wages, hours devoted to classes, study and sleep.

3. What career do you intend to follow? Do you intend to work only for yourself and family or to help in the uplifting of your race? If you intend to do the latter, state what you propose to do.

4. Tell me something of the economic position of your relatives. Have they any property and what is its value? Are your and their dwelling, furniture, clothing and food better than they used to be? What is the position of the poorest colored people in your neighborhood? Give instances of colored people who have begun life in great poverty who by their exertions have arrived at prosperity.

5. Have you lost any opportunities, or are you hampered, by legislative restrictions? Are you treated fairly in the law courts? Are you treated fairly by the land owners and other employers of

(over)

labor and by trade unions? If you are not fairly treated give instances. What are your views and your sentiments as to your exclusion from railways, street cars, hotels, restaurants, theaters, etc., If you have suffered much injustice, injury and insults, give instances.

6. What assistance, benefit or kindness have you received from white people?

7. What are your feelings towards the white race in general and towards the United States people and Government in particular?

8. Make suggestions for the improvement of your own position and that of your race by legislation, political organization and agitation, industrial co-operation and mutual assistance, improvement of education, thrift.

9. If you are light colored do you object to having to mingle with dark colored people?

10. Have you any accomplishments, such as languages and music? Who are your favorite artists, composers and writers? Which are your favorite books? Which are your favorite occupations in your spare time? Which handicrafts do you know? Which sports do you go in for?

11. Give an account of the history of your family as far back as you can. Be as candid and as unreserved as was Mr. Booker T. Washington in his book '' Up from Slavery,'' and your story may be as impressive as his has been. If your family has been interfered with, or broken up, by white people, tell me so. Describe the housing of your people at home as it is at present and as it was in the past. Give a description of their family life, the age at which they married, the number of their children and the sufferings they have endured.

12. Is there much disease in your family, and is much of it due to preventable causes, such as poverty, bad housing, early marriages, dissoluteness or drunkenness? Have you any suggestions for the physical improvement of your race?

13. Compare the condition of your people in slavery times with present conditions.

14. Can you give any information as to alleged cases of violence by colored men upon white women, or of white men upon colored women?

15. Can you give any information as to lynchings?

Please do not answer on this sheet. After having replied to my questions, hand this sheet on to somebody who has an interesting story to tell and tell him to answer the questions contained in it. Send your letter to the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

J. ELLIS BARKER,
(Of the Constitutional Club, London, England.
Author of Great and Greater Britain, Modern Germany, etc.)

ANTI-LYNCHING LEAGUE.
Office of
Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Chairman.
3234 Rhodes Ave. Chicago.
Phone Calumet 4933.

21-4-40

Chicago, Ill., May 30th, 1903. 190

Dear Prof. DuBois:-

Your note of April 23rd did not specially call for a reply so I did not send one. I meant though to write you about a conference which we had over your book at the home of Mrs. Celia Parker Wooley, a very good friend of the race. She had a company of some of the most literary folks among white folks, at her home one Sunday evening about three weeks ago, and then she had Dr. and Mrs. Bentley; Mr. Lloyd Wheeler, Prof. Work, Mr and Mrs. Laing Williams, your humble servant and her better half, all there to do the discussing.

Mrs. Bentley had a fine review about which she has doubtless told you. Most of the others, save my husband and myself, confined their reviews solely to your criticisms of Booker T. and thought the book was weak because of them. Of course you know our sentiments. There was not much time for the white side of the audience to present its view but they too took the same view. Of one thing I am very certain, the discussion stimulated a curiosity to read the book.

But I feel sure you have heard about all this. My main object for writing now is to tell you that Mrs. Wooley, than whom there is not a truer friend of the race, seemed a little hurt

that you had not acknowledged the receipt of a little book of her own which she had sent you. It is called "The Western Slope" and I am quite sure that while you may have overlooked its ~~modst~~ modest proportions in the press and stress of your own multitudinous work, it would need only a hint to have you duely look it up, and send the donor a cordial note of thanks both for what she has said for our race in it, as well as the work she is trying to do to convert her friends to your view of the subject in your own book.

I lunched with Miss Jane Addams at Hull House Wednesday and found that she too was disappointed at not seeing you when she was in Atlanta recently. She said she did not blame you for not making your exhibit before the conference. But she tried to get a personal audience with you herself and failed. She said she wrote asking you to call, and that she telephoned over to the University requesting the same thing but that you did not come nor did she hear from you. I do not need to tell you who Miss Addams is. I assured her there must be some mistake, either you did not get the message or they refused to take your card up if you called at the hotel. I am sure that in your leisure moments you will find time to write her a note, to let her know that the silence was not intentional on your part.

We are still reading your book with the same delighted appreciation. I am arranging myself for a meeting of our best brained, to have a discussion thereon, within the next two weeks. Am only sorry that you cannot be present with us. Yours truly, I. W. B.

ANTI-LYNCHING LEAGUE.
Office of
Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Chairman.
3234 Rhodes Ave. Chicago.
Phone Calumet 4933.

[Ida B. W. Barnett]

Chicago, Ill. June 2nd, 1903. 190...

Dear Friend:-

I want to have a few friends to discuss Mr. W.E.B.DuBois' new book, "The Souls of Black Folks" Monday, June fifteenth at eight o'clock. P.M. Will you do me the honor to be present, also to take some part in the discussion?

Kindly let me know if I may expect you and oblige,

Yours cordially,

Ida B. W. Barnett

1/28/98

Dear Mrs

I am sorry I cannot be
with you Monday the 15th. I thank you
for your continued interest

1/52/21

Collection des Poètes français de l'Étranger

FONDÉE LE 15 OCTOBRE 1897 SOUS LA DIRECTION LITTÉRAIRE DE GEORGES BARRAL

A la Librairie Fischbacher, à Paris, rue de Seine, 33, près l'Institut de France

Pro Linguâ

—

Patriæ totus et ubique

—

Non is sum qui pedem referam

Bruxelles (Belgique) Rue d'Argent, no 14
~~Paris~~, le Vendredi 4 Septembre 1908

Monsieur et honoré Confrère,

A différentes reprises, un ami commun, M. J. L. Borgerhoff, professeur à "Western Reserve University" à Cleveland, m'a parlé de vous, me disant que vous étiez un homme d'une rare intelligence et en même temps un excellent poète. Tout cela m'inspira la pensée de vous adresser par ce même courrier les deux plus récents ouvrages parus dans notre Collection des Poètes français de l'Étranger. Ils sont l'œuvre d'un écrivain d'élite et des plus remarquables, M. Edgar Vilaire, Directeur du Lycée Nord Alger, à Jérémie. Je vous prie d'en agréer l'hommage sincère. Si vous voulez bien en parcourir les préfaces, ces dernières vous feront l'esprit qui m'anime dans l'œuvre que je poursuis. Je serai très heureux d'apprendre que j'ai votre approbation. Je n'ai pas besoin de vous certifier d'avance qu'elle me touchera particulièrement.

Ma fille ayant épousé un Bruxellois, et devenue veuve à peu près, j'effectue fréquemment la navette entre Paris et Bruxelles, en faisant même parfois des séjours un peu prolongés dans cette dernière ville. Aujourd'hui c'est donc de

mon petit mot à terre de la Capitale des Belges, que je vous trace ces lignes, vous fais l'envoi des "Aurores Tendres" et des "Poèmes de la Mort" d'Edgar Vilain, et vous prie d'accepter l'expression de ma sympathie toute vive et de mon admiration à tous mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Georges Barral

à Monsieur le docteur Dubois, homme de lettres, Professeur à l'Université d'Atlanta (Georgia).

NOTICE EXPLICATIVE ET THÉMATIQUE

Lege, Quæso! Lisez, Je vous prie!

La Collection des Poètes français de l'Etranger a été créée le 15 octobre 1897, dans le but essentiel et spécial de rassembler et de répandre les écrivains de toutes les nationalités qui, *chez eux,* ont adopté notre Verbe, pour assurer à leurs ouvrages une parure de beauté et un élément de pérennité.

Ces auteurs constituent des oasis de Belles-Lettres françaises. Parsemées sur toutes les parties du globe, ces contrées sont une extension intellectuelle de notre pays, des territoires qui lui appartiennent, *littérairement* parlant, prolongeant notre empire au-delà de nos frontières politiques. La France, Attique moderne, Paris — Paris adoré et détesté, exécré de ceux qui ne le comprennent pas, — Paris, capitale cérébrale de l'Univers et point sonore de l'Humanité, se doivent de leur accorder l'hospitalité la plus souriante et la plus complète.

Notre plan, bien arrêté dès l'origine, est d'exécuter, peu à peu, le tour du monde. Les manuscrits sont prêts. Il était tout indiqué de débuter par la Belgique pour cimenter solidement les pierres angulaires de cette entreprise d'un caractère tout nouveau. En effet, dans cet illustre petit Royaume, depuis l'année 1880, on assiste à une Renaissance littéraire des plus somptueuses. C'est grâce à cette floraison extraordinaire qui fait un grand honneur aux Belges, au règne du Roi Léopold II, ainsi qu'au Patrimoine français, qu'il nous a été possible de présider à la publication successive des ouvrages suivants :

La *Nuit,* par Iwan Gilkin (15 octobre 1897); — La *Cithare,* par Valère Gille (1er décembre 1897); — *Héros et Pierrots,* par Albert Giraud (15 juin 1898); — Le *Collier d'Opales,* par Valère Gille (1er mars 1899); — Le *Cerisier fleuri,* par Iwan Gilkin (31 mai 1899); — *Prométhée,* par Iwan Gilkin (1er septembre 1899); — *Poèmes Ingénus,* par Fernand Séverin (25 décembre 1899); — Le *Coffret d'Ebène,* par Valère Gille (31 mai 1901); — *Poésies choisies,* par André van Hasselt (30 septembre 1901); — L'*Isolement,* par Paulin Brogneaux (10 décembre 1901); — La *Route Enchantée,* par Adolphe Hardy (10 mai 1904); — Théodulius, poème Voltairien, par le chanoine Jules Lion (15 nov. 1906) *.

De ces onze volumes — peut-être le plus beau geste littéraire exprimé depuis 1897 — l'Académie française en a retenu trois (la *Cithare,* le *Cerisier fleuri, Prométhée*), pour les couronner, reconnaissant publiquement par la voix retentissante de M. Gaston Boissier, son Secrétaire perpétuel, « qu'elle avait ici un devoir à remplir, en tendant la main à ces amis, à ces Français du dehors, qui n'ont point désespéré du génie de la France et, malgré ses malheurs, lui restent fidèles ». D'ailleurs, tous ces écrivains sont dignes d'elle, et de l'assentiment universel, tous ces ouvrages sont remarquables à des titres divers — quelques-uns même (au moins cinq) sont des chefs-d'œuvre, — répondant, par avance, à cette phrase qui est tout un programme — le nôtre — et que j'extrais d'une lettre que m'a adressée mon ancien et éminent camarade du Collège Sainte-Barbe, le comte Othenin d'Haussonville, membre de l'Institut : « ... A mon sens, un des meilleurs moyens de garantir à notre langue, la prédominance, c'est d'encourager les écrivains *français du dehors* à composer de belles œuvres que chacun soit tenté de lire et forcé d'admirer. C'est ce que vous poursuivez avec une louable habileté, et voilà pourquoi votre entreprise est belle et digne de tous les éloges et de tous les appuis. »

Ces hautes approbations ont été pour moi un puissant concours moral. Animé des plus libérales intentions, je projette de faire entrer, dans cette *Collection* de choix, tous ceux qui mettent au-dessus des vaines polémiques, la recherche de la forme pure et sereine, la diffusion des idées généreuses; tous ceux qui, en professant un amour exclusif pour leur patrie, proclament se rattacher à la France par leur activité intellectuelle. Ce sont bien là les enfants lointains, mais légitimes, de sa pensée et de son cœur.

Pour ces raisons supérieures, je convie mes amis et mes concitoyens — Vous qui me lisez — à aider cette entreprise pacifique, née de la seule initiative privée et personnelle, mais avec des moyens vraiment trop réduits. En acquérant et en faisant acquérir les œuvres de ces *Poètes français de l'Etranger,* on donnera, tout en montrant un goût délicat, l'exemple du patriotisme le plus éclairé et de la plus adroite politique. Je fais donc appel au bon vouloir de chacun.

D'ailleurs, *c'est se rehausser vis-à-vis de soi-même que d'acheter de la poésie.* Je me souviens toujours de cette parole que me dirent, au temps de ma jeunesse, deux célèbres financiers et philanthropes de l'époque, Emile et Isaac Pereire, en les abordant sous les galeries de l'Odéon au moment même où ils payaient au libraire Lucien Marpon les *Festons et Astragales* de Louis Bouilhet et les *Vignes Folles* d'Albert Glatigny. Et quand ces ouvrages seront ceux de notre *Collection,* j'estime que prendre intérêt à leurs auteurs, sera travailler deux fois au développement et à la glorification de l'âme française.

N'oublions pas que notre langue est battue en brèche

* Et le 15 Décembre 1907 Années Tendres ? Poèmes de la Mort ? par Elzy Kilaire.

par les efforts permanents de l'Allemagne et de l'Angleterre. C'est donc faire acte des plus féconds et des plus pressants que de soutenir les vaillants des lettres qui, *chez eux,* contribuent si brillamment à la défendre. Agir ainsi, c'est reprendre, à notre plus sûr profit, les traditions des Henri IV, Richelieu, Colbert et Louis XIV, ainsi que celles de la Convention Nationale et de Napoléon Ier. On sait que ces grands conducteurs de peuples, édificateurs de notre Domination intellectuelle, accordaient des libéralités considérables aux littérateurs et aux savants du dehors pour les exciter à se servir du *français* dans la composition de leurs ouvrages et l'exposé de leurs découvertes. Ils étaient persuadés, avec raison, que la langue est le meilleur véhicule extérieur de la prospérité commerciale et industrielle d'une nation.

Dans cette expédition littéraire à travers les deux hémisphères terrestres, j'ai donné la préférence à la poésie sur la prose, parce que c'est elle qui concrète le mieux la pensée humaine, dans un moule indestructible. Voyez son action décisive sur les hommes et les événements depuis Homère jusqu'à Hugo! A ce propos, j'aime à enregistrer l'opinion du glorieux général Faidherbe, me certifiant que la poésie avait été sa consolatrice, et que, dans sa cantine d'officier, durant ses terribles campagnes du Sénégal et de France, il n'avait jamais omis de placer quelques recueils de vers. Ai-je besoin d'ajouter, à l'appui de ma thèse, l'immortel témoignage du vainqueur d'Iéna, toujours accompagné de Corneille, de Racine, d'Ossian et de Dante Alighieri.

Dans cet apostolat, je me considère comme un allié bénévole, ou plutôt comme un franc-tireur de la Grande-Armée de l'*Alliance française,* dont l'influence est si bienfaisante. Je crois toutes ces idées justes. Que mes concitoyens en acceptent l'augure d'un homme, observateur assidu et voyageur impénitent, oublieux de fonctions et de récompenses, qui n'a jamais eu d'autre souci que celui de contribuer avec ténacité à la véritable prépondérance de notre Patrie bien-aimée. Toutefois, qu'ils lui pardonnent de souligner ici sa signature des deux seules qualités dont il tient à se réclamer auprès d'eux, parce que ces titres remémorent — amèrement, mais utilement — l'une, la plus héroïque de nos défaites historiques — l'autre, la plus récente et la plus douloureuse et injustifiée de nos mutilations territoriales.

GEORGES BARRAL,

Membre de l'Académie de Metz,

Auteur de l'*Épopée de Waterloo.*

Chaque volume de la *Collection des Poètes français de l'Etranger,* du format in-12,
imprimé en beaux caractères sur papier collé et satiné,
avec portraits, autographes, notices biographiques, documents littéraires, est envoyé *franco*
à domicile contre mandat-poste de 3 fr. 50,
adressé à M. FISCHBACHER, Libraire-Editeur, rue de Seine, 33, à Paris, VIe arrondissement.

Des conditions spéciales sont faites aux acheteurs de la Collection *entière à ce jour.*

On peut aussi se procurer ces recueils par l'intermédiaire de tous les Libraires de France
et de l'Etranger

Oberlin Ohio
Sept. 1st 1908.

The financial members of the
W. C. T. U. the Sun Shine and the
Star Light Clubs request the presence
of all members and visiting friends
of the Negro Movement also
host & hostess with whom delegates
are with to a reception given in
honor of delegates Wed. eve. Sept. 2nd
from 8 to 10 P. M. at the residence
of Mrs. Perrine No 137 North Pleasant
St.

1/5/15

W.E.B.DuB./f2

has the penological as well as the sociological subjects in Cornell, and he would be a good man for you to get. He is a clear speaker of Quaker origin, and I am sure would wish to be just to the colored people.

Perhaps Professor Fetter would like to study the conditions in the South with reference to his own classes. The difficulty might be in getting him away from his classes during term time. You do not say when the confe rence is to be held.

1/33/29

Professor Henderson of Chicago University would be another good man. Possibly you might get Professor Leonard, who is now superintendent of the Mansfield, Ohio, Reformatory. He is a good speaker and strongly in favor of reformatory influences.

Cordially yours,

A. J. Ramos.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK,
135 East Fifteenth Street.

CHARLTON T. LEWIS, President
J. SEELY WARD, JR., Treasurer
EUGENE SMITH, Secretary
SAMUEL J. BARROWS, Cor. Sec
D. E. KIMBALL, General Agent

New York April 1, 1904,

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Yours of March 29th is just at hand. I am glad you are going to take up the subject of crime in Georgia, though I do not see just where you can draw the color line between Negro crime and white crime any more than you can draw the color line between the virtues of the two races.

Now as to a speaker. One of the best you can get, so far as the treatment of crime is concerned is Dr. Charlton T. Lewis, President of the Prison Association of New York, and also of the National Prison Association. He is a fine speaker, though I do not think he has made any special study of crime among Negroes. I do not know anybody at the North who has, except Professor Willcox of Cornell University, also connected with the Census Bureau. And if his conclusions on the subject are correctly reported in the press, I strongly dissent from them.

I gave two lecture at Cornell myself this week on penology, but Professor Willcox was not there, so I could not discuss the matter with him. Professor Frank W. Fetter of Cornell

31-13-181

O. A. Cockerell
660 Herkimer St
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Sir—

The soul of black folk meeting the eastern culture—

A symphony of human movement—

sublime emotions — there for soul

quietness — that culture of the

east with its eternal beauty—

sincerity and honesty—

and you have this at the majestic

note — at the dawn of a new

creation. With deep appreciation—

I thank you.

Respectfully and Sincerely

Samuel Field Bassett

P.S. Your time is too much needed.
Do not answer— I thank you

1/52/22

Haitien Consulate,
New York, Jany 4, 1908.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I surely owe you an apology for this long delay in acknowledging your letter of the 9th ultimo which did not however reach me until several days after that date.

I have many recollections of John Brown's association with us in Phila & Ofy and our during the year 1859, and must certainly came mighty near being "invited" by Gov. Wise to show up in Virginia just after the Harper's Ferry affair.

I think I am the only survivor of three of us who saw and counseled with

John Brown during his visits to Philadelphia after he had unfolded his plans to us.

But to tell you the truth, Doctor, I couldn't think of undertaking to write out my recollections of him, now that I am suffering from extremely defective Eyesight.

But if I could meet you at any time. I could talk with you by the hour on the subject, and then you could lift the sheet from the dough and then be able to get something of what you want.

If you will write to Theophilus J. Minton, Esq., attorney at Law, 1200 Chestnut street, Phila., he may be able to give you some useful facts. Mr Minton was a merchant, at the time but John Brown often made it his home with the Mintons. when he was in Phila.

If ever you should come this way,

do me the favor to hunt me up,
and I'll then be glad to talk the
subject over with you.

I shall be always pleased to hear
from you. We all ought to feel proud of you.

I met your brother "Bert" and his
nice wife often. They are staying out
in Brooklyn within a block of my
Rooming place.

Yours very cordially,

E. D. Bassett

1/52/25

Saybrook Ill- Aug-3d 1908.

Prof- W. H. DuBois.

Atlanta Ga-

Dear Sir: I take the liberty to send you herewith clipping from the Bloomington (Ills) Daily Bulletin of July 29th. Hoping that, while you may not agree with all the sentiments therein expressed, you will consider me not far wrong in the expression of the same. Late expressions of yours on certain public questions, as published in Worcester (mass.) Post and copied into the Springfield Republican, joined with knowledge of your patriotic service to race and country, prompts me to this action.

It is very fortunate for our colored Americans that they have such leaders as you, Booker T. Washington and Dr J. Milton Waldron to advise, teach and lead them to a better character and higher standard of citizenship, to a more intelligent, more moral and more patriotic fulfillment of citizen duties.

You have my best wishes for ever present and ever increasing success in your great work.

Yours truly,

Gilbert H. Bates.

Cumberland Md. Box 23—1907.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Sir:

33-3-38

Your letter of the 12 of Dec. received. Contents noted. I say in reply I have one picture of your Grandfather and one of your Father. They are the only thing I have of the Du Bois Family. These I will send you after the holidays. I do not know if Mrs. A. M. Du Bois Davis is still living. I have not heard from them since the death of my wife step mother through her we would hear from her if she is still living. She might give some information to your family.

I close wishing you and family a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Very respectfully yours,

H. W. Beecher. S. Bates.
No. 7 Wallace St.

P.S. Mrs. A. M. D. Davis is a sister of my wife. I do not know her address.

Yours. B.B.

IV

From My aunt Meredith

Annapolis Md Dec 23 - 1907

Mr W. E. B Dubois

Atlanta Ga

Dear Sir your letter of the 12 of Dec Received Contents noted I say in Reply I have one Picture of your Grand Father and one of your Father are the only thing I have of the Dubois Family these I will send you after the Holidays I do not know if Mrs A. M Dubois Davis is still living I have not heard from them since the death of my wife step Mother though her address would hear from her if she is still living she might give some Information too your Family

I Close Wishing you and Family a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

Very Respectfully yours

H. W. Beecher S. Bates

No 7 Wallace St

P.S. Mrs A M D Davis is a sister of my Wife I do not know her address

Yours B. B.

[Belgium, Consul-General of]
1896

Memoir to Paul Hageman, Esq., Consul-General of Belgium to the United States of America on the question of the emigration of American Negroes to the Congo Free State.

Sir:

Of the sixty millions (54,983,890) of people inhabiting the United States in 1870, at least 7,470,040 and probably eight millions were of Negro blood. In one century these people with but little outside immigration and under a rigorous system of slavery have increased from a total of about 700,000 over 900%.

Until 1864 it is well known that the great majority of these people were slaves - and in that year they were liberated. The experiment of liberating 4 million slaves at a blow was in itself hazardous, especially when these slaves had been kept in systematic ignorance and dependance by law, had had their family relationships disregarded and their women debauched until at least 1/7 of them had white blood in their veins. But when in addition to all this the government after a few years of desultory military protection left them to their own devices, gave them not a single foot of land, not a single tool, not a cent of money , scarcely the protection of the law, and only granted the right of ballot which they were too ignorant to use - the result was naturally a social problem of vast and threatening proportions. Thirty years have elapsed since the beginning of this curious experiment and while it is still to soon to look for decisive indications as to the final outcome we may neverthe less seek for indications.

The first question would be what has been the result of emancipation on the increase of Negro population? Has so great a change in condition to their destruction? The figures are as follows:

		%
1790	757,208	
1800	1,002,037	32.33
1810	1,377,808	37.50
1820	1,771,656	28.59
1830	2,328,642	31.44
1840	2,873,648	23.40
1850	3,638,808	26.63
1860	4,441,830	22.07
1870	4,880,009	9.86#
1880	6,580,793	34.85
1890	7,470,040	13.51

#Defective census

(There is a suspicion that the census of 1890 was defective in enumerating the Negroes there). The unreliability of the census of 1870 and 1890 make careful deduction here dangerous, but certainly we can conclude that in the midst of a moral, political, and economic revolution such as few races have ever withstood, the American Negro has not only not lost ground numerically but had steadily increased in numbers until today there are a million more Negroes in the United States than there are inhabitants in the kingdom of Belgium, and their rate of yearly increase since emancipation has been considerably larger than that of Belgium.

The next question is that of the economic condition of the Negro. One would naturally expect to find them very poor: They were unskilled, penniless slaves emancipated without a cent. The first economic result of emancipation was the parcellement of the large plantations in the cotton raising states and the settling of the ex-slaves as this was forced upon the landholders by the un-

conquerable aversion of the freedman to longer work as a laborer. The results of this revolution is shown by the reduction in the average size of farmes in the south. More striking however are the statistics of property owners among Negroes. In 1860 a few free Negroes owned property but they were considerably less than 1% of the Negro population in 1890.

In these states we have more definite returns:

Of all the Negroes in the United States in gainful occupations there are engaged in

	Negroes
Agriculture	57.2
Personal serving	31.4
Manufactures	5.6
trade and transportation	4.7
professions	1.1

Of all Negres, 41.1 were in gainful occupations.

Of the intellectual status of the Negro it can be shown:

ILLITERACY

	Col. Pop. over 10	% illiterate
1860	----------	90% ?
1870	3,168,905	85.20
1880	4,085,571	75.00
1890	4,870,910	60.02

Colored School children in United States 1894-5 (estimated)
2,723,720 - in school (enrolled) 1,441,282 or 52.92%

daily attendance 856,322, or 59.41 of attendance 27,081 colored teachers.

There are in country 162 for secondary and higher education: 32 colleges, 73 normal schools, 57 secondary and high schools in these: 1549 teachers, and 37, 102 students.

MORALS

Thirty-three to each 10,000 Negros are criminals. These statistics are somewhat by the fact that the standard of

Justice in dealing with Negroes is different than that used in dealinf with white and that especially in the south the petty thieving and etc. swells the Negro total.

The great fact however with regard to the moral conditions is the color prejudice in the United States. Partly this prejudice rests on a natural basis: the Negro has been a slave, he is still largely in menial employments, is largely ignorant and wields little influence in the higher walks of life: beyond this however is a settled prejudice versus the colored races. Large numbers of Americans do not believe the Negro capable of high civilization, want no social contact with him and seek consciously and unconsciously to close to him every path of advancement: in social life ten percent or less of Negro blood will absolutely debase any America; with but few exceptions he is shut out of first class hotels and in many states out of theatres and in a few he must use a separate and inferior railway car. The professions of law and medicine are closed to him except among his own people; the avenues of trade and transportation are rendered very difficult for a Negro and even the trade unions discriminate when ever they dare. Every step of advance which the Negro has made and is making is thus taken in the face of an unreasoning and often half-conscious prejudice which renders it doubly difficult. As an example there was recently held in Cincinnati a public competition examination for appointment of a cadet to the National Naval Academy: the young man with seven and three-fourths white blood and one-fourth Negro blood won; then upon that rose a strong demand than he not be appointed. It is now threatened at the Academy that if he were he will never be allowed to graduate because of his colored blood.

This treatment naturally embitters the life of the American Negro and at the same time spurs him on. He recognizes his inferiori-

ty in everything that goes to make up culture and yet feels his ability to overcome all this and take his stand among the nations of the earth; he feels himself an American of the Americans; he was among the first inhabitants of the land, he has toiled for the wealth of the country, he has fought in every war from that of independence to that of Emancipation and claims rightly that no constituent element of the country has a beeter right to citizenship than he. At the same time he recognizes the fact that his cause is after all the cause of the vast historic Negro race; and that Africa is in truth his greater fatherland; he has an intense interest in that land and although the fight for sheer existence in America has left him little or no time for reflection or active cooperation in African projects, yet he always feels that as the advance guard of Pan-Negroism the future development of Africa will depend more or less on his efforts. Hitherto this has been little more than a pious ideal. To be sure Liberia was settled by Negroes from America and we feel its kinship and yet many things connected with the settlement of Liberia are foreign to the American Negro of today. The trouble with Liberia was that anybody and everybody was encouraged to go: there was no proper preparation , no equipment of tools and capital, no proper idea of the country and climate - simply an indiscriminate invitation to the lazy, vicious, and ignorant to go to a land of milk and honey; the result was an emigration of elements of the American Negro least fitted to be colonists; the question now comes as to the emigration of American Negroes to the Congo Free State - is it feasible and if so is it desirable?

In the first place I do not hesitate that any general emigration of American Negroes to Africa is neither possible or desirable; it is not possible for the Negroes as a body do not wish to go and the forcible expulsion of a nation of eight million would be simply impossible without civil war and an expenditure of not less than two and one-half

billions of francs. Nor would such a wholesale emigration be desirable because the great mass of the American Negroes are not yet capable of making the skilled, intelligent colonists which the Congo Free State needs - they are fast progressing but still over one-half of them cannot read or write, few of them are skilled laborers and few of them have reached such a training that they could safely be depended upon to develop a new country.

Nevertheless, it is I believe, both feasible and desirable , in the next five or ten years to start a small but steady stream of carefully selected classes of emigrants who could go to Africa knowing the conditions, equipped for meeting them and desiring to work to the credits of the Congo Free State, the American Negro, and themselves. For the accomplishment of this plan the first step would be the dissemination of knowledge of the history and conditions of the Congo Free State among American Negroes. As it is now we here know far more of Liberia and South Africa than of the Congo Free State and in thoseplaces there is little to attract the better classes of desirable colonists.

I beg to suggest therefore that the government of Belgium take steps to supply this information: it should ,for instance, issue in English a booklet setting forth among other things:

The history of the Congo Free State
A description of the Physical features
" " " its climate
" " " its natural resources
The sort of immigrants needed
The sort of tools an immigrant would need
Amount of capital an immigrant would need
Method and route of immigration
The legal and social status of American immigrants of the land

I would suggest that this work be done in collaboration with the American Negro Academy (an organization which represents a better class of educated Negroes) so as to avoid misunderstanding and bring it quickly to the notice of the best class of Negroes. This would be the first step and could be taken immediately. The next step

should be bent towards encouraging some sort of commercial intercourse between the Congo Free State and the Negroes of the West Indies and of the United States. This would be the beginning perhaps of bonds that would eventually bind together and encourage the Negroes of the world to unite for the uplifting of Africa. How this could be brought about I cannot say at present but I shall give it my earnest thought. The planting of such seed, and the opening of friendly intercourse between the American Negroes and the authorities of the Congo Free State would I have no doubt lead to an

I am sir,

1/6/54

Memoir to Paul Hagerman, Esq., of
Consul General of Belgium to the U.S.A.
on the question of the Emigration of Americo
Negroes to the Congo Free State.

Sir:

(54,983,890)

(1) The 60 million people inhabiting the United States in 1870, & (through sometimes) 7470,040, were of Negro blood. In one century these people with but little outside immigration and under a regimen of slavery have increased from ~~a little over~~ about 700,000 over 900 fo Total 1870. It is well known that the progenitors of these people were slaves — & the act of liberating the 4 million slaves at a blow was on behalf of humanity, & when these slaves had been duly & constitutionally set free, had & their families & descendants established & recognized their women debauched (1940: 1,132,000) until at least 1/7 of them had white blood

33-1-21

33-1-22

in their veins. But when in addition to all this the government after a few years of doubling military protection left them to their own devices, gave them not a single foot of land, not a single tool, not a cent of money ~~and~~ scarcely the protection of the laws and only granted the right of ballot which they were too ignorant to use — the result was naturally a great problem of vast and bewildering proportions. Thirty years have elapsed since the beginning of this curious experiment & while it is still too soon to look clearly into the future so that the final outcome may be seen, we may look for indications.

The first question would be what has been the result of emancipation on the ~~the~~ increase of Negro population? Does so great a change in condition [illegible] in the decennial? The figures are as follows:

		% increase
1790	757,208	
		32.33
1800	1,002,037	Suppression of Slave trade
		37.50
1810	1,377,808.	
		28.59
1820	1,771,656	
		31.44
1830	2,328,642	
		23.40
1840	2,873,648	
		26.63
1850	3,638,808.	
		22.07
1860	4,441,830	Emancipation.
		9.86 * 2235
1870	4,880,009	
		34.85 2235
1880	6,580,793.	
		13.51 13.51
1890	7,470,040	
		2) 58.22
		29.11

* Defective census

33-1-23

9.86
34.85
2) 44.71
22.35

There is a supposition that the census of 1890 is defective as compared with the former. Where the remarkable [illegible] of the Census of 1870 & 1880 make careful deduction here dangerous, but certainly we can conclude that in the midst of a moral, political [illegible] commercial revolution such as few centuries have ever witnessed the African race has not only not lost ground numerically but has steadily increased in numbers with each day there are more a

33-1-24

million more Negroes in the U.S. than there are inhabitants in Kingdom of Belgium & their rate of yearly increase since emancipation has been considerably larger (See Hist. of U.S.)

The next question is what is the economic condition of the Negro. Once wanted mainly for field labor they were

Both birth & death rate of this people are high but both seem to be decreasing. The unskilled families have not increased a cent. The first economic cause of this was the parcelling up of the large plantations in the cotton states, which led to the ~~setting~~ tying of the ex slaves as tenants to the soil. They were forced upon the land holders by the impoverished owners of freedmen & longer work as laborers ~~against the will of the fortunes of war~~ but the results of the Revolution shown by the reduction in the average size of farms in the south.

more Lucky however are the statistics
of property owners among Negroes
for 1860 in Ken free Negroes owned property
but they were considerably less than 1/5 of the Negro population
in 1890:

83-1-35

In these states we have still more definite returns.

33-1-34

Here probably correct to ground
in economic history a trend of progress
which parallels with this we take into account
the difference in which the people must or —
tend of

Of the intellectual statistics the Negro
it can be shown:

illiteracy

	of pop. over 10,	% illiterates
1860		90?
1870	3,164,905,	85.24
1880	4,085,571	75.02
1890	4,810,710,	60.02

of School children in U.S. 1894-5 (estimated)
2,723,720 — [illegible] school (enrolled) 1,441,282
or 52.92% average attendance 856,372.
or 59.41% attendance 27,081 Colored
teachers

Universities, colleges, 162 available for
Secondary & high schools, 32 colleges,
& normal schools, 57 sec. & high schools
Virginia, 5,149 teachers & 337102 students

Texas Co

33 & exhibit 1893 [illegible] are Criminal
Where statistics are [illegible] what [illegible] excluded
by the fact that the statistics of prisons in

33-1-27

dealing with Negroes is different from that
used in dealing with whites & that the re-
sult in the south the belief
& creed to Negro to be

We given fact however further re-
gard & the term Caucasian Party
color prejudice in the U.S. Part of
the prejudice
the N
Caucasian
ignorant and need
the Negro has
over settled prejudice is to colored race.
Large number of Europeans do not recom-
the Negro Except of those employed
We should be
necessarily
true they
(ope 10% or less of Negro race
Italy
four fifths
dwr hotels & in many states only theaters
in a few he must use a separate

33-1-28

railway cars. The professions of law
medicine are closed to him except
in rare instances. The avenues
of trade & transportation are rendered very
difficult for a Negro & even the trades
unions discriminate whenever they dare.
Every step of advance which the Negro
has made & is making is taken in
the face of an increasing and plainly
concerted prejudice which renders it doubly
difficult. Even when one recently
attempted to maintain a public contention
held in Connecticut for appointment of a cadet to
examination for admittance to the National Naval Academy: The appointee
was of 3/4 white blood & 1/4 Negro blood
Now: the question that arose was a serious difficulty (at the Academy)
that he be not appointed? It was found that
of the more than [illegible] he was the only
graduate because of his colored blood.

This treatment naturally embitters the
Negro at the same time stifles him or
deprives the U.S. of the recognized best
interests in every thing that goes to make
up Culture & fact fills his ability & measure

all this & take his stand among the
nations of the earth; he feels himself an
American & the remains: he runs among
the first inhabitants of the land, he
has toiled for the wealth of the country, he
has fought in every year from that of
Independence & that of Emancipation & claims
equally that no constituent element of
the union has a better right & enjoyed
this he. At the same time he recognizes
the fact that his race is often all
the cruelty that ~~Negro race~~ past History
records; & that Africa is in truth
his greater fatherland he has an in-
herited interest in that land & altho'
he fought for their existence in America
has left home & other interests & ties
& active exertion in African Projects yet
he always feels that as the advance
guard of Pan-negroism the future de-
velopment of Africa will depend more
& more on his efforts.

33-1-29

Nothing has been done more than a hundred years to be sure Liberia was settled by Negroes from America, but it does not speak well for ~~the~~ their ~~ability~~ energy that many things are needed for the settlement of Liberia make ~~it~~ the country ~~is~~ like ~~a~~ the home of the Negro in America, ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~Negro~~ ~~in~~ ~~America~~ ~~has~~ ~~no~~ ~~capital~~ ~~to~~ ~~develop~~ ~~the~~ ~~country~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~Negro~~ ~~in~~ ~~Liberia

33-1-31

erable; it is not possible for the Negroes as a body to not much to go and the possible ~~be~~ existence of a nation of 8000000 would be simply impossible with a ~~hundred~~ ~~500~~ ~~1000~~ and an ~~of~~ existence of ~~millions~~ of ~~whites~~ and ~~the~~ 2½ billions of dollars of Negroes Now would such a holocaust compatible desirable because the great mass of the A.N. are not capable of ~~using~~ the skilled intelligent labor by which the Capital & Skill of the ~~Negroes~~ ~~Negroes~~ ~~Negroes~~

C.P.S. to Africa Negro & themselves

~~The~~ For the accomplishment of this plan
the first step would be ~~the first step~~
would be the organization of knowledge
of the history & conditions of the C.P.S. and
(among Native ~~Africans~~ we have
for
known, since ~~the~~ the S.P.S.C. for those Africans there
they be S.P.S.C. for those Africans there
are Black the Native Africans of Brazil
colonists.

the government of Belgium - take the
- and the information - it would
for instance, to use ~~the~~ employ a booklet
with about things
the history of the C.P.S.
a description of the physical features
" " its climate
" " its natural resources
the city immigrants needed
amount of capital an immigrant would need
the only tools
the legal & social status of Negro immigrants in the
of the legal & social status of Negro immigrants in the

33-1-33

be done in collaboration with the Negro academy (an organization which represents a selective group of educated Negroes) so as to avoid the misunderstanding and bring it quickly to the notice of the best class of Negroes. This would be the first step and could be taken immediately. The next step would be to encourage some bent to become [illegible] in the Negro [illegible] of the U.S. The model of the Negro [illegible] of Canada [illegible] would eventually bring together the Negro [illegible] and would be brought about I cannot say at present but I shall give it my earnest thought. The planting of such seed, and the opening of friendly intercourse between the American Negro and the enlightened [illegible] of the U.S. would do much to [illegible] the absurdity known as race prejudice.

Yours sincerely,

[Bell?]

Orrs Island, Maine,
July 30th 1904.

8 WEST SEVENTY-FIRST STREET
NEW YORK.

My dear Dr DuBois,

My good friend, Prest. W. W. Collier of Jacksonville, gave me a copy of your book, The Souls of Black Folk. He was thoughtful; and you were kind enough to enrich the book with your autograph. I am indebted to you both - and have sent my thanks to Mr. Collier.

1/33/6

Now that I have read your book carefully - some of it through tears - I have more than thanks for you: that sweet sense of gratitude which comes from a wholesome touch of sone and the clear light that one brain flashes to another.

The barbarism of the word bewilders me. Man's savagery is shocking. This remote antiquity of ours is too full of cold gray. The heart is too much a-shiver and is too often heavy in this hard dawn. - But now and then suddenly some divine song bursts from

The shadows, and, with the sacred torch, gilds the higher peaks of thought. He passes and a flash of light against the sky and a flush of warmth, which blesses even the most lowly places, are the heritages left to man. Such are the real Holy Men of earth - and of such are the Madonnas come. They are not the product of so-called Ethnological differences. The entire human race was necessary for them to be, and the brotherhood of human beings shall be unbroken because they were.

Caste and Color are the poisonous snakes that coil where light and warmth and heart should be. They feed the dwarfed and impish children of men, and in due season shall feed upon them - and the world shall be peopled with gods.

I know a touch of feeling akin to that which sickens the heart born behind the

Veil. Within your City of a hundred hills" it stung my bosom; thus: a friend - a proud man I liked - saw me lift my hat to a poor ragged Negro who had raised his hat to me. This happened years ago in what was then Tyner's Drug Store. My friend said: "Dr. that won't do down here!" and my reply was wasted on ears that heard not and a good sense that could not understand. When again I met this proud man's splendid wife and his sweet daughter they, who had been my kind and good friends, said me not - nor any more. They could have been happy, I surmise, if they could have known my hurt. This is only one of many similar instances which have fallen athwart my life; and I am selfish enough to be glad - for such things have nourished and strengthened my Soul until it has grown strong-limbed and unafraid

I shall write to my publishers today and ask them to forward by post to you a copy of a recent book of mine. Please accept it with a brotherliness deep enough to drown its shortcomings — and be good enough to believe in me as

Your friend always,

Ralph Waldo Trine.

7

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta, Georgia.

City of Cleveland

Department of Public Service

DIVISION OF WATER

DIRECTORS:
W. J. SPRINGBORN,
HARRIS R. COOLEY,
D. E. LESLIE.

TELEPHONES:
BELL MAIN 213.
CUY. M 1704.

EDWARD W. BEMIS,
SUPERINTENDENT OF WATER WORKS.

Cleveland, O. May 21st.,1904.

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:-

Many thanks for your monograph on the Negro Church, which I am reading with great interest and profit.

Yours very truly,

Edward W. Bemis

Supt. Water Works.

P.

1/33/30

[INCOMPLETE?]

11

Houston – Texas
1908 Chenevert Street
Oktober 17th 1907.

Professor W. E. Burghardt Du Bois:

Dear Mr Du Bois.

41-15c-16

The book and your letter were received here with much pleasure and appreciation – sincere thanks for both – echt und herzlich! We were a sick family when the book arrived – grandmother, mother, my brother, all down with fever and myself barely up. And this condition together with various other things made us also a sad and weary family. So the Kindness and friendlyness of your gift came as a

most opportune moments! While you meet "pleasant" people here and some kind ones, there is a decided lack of sincerety in all they do and say. I have never yet been in any place in my life where the people were so repulsive to me. I hear that my impressions of Honston are the same as those of some few stray elements of humanity that have drifted here by accident or mistake from other parts of the world — actual and mental. — I thank you for your good wishes which I however fear will not be realized in this city. — I have had little time to read lately but I have taken a look here and a look there into the favorite parts of various chapters. And again and again I must marvel at your English. As I wrote in my first letter it is not Anglo-Saxon English and there is the soul of another race in every sentence. Indeed you are right that to come in contact with the true inner life of your people is neigh impossible for an outsider — is it not even so among people of one and the same race or nation — ist es nicht oft als ob es kein Mittel gäbe was von dem einen Menschen zu dem andern führt, von Seele zu Seele, losgelöst

von Worten die fast immer nur Missverständnisse herbeiführen. –
Ich weiss nicht welche Kapitel mir die liebsten sind – "Of the meaning of progress –" of The Coming of John" – "Of the passing of the first born – alle 3 in ihrer erschütternden Wahrheit. Ich habe auch schon etwas gefühlt von jener Wahrheit, auch um mich hat die Welt ihr rohes Lied gepfiffen. – ein Lied roheste Zerstörung und brutaler Gewalt, wie um John. Oder "Of the wings of Atalanta" mit seiner symphonischen Sprache, seiner wunderbaren Bilderkraft, die mir immer den Wunsch einflößt Max Klinger möge mit einer Radierung im

but I have ambition - youth - energy - talent and with a certain business capacity idealism. I never give up and I must say what is in me to say.

I now want to ask you a great, great favor. You know my mother is ill — and though there blows of fate she is worse and her mind depressed. I am not able yet to fill her hand with the roses of life nor to fulfill her wishes - yet often it seems as though to day is her last day. She loves your book - Souls of Black Folks - and only this noon she spoke of it expressing a homesickness for it "Heimweh nach

41-15c-17

seiner Music and Gedankenfülle" —
I cannot possibly buy it for her now.
would you send her a copy with
your name in it? We must strive
to give her a new hold on life -
to give strength and love and
kindness to the bruised spirit that
yet fights so gallantly. Will you
help me?

With regards to yourself and
Mrs DuBois

I am

Yours sincerely

Flora Benda.

Do you ever come down this way?

Bilde das festhalten was Ihre
Feder da schildert — —
Ich möchte Sie geradezu fragen
ob Sie wissen wie schön, wie
wundersam ergreifend, erschütternd
hinreissend dies Ihr Buch ist!
Und die wundervollen "Einstim-
mungen" über jedem Abschnitt.
Sie lassen wie ein Präludium
jene Saiten der Seele vortönen
die von den Worten des zu
Kommenden berührt werden sollen.

Für Ihre freundlichen Worte über
meine Verse danke ich Ihnen —
Poesie liegt mir wenig — Poesie
in Prosa mehr — Stimmungs-
bilder — soziale Skizzen, psycholo-
gische

41-15c-18

Studien. Es fehlt nun an Zeit – an Kraft – – und wenns geschrieben ist, liegts da, lebendig begraben. – Nun es soll und muss auch mal anders kommen! –

Beste Grüsse und freundlichstes Gedenken von uns allen, eine warme Empfehlung an Ihre werte Frau, und nochmals aufrichtigen Dank für die Sorrow-Songs!

Ihre

Ilona Benda.

Sonntag, 20.10.1907.

"A Posse Ad Esse."

'88.

1/14/20

[1]

Jackson, Tenn.
Sept. 23, 1891.

Dear Classmates:-

It was with no little degree of pleasure that I received a summons from our president asking that I write a letter to the class. Well, I'll begin with the summer of '85.

After leaving school I went to a little country place in Giles Co. this State and taught for two months. From there I went to Tuskegee, Ala. where I have been for the last two years I had charge of the

mathematics while at Tuskegee, which work I enjoyed very much.

I left Tuskegee in May this year with the intention of resting and building up my health for a year. I stayed at home four months and my health became so much better and I became so rested that I began to cast about for something to do as the autumn came on.

The fates were propitious and I found work in this little city. I am teaching in a graded school and have charge of the first grade. I also preside at the organ for my principal march is "John Brown's Body."

I have serious doubts in my mind as to whether this will ever reach you, for I can not for the life of me read our president's address.

If I did not know he was in Cambridge Mass I could not tell it from his letter, and as for the course of the street I do not know whether it is Hagy, Hagy or Hagy.

My prospects matrimonial are a thing of the past. I am not even indulging in the sweet comfort of having a sweetheart, if you will favor it the old fashioned word.

Who will be the first to break the ice in the Class of '88.

I had thought that a certain young lady, Marie as to name, would ere this have become Mrs. G.

I wonder what's the matter. Oh! I must not forget to tell you that I have been told often this summer that I was looking younger than I did while I was in school so you see even though I am bordering on old maidenhood I have nothing to fear as far as the G. Young looks or rather appearance I mean, not good looks of course. Hoping that in the course of time I shall have a letter from each and every one of you and knowing that from these scattering remarks you will find I am not much changed I am individually and collectively yours

[Maria A Benson]

Jackson, Tenn.,
Dec 8 1890

I vote for Mr. Edmondson as a member of our club and also cast a vote that he be our secretary too.

M. A. Benson.

1/14/21

Send a copy of this to Dr. Bentley — File this [BENTLEY, CHAS.]

Jacksonville, Fla.

Jan. 24th, 1905.

My dear Sir:

It is thought by the undersigned, that our deplorable political condition makes it necessary for some concerted action on the part of our leaders to take such steps as will influence the President to recommend in his Inaugural Address and Message to Congress such legislation as will repeal the Election Law enacted by several Southern States, which is in direct violation to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution. It is proposed that a committee of twenty-five or more citizens visit the President and present a memorial including the following propositions:

First: That ~~we request~~ the President to urge in his Inaugural Address action by Congress for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Article of the Federal Constitution.

Second: That the facilities of the Attorney General's office be utilized to uphold the Fifteenth Amendment in connection with cases that may be brought in the Supreme Court, testing the constitutionality of the Revised Constitutions of the South.

Third: To wield the influence of the administration to carry out the Interstate Commerce Clause of the Constitution affecting Interstate traffic including the passenger service.

Fourth: To recommend national aid to education in the most needy states.

You are cordially invited to become a member of the committee.

It has been suggested that Prof. Kelly Miller be requested to pre-

pare the memorial, and have it ready by Friday, February 10th, 1905; if you cannot be in Washington on the date mentioned above, may we sign your name to the memorial?

A meeting of the full committee will be held at the home of Prof. Kelly Miller, Howard University, Washington, D. C., Tuesday, March 7th, 1905, at 11:00 A. M., at which time the committee will be organized for future action on race matters.

Signed:

W. E. B. DuBois,

Kelly Miller,

J. W. E. Bowen,

Alexander Walters,

H. T. Johnson.

P. S. Send reply to Bishop A. Walters, 1124 Madison St., Jacksonville, Fla.

1/31/5

[Berea College]

Berea, Ky. Oct. 16, 1905.

President Bumstead,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

The iniquitous Day law has made it impossible to continue to educate at Berea "all young people of good moral character" according to our Charter. If we receive members of both races we must have "a separate department for one race or color not less than 25 miles" away from Berea. The law is being contested in the courts, but we have little hopes that the former happy condition can be permanently restored. Another law, accomplishing the same result, but without the unconstitutional features of the Day law, will doubtless be enacted if that one is annulled, and in other ways we are subject to coertion from the prevailing sentiments of our Southern neighbors.

But Berea College, though forcibly prevented from receiving both races is morally, if not legally bound by the representations under which some of its trust funds were obtained, to look after the interests of the race now excluded. I am chairman of a Committee, appointed by the Trustees to act in conference with President Frost, and "take into consideration the foundation of a separate school for colored pupils under the charter of Berea College, to report at the next meeting."

This should be borne in mind; that Kentucky has no strong school of any description for Negro pupils. If it shall seem best to the Trustees to establish a school especially for colored persons, we desire to make it one which will not only meet, to the extent of its capacity, the needs of Kentucky, but one which will stand for the supply of the representative needs of the representative Negro.

You have had large experience in the work for the uplift of the Negro race. Will you aid us by giving the benefit of your wisdom in answer to the following questions?

(1) In your view, is a city, a small town or the country the best place for our school?
(2) What features should be emphasized at the outset; Industrial, Grammar Grade work, Normal, or Academic and Collegiate?
(3) Should we attempt to reach and aid the average Negro in himself, or to train leaders? That is, should we bid for a large company of students, taking those of a low grade, who in such case will come, or shall we bid for High School graduates, and generally advanced pupils?
(4) Has the Negro advanced sufficiently to allow us safely to put the entire administration of the school into his hands, subject to the President and Trustees of Berea College, or will it be wiser to but partially supply it with Negro teachers at first?
(5) What special regulations have you found are peculiarly needed in a school of Negro pupils?
Any other suggestions which you may desire to make will be welcomed by our committee. I trust that you will not feel that, in view of the importance of the case, I have trespassed on your time. As early a reply as is convenient will be greatly appreciated. Thanking you in advance for your kindness, and wishing you the highest success in your work, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Rev.) A. E. Thomson

1130/116

[Berea College 1905]

10/21

The Rev A E Thomson,

Dear Sir

President B. is in Europe & the dean has asked me to reply to your courteous letter of the 16th inst.

1. The small town is best provided it can get proper police protection for colored people. ~~Otherwise the city~~ or is situated among unusually broad minded southern whites. Otherwise the city is best. The country will come to the city to school — the city will not come to the country usually & considering the carelessness & narrowness of the country are cause blame the people.

2. You ought to establish a third class grammar & high school, with industrial & technical courses. The school should have more courses fitting for college & other courses fitting for trades & business life. You ought not to establish another college. Colleges are needed but what we need now is not additional colleges but improvement of those already established. Which

11364-17

are more than supplemented in number. Generally the high school should fit for college all of its brighter pupils & then send them on & one of the established institutions

3. You must train leaders — even Tuskegee does that — only the county public school as yet reaches the masses. You should lead by high school students — that is graduates of grammar grades, but also receive graduates of primary grades.

4. A mixed white & Negro faculty is ideal but hardly practical in a high school. Therefore have a Negro faculty which you can secure without great difficulty.

5. (a) Good home life in a boarding department,
(b) Large scholarship funds for the great poverty.
(c) strict discipline tempered by kindly personal interest
(d) high ideals — not cheap ones for a cheap education. (e) A feeling among trustees & teachers that the souls of Negroes are as much loved as those of whites

1/26/18

London Mar 14 - 1907.
c/ Liberian Office
Charge d Affairs of Liberia

1147/70

Roy Du Bois.

Having read an account of your sound address at Carnegie Hall N.Y. City, referring to matters of importance to the race, [also having noted your exalted position with the Atlanta University -] I beg your attention to the following. "I was reared in America, until the age of 14 yrs I lived with a colored family. At that time I was told by the good people who had been so kind to me that I was of Spanish descent, and so far as known, I had no colored blood in my veins. My appearance, hair features and general characteristics seem to confirm this later statement as no one has ever hinted at the possibility of Negro blood.

Except as will be later explained. At the age of 24 years, I married a young American lady, named Rebecca Heap, of Colorado Springs she was at that time a poor millinery girl. After about six months of married life we mutually agreed to separate.

She then secured a divorce (without protest on my part, and afterward married a man who is more than a millionaire.

With a vast fortune and time, she at once secured detectives to look up my antecedents. They learned that I had been raised with a colored family, although I now speak Spanish, French, German & English and according the only knowledge or information

available I am what is considered a "white man". Although I do not like the whites and never can, on account of early injustice upon those with whom I was reared.

My wife (who is now Mrs ~~Frank Boynton~~ of Colo. Springs) began then, 18 years ago, to persecute me in every conceivable manner. Always secretly, and by means of paid thugs. I was assaulted in Salt Lake City in 1891, by a man who boasted that he had been paid by her to kill me.

His name was ~~Ivor Boardman~~. With two companions he broke into my room at one a.m. And after snapping his revolver at me, which strangely refused to fire. He beat me into insensibility with his clubbed revolver, fracturing my skull and breaking my fingers of left hand. I then remained in St Lukes Hospital for over two months between life and death before recovery.

This thug died soon after, but a half-brother who aided him was at once, from poverty raised to riches. The latter's name is "~~Buck~~ ~~Geary~~" Geary. who is now a wealthy gambler of that place.

The following year, when I returned to Salt Lake, I was assaulted without provocation by three low class pugilists known as Purcell, Lynott and Billy Lynch The latter I shot three times, and when he thought he was going to die, admitted having received money from my wife to murder me.

[In 1892-93 I was running Dermatological parlors at Denver. known as the Circassian Face Remedy Co. Corner 16th and Stout St. An old lady was sent by agents of Rebecca to purchase an interest. This she did for a fair price. Then made a vicious attempt to poison me by putting a drug into my coffee. She repented, and to save her from prosecution, she admitted that she had been paid to take my life, but said she feared to say who!

Two years later I went to Chicago, but will not annoy you with further details Let it suffice that during these years, I have been shot at, poison again attempted.

The P.O Inspectors broke up my mail order business (without cause) beyond the fact, they received pay from my enemies.

Scarcely a month past, that some scheme has not been attempted upon me by so-called private detectives & spies.

And during all of this time, they industriously yet secretly circulated reports among all of patrons and acquaintances that I was a Negro. This they considered a sufficient cause to murder me.

Finally in 1904 their efforts became so bold, that I dare not walk the street without an armed body-guard. I then went to California. There they followed, & made two attempts to "shanghai" me.

My house was watched day and night. I was at this time giving religious lectures in Golden Gate Hall.]

Being unsuccessful in doing me bodily harm, hired two old women to swear that I had given them medicines (without being a licensed practitioner. And paid a newspaper to attack me through its columns.]

I went to New York, they followed me. While there I learned of the existence of a secret society, which it may interest you to hear of. Its object is to oppose the black man in every possible way, such as getting on juries and deciding against him (whether right or wrong) To prevent him getting work. In fact, to constantly "job him", and to kill him if they cannot otherwise overcome him.

They assume also to trace every man whom they believe to have one drop of black blood in his veins, and secure proofs to render his marriage illegal if contracted with a white woman. By these means Senor Torres, the Ambassador from Guatemala was prevented from marrying the rich Georgia woman.

Is this not terrible? I own property in America, but fear that it will be worth my life to return.

I have reported the state of affairs to police stations. No attention was paid. I have consulted lawyers, but they always succeed in tripping him.

Would you kindly advise me what are the proper steps to take. I am almost insane watching and fleeing day and night for so many years.

Please treat confidential

Respectfully Yours,

T. J. Beticero

Addrs. C/ London Rep. of Liberia

London Eng.

4 College House,

Cambridge, Mass.,

July 8, 1909.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Professor of Sociology,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir:

I would be glad to know whether your school needs or you know of any one wanting a colored man to teach elementary economics, sociology or history. Even if it be only as a substitute for one year, I would be glad to know of such a position.

References can be had from the Harvard University Appointments Offices, or directly from Professor C. J. Bullock and Professor T. N. Carver, Harvard University. I have the degree of A. B. from the University of Kansas, and A. M. this year from Harvard. I would like to continue my studies later on.

Very respectfully,

J. G. Bigham.

1/33-/9

176 West 82 Street,

New York, 19 August, 1905.

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph. D.

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Professor Du Bois:-

I am mailing to you the reports which you sent me and for which I thank you.

I want specially to congratulate you on the work which has been done by the Atlanta Conference. It seems to me to be very fine, and to indicate progress in the methods of scientific proceedure, and in the accuracy and practical value of the results obtained. I alsc want to congratulate you on the address of the Buffalo Conference. It seems to me to be a manly and finely democratic appeal to the American people.

Hoping that the article may be satisfactory,

I am,

Sincerely yours,

Samuel L. Bishop

1/31/32

PAUL BLATCHFORD
1610-11 ASHLAND BLOCK
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4128

1903 XII

CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1903.

Dec 26

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
% Dr. C. E. Bentley,
354 East 41st Street, City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

We are expecting much pleasure in seeing you in our home on Monday evening, December 14th, and expect that you will spend the night with us. We have invited to meet you Professor and Mrs. Graham Taylor, Miss Jane Addams, and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Hibbard.

I believe that the simplest way for you to come out would be to call at this office and go out with me Monday afternoon, if it would suit your convenience to be here about 4.45 or 5 o'clock p. m. on that afternoon.

I beg to remain

Very cordially yours,

Paul Blatchford

1/28/09

Dear Mr & Mrs Blatchford:
I want to tell you how much I enjoyed the pleasant visit & your home & how heartily I thank you for the subscription & The Bachelor's Magazine Mrs D. & Yolande join me in best regards & ourselves the children & Mr & Mrs D.

PAUL BLATCHFORD
1610-12 ASHLAND BLOCK

File

TELEPHONES { CENTRAL 4128
AUTOMATIC 2259

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1905.

Professor W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

Please accept, in behalf of Mrs. Blatchford and myself, our thanks for the copu of your "Credo," which came to us last week. I assure you that the same is heartily appreciated and valued.

I was sorry to be out of town when you last visited Chicago, thus missing the opportunity of renewing and continuing the friendship which we formed a year ago.

With best wishes to you and yours for the New Year, believe me

Yours very truly,

Paul Blatchford.

1/31/33

[Bluefield Institute]

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, Ph. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., March 11, 1907.

Mr.R.P.Sims,

Bluefields,W.Va.

My dear Mr.Sims:-

I am very sorry indeed that I was not able to fill my engagement at Bluefields. It is not often that I miss an engagement in this way. I found however that when I got to Washington that it would be impossible for me to get off on the six o'clocktrain and without getting off on that train I could not be sure of catching the morning train that I wanted to to Bluefields. I had business with the United States Department of Labor which was impossible that I should give up, besides some business for the NIAGARA MOVEMENT. I therefore planned to come on a later train at eleven o'clock and I found that even there

1140/55

there were elements of uncertainty. I might miss the train at the junction where I was to catch it and I might miss connections when I got further down the road and finally as you told me, it was possible that the train would be two or three hours late so that I would not get to Bluefields in time for the lecture. It seemed therefore on the whole best not to attempt. As I say I am very sorry and if at some later date I can be of service to you, I will be very glad to. I trust that you were not put to any very great inconvenience, altho of course I can imagine the unfortunate situation.

I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK G. BLUMENSTOCK
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W E B Du Bois
20 Vesey

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

21-25-25

Atlanta, Ga., April 5, 1909.

Dr. Edward W. Blyden,

c/o American Legation,

Monrovia, Liberia.

My Dear Dr. Blydem:-

I know you by reputation, and I am venturing to address you on the subject of a Negro Encyclopedia. In celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Emancipation of the American Negro, I am proposing to bring out an Encyclopedia Africana covering the chief points in the history and condition of the Negro race. I am asking a number of the leading scholars of the race to be on the editorial board, and I should very much like you to have a place and should like your advice as to what other Negro scholars I could

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

21-5-26

Dr. E.W. B. #2

Atlanta, Ga., 190

invite. I am trying also to form an advisory board consisting of eminent white scholars who shall give advice and guidance, but the real work I want done by Negroes. If you can give me any names of men who will do to go on the white board I shall be very glad of it, and I shall be very glad of your good will and counsel on all matters. The plan is still in embryo but I think it can be put through.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

FACULTY:

REV. SAMUEL W. BOARDMAN, D.D., LL.D.,
PRESIDENT. Emeritus Since 1901

REV. SAMUEL T. WILSON, D. D.,
ENGLISH LITERATURE AND SPANISH.

REV. ELMER B. WALLER, A. M.,
MATHEMATICS

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WM. THOMAS,
JANITOR.

17 Washington Place

~~Maryville, Tenn.~~ Bloomfield. N.J. April 20: 1904

May 3

Prof W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. Atlanta Ga

Dear Sir. I have read with interest your article on the "Talented Tenth" in the volume "The Negro Problem". My sons are both graduates of Harvard, S.W.B. Jr. 1896, & P.S. 1898, as you are. I think B.T. Washington is not quite right, splendid as his work is. Maryville College for 33 years educated Negroes, and 10 graduated after a full course all of them superior men. 9 of whose diplomas were signed by me as President. They greatly value their full course & do honor to it. Rev. Dr. D.A. Tompkins, whose "D.D." was given him by his Alma Mater, is Scholarly, able, frank, discreet, energetic and exceedingly useful. O.C. Wallace, stood in the very first rank at Allegheny Theol Sem. P.A. Wallace is Pastor of one of the largest Churches (Union M.E. 600) in Washington D.C. A.J. Evans recently grad. at Law School in " D.C. If your race do not a few only a few will of any race, take the highest it will steel be used to prove their incompetence, and insecurity. Hold the race up to the highest standard for some. Seek simple justice which, as Roosevelt says, & no more, you ought to have. It is a great thing that he pledges himself to secure it as far as he can. If he did too much even for justice, it would

throw the whole South into convulsions, and doubtless do more hurt than good. The stock argument of the South is the Essential Inferiority of the Negro, so that Slavery is better for him than freedom; but as that blessing is now denied him, he should be favored with as near an approach to it as possible. He should be treated kindly as a brute, but equality should not be tolerated. The danger now is that the North will acquiesce in this view, and allow the virtual annulment of the Amendments, as a matter which ought to be left to the Southern Whites, to settle, under their right as States; in their own way. I write mainly to say I hope the ablest colored leaders, (and some are very able,) will agitate the matter incessantly and persistently, till the Amendments are sustained. The Northern reason and Conscience, will gradually, though very slowly respond. It must be line upon line, 1000 times over; before the average mind will realize, that right and wrong, black and white, are real and contradictory. Put your best orators on the Northern Platform, to explain that the Amendments are a part of the Constitution and ought to be obeyed, and that Congress has power to enforce them. Of course, the Southern Reason & Conscience, will not brook such doctrine; and I suppose you would run the risk of murder; if you advocated in public addresses, before your own or mingled audiences in Georgia, the observance of the Amendments. But the North will see it, and in time feel it, and act accordingly. The great danger now is that the North, will for the sake of harmony, accept, the Dred Scott, view that you have "no rights which the white men are bound to respect." I love the South but not that doctrine.

Very Sincerely Yours. Samuel W Boardman

[Enc?]

Negroes were excluded by unanimous vote of both Houses of the Legislature in 1901. with all these facts sent to each one

INJUNCTION

BY THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF

MARYVILLE COLLEGE.

NOTE.—In view of the strict injunction laid by the Trustees upon the Faculty and teachers of Maryville College in the following action, and of the fact that new teachers are constantly appointed, it has been deemed a duty to have this injunction put in type, and also some extracts which show the grounds upon which the Trustees based their injunction

---

INJUNCTION UPON THE FACULTY AND TEACHERS OF MARYVILLE COLLEGE BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, AUGUST 23, 1882.

The committee on the co-education of the races in this College made the following report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The impression has become to a degree prevalent in the public mind that the co-education of the races in Maryville College is still a debatable topic, or its expediency questioned, or at least there is such a difference of opinion among the authorities of the College that the success of the policy is likely to be hindered, if not wholly thwarted; and

WHEREAS, The Trustees of the College have learned that some of its supporters are apprehensive that the pledges made have not been kept in good faith, and that there is a disposition on the part of some to disavow the obligations voluntarily assumed and published to the world respecting the educating together of all youth without regard to race, color or previous condition, as a sound Christian basis, and a justifiable ground of appeal to Christian philanthropists for financial aid, we, the Trustees of Maryville College, deem it advisable to give expression anew to our position on this question.

At Athens, Tenn., September 28, 1867, the following action was taken by the Trustees: The question proposed for consideration was, "Shall persons be excluded from the benefits of Maryville College because of race or color?" to which, after some discussion, the Board answered as follows: "That since

there is no law or custom of Maryville College prohibiting the admission of persons of color, and since such were in the days of slavery educated in this institution and now stand as alumni on its catalogue, any further answer in reference to the question proposed seems superfluous, for if there was no exclusion during the proscriptive reign of slavery, by reason of race or color, there can be no adequate reason for such exclusion now. And, moreover, to pass a resolution now declaring that persons of color shall be admitted to the privileges of Maryville College would seem to imply that there had been a time when such persons were excluded, which is not the fact.

"We deem it much to the credit of this institution that it has, from its very beginning, stood upon a broad Christian basis, excluding none from its benefits by reason of race or color."

The above expression was dictated by the Rev. Thomas Brown, and was made to convince and satisfy Gen. O. O. Howard that there was nothing in the relation of Maryville to the colored raee to forbid his granting aid to it out of the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau. Hon. Horace Maynard and Judge S. J. Luckey were present at the above meeting of the Board and approved the declaration as above made.

This action was copied and sent to General Howard to satisfy him as to the status of the College, and on this action he sent to the College three thousand dollars and took a receipt from the Trustees of the College, of which the following is a copy:

"The Trustees of Maryville College hereby acknowledge the receipt of three thousand dollars from the Freedmen's Bureau, to be used or distributed so that the funds herein referred to shall be forever appropriated to the education of loyal refugees and freedmen and their descendants."

This gift from General Howard of the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau was made some time prior to September 26, 1868, when the Synod of Tennessee at Greenville passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That no person having the requisite moral and literary qualifications for admission to Maryville College shall be excluded by reason of race or color."

General Howard at another time gave ten thousand dollars to aid in erecting Anderson Hall, and subsequently three thousand dollars more to aid in the completion of said building. The entire sum was given on the same conditions.

September 27, 1866, Rev. Samuel Sawyer was appointed to solicit funds in behalf of the College. In his published "Appeal for the loyal College, Maryville, Tenn," he declares its doors open to students irrespective of color, as he was fully authorized to do. June 18, 1868, the Board of Trustees appointed Rev. Elias L. Boing collecting agent for Maryville College. His printed "Appeal for Maryville College" states that it is a chartered institution whose doors have ever been opened to all men without distinction of race or color.

September 10, 1880, the Board adopted the following resolution: "That Rev. T. J. Lamar be relieved from the duties of his professorship for the present, and that he be appointed financial agent for the College." In his printed circular he says of Maryville College: "It alone of all the old colleges of the South stands connected with the Presbyterian Church North; ignores the color line, and educates the rising generation above an intolerant, narrow sectional spirit."

Thus it is clearly seen that the educational policy of the College has been long established and fully made known to the world as irrevocable. It seems therefore to the Board that it would be the grossest injustice to the liberal supporters of the College, and a monstrous fraud as well as a palpable repudiation of the well-defined policy of the College, to exclude any one of good moral character and requisite literary qualifications, on account of race, color or previous condition. And we do hereby reaffirm our adoption of this policy and declare it to be our sincere purpose to execute it impartially and honestly, and strictly enjoin it upon the Faculty and teachers of the College to do nothing, by word or deed, directly or indirectly, seeming evasion or equivocation, to produce the impression that the co-education of the races in Maryville College is any longer a debatable question.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. BARTLETT,
T. J. LAMAR,
WILL. A. MCTEER,
Committee.

Mr. Thaw wrote, February 14, 1880: I have declared my conviction that the present foundations of your College, in all honor and honesty, required that all whites who were indisposed to enjoy the advantages created by those pecuniary foundations along with colored students, for whose equal opportunities the money was given, and in the case of the Government aid, for whose special welfare the money was appropriated, should retire from it and seek instruction elsewhere, believing that the authorities of the College should make an explicit declaration of their intention to carry out efficiently whatever conclusion they may announce.

If it should prove that the College as such, while professing its concern for the education of the admittedly few colored men competent to acquire and use an advanced education for the welfare of the race, nevertheless admits its inability to find such men and draw them into its classes, I shall be mournfully acquiescent, but will feel absolved from any further interest in the institution than such as I should feel for any of the numerous local colleges that with varied merits and prospects are scattered over the country.

The action of the Synod can only be law to your College so long as that action is not at variance with the legal and moral obligations resting on the College; and I can hardly conceive of the Synod of East Tennessee betraying such a trust as was indirectly confided to it when Maryville College accepted the Government aid specifically that freedmen should be instructed there. But the action of Synod (September 26, 1868) is all that need be—the mandatory character it should have when applied to an institution whose renewed foundations were to a large extent pledged to the missionary work of *going to* the colored man and bringing him into its classes and under its influence and care. I have no time nor disposition beyond giving a kind and earnest expression of my conviction on this subject.

If content to settle down to practical indifference as to the outworking of obligation to colored students, nothing I can say can help the matter; and the result will soon be that Maryville will be as exclusively a white man's college as if its organic law forbade the entrance of colored students explicitly. I am not ignorant of, nor indifferent to, the difficulties involved, and have always felt a deep interest in, and admiration for, the little group of men forming your Faculty,

enduring privation and seclusion from sheer love for their work in the peculiar field in which it lies, and I will not cease to hope that the way will open for the best usefulness and success of the College.

February 20, 1882: I am not, and never was, a fanatic on this question, and the discussion of the question as an abstract one never occupied much of my attention. The significance and importance in the case in hand is because your entire institution owes its resurrection and its hope of substantial maintenance almost wholly to funds supplied by those who favor the admission and encouragement of colored students, and who have made this provision with the assurance that the color line should not be allowed to exist as affecting the admission of students. The enforcement of this condition is therefore one of common honesty in the discharge of a specific trust, and is not an open question to be weighed as a matter of policy or local popularity. The young gentlemen (of the Animi Cultus Society) and their responsible parents and guardians who have claimed that a different course should be pursued, and have been so earnest in their views as to resist the constituted authorities of the College to an extent that has brought the welfare of the institution into jeopardy, could hardly be aware of these fundamental obligations of the College, or their sense of honor would have led them either to acquiesce in the rules of the institution or else abstain from availing of it as a place in which to receive their education, when its facilities and the cost of its annual maintenance were so largely provided for under the condition as to make the tuition fees they paid represent but a small part of the cost of the benefits they expected to receive.

Besides the vindication of the College from infidelity to this trust, you have also, by your mild but firm and uncompromising action of the College, maintained discipline in this emergency in such a manner as to give assurance of general excellence in the administration of the affairs of the institution. Any less decided course would have quite terminated the interest and co-operation of those who have hitherto sustained the College, and who are mainly relied upon to give it further decisive support. The extent and permanence of the influence of your Faculty and the school also depend (far more than on money) on the devotion, fidelity and discreet ability they exhibit in the ordinary work of the College, and maintain unintimidated when assailed by such an outbreak as the last. Every student you lose as a consequence of en-

forcing discipline and the specific obligations of the College is an honor to you, and the remainder will be more w rthy of support and encouragement. This outbreak must not be permitted to deter the entrance of colored students. They should be more directly and positively sought for and encouraged to come in than they have ever yet been. And your whole community should be advised that this is simply your duty under the terms of the help which has kept the College alive in their midst. WILLIAM THAW.

Extract from the records of the Board of Trustees, September 5, 1889, after the death of Wm. Thaw:

"His liberality to the College began in the year 1868 with a gift of four thousand dollars, and continued to the time of his death. He gave in money the generous sum of more than fifty-five thousand dollars. But the value of his advice, hearty interest and constant encouragement can not be estimated. Under the providence of God, Maryville College is what it is to-day, what it hopes to become in the future, largely through him."

The views of Dr. Sylvester Willard were about the same on this subject as those of Mr. Thaw. Hon. William E. Dodge made the colored race the object of a somewhat more special attention. (See "Memorial of William E. Dodge.")

By request, the various documents showing the peculiar status and condition of Maryville College were sent to the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, several years ago, when he was selecting institutions to be endowed by his will, making him familiar with its peculiar condition. In 1889–90 Mrs. Sylvester Willard contributed eleven thousand dollars to the College. Mrs. William Thaw and Mrs. William E. Dodge have also made recent contributions; all accompanied with strong expressions of interest in the maintenance of the peculiar obligations of the College.

Extract from Professor Lamar's final financial report, May 28, 1884:

The following is a summary of the total contributions to the endowment fund:

Hon. William E. Dodge	$25,000
Hon. William Thaw	30,000
Preserved Smith	25,000
Sylvester Willard	10,000
West Presbyterian Church. N. Y. City..	4,000
Estate F. Marquand	1,000
Alumni of the institution and contributions on home field	5,000

THE CRAIGHEAD SCHOLARSHIP.

Extract from records of Trustees, May 26, 1886:

WHEREAS, The Rev. James G. Craighead, D.D., of Washington City, has set apart, given and transferred, with certain instructions and conditions, to the Directors of Maryville College, the snm of fifteen hundred dollars for the purpose of founding a scholarship in said College. to be used in said College for educating young men of the colored race for the Christian ministry; therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees, convened on the 26th day of May, 1886, do hereby accept the gift, with all the instructions and conditions, and for the purposes named in the instrument of transfer. And, furthermore, the officers of the Board are hereby anthorized and directed, for and in the name of the Board, to sign and acknowledge this instrument and affix the seal of the College.

THE FACULTY TO MR. WILLIAM THAW, MARCH 4, 1880.

MR. WILLIAM THAW. *Dear Sir:*—Your letter to the members of the Faculty of Maryville College has been received and its contents carefully considered. To the points and suggestions of your communication we shall try to make a full and exhaustive reply.

In the attempt, immediately after the war, to resuscitate Maryville College, we were confronted with many and formidable difficulties. Agents were sent North to revive and rebuild. Persons importuned for aid suggested to our agents that they were willing to do something to advance the cause of education in the South, but were unwilling that the colored race should be excluded from the benefits of their contributions. They expressed a willingness to give to Maryville College provided it would open its doors to colored students.

The history and condition of the College were made known to Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. He manifested deep interest in it, and agreed to help provided the authorities of the College would open its doors to and welcome colored students as well as whites. With these facts before them, the Trustees of the College met at Athens, Tenn., September 27, 1867, and from the records of that meeting we give the following extract. (See above, as quoted in the action of the Trustees August 23, 1882.) The Faculty go on to give all the facts concerning the action of the Synod

and the gifts of General Howard and the receipts taken, which are recounted above by the Trustees, and then add:

"Several individual donors, yourself among them, have contributed to the College with the distinct understanding that the College was unalterably fixed on the basis of the co-education of the races, white and colored."

In view of the above recited facts, we, the Faculty of Maryville College, hold that the legal and moral right of colored persons to an equal participation with whites in all the benefits and privileges of the College is a fixed fact, beyond question or debate. We claim no right, and feel that we have no desire, inclination or otherwise, to neutralize the plain law of the Board and Synod on this question. We affirm it to be our imperative duty, cordial desire and firm purpose to interpret and administer the law without prejudice to either race; and to encourage and welcome alike all who are qualified to enter our classes without any regard whatever to their race or color.

Often representatives of the negro-hating sentiment suggest to us that if we would eliminate they would gladly patronize the institution, and they even go so far as to say that by the admission of the colored element we not only damage the institution, but do them an injustice, for, say they, we thereby virtually exclude them from the College, as they can not conscientiously allow their children to be in the same school and classes with colored pupils. To all which our invariable reply is: That Maryville College was rescued from ruin, placed on its feet, and owes its very existence to-day, with all its educational facilities, in large measure to the gifts made to it on the well-understood condition that colored students should be admitted; that now to exclude such students in any way whatever would exhibit on the part of the authorities and Faculty of the College a moral obliquity simply monstrous, and an utter disregard and wholesale repudiation of sacred pledges and solemn contracts; and that if there be any who can not conscientiously avail themselves of the benefits of Maryville College jointly and on an equal footing with colored students, there is no alternative left them but to go elsewhere; that we can not, for the sake of gratifying their prejudices and winning their patronage, lay aside every consideration of honor and honesty.

Signed by all the members of the Faculty, March, 1880.

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Dec. 18, 1907.

My Dear Mrs. Barnes,

I suppose you have been rather worried about Carrie's scholarship, and she thinks that I had better write to you. I do not think that you have any cause to worry. Of course, Carrie's preparation for College was not good, and her temptation is for her not to study as hard or as carefully as she really ought, but what she needs above all things, as I have told her, is the discipline of making herself do this disagreeable and hard work. And I think it would be a very great mistake for her to give up her College course. She is a bright enough girl; she can do the work; and if she buckles down to it, she will come out eventually all right. Be sure and send her back on time, so that she can be here at the Inauguration, which will be a good object lesson to her.

over

Ihope this will find you and Mr. Barnes Bond well. My best regard to the kid.

Very sincerely yours,

P. S.

Mrs. DuBois joins me in regards as does Yolande, who has just recovered from the measles.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St., Philadelphia

April 7, 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Boisø,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor Du Boise:

I am somewhat tardy in thanking you for the very kind letter which you addressed to me in London speaking of your interview with Dr. Sadler. I am very glad that he met you and obtained your views on the subject in which you are both so deeply interested.

I am now editing the BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE, a copy of which I send you. It occurs to me that it will be interesting to get together a group of the most notable colored men of the day--to present their portraits and a sketch of their achievements as representative of the best possibilities of the race. If you are interested in the idea I shall appreciate a suggestion of the men who should be included in such a group. We should, of course, wish to have Booker Washington and yourself to represent education, an eminent lawyer, physician, a preacher, and some industrial leaders.

I feel sure that the presentation of such a group

1/28/25

#2

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St. Philadelphia

of men with the right kind of an article would be a valuable contribution to the race controversy now raging. I am rather hoping that you will be sufficiently interested in the project to prepare an article as well as suggest men for the group. I have this feature in mind for our July issue--which means that we should need manuscript about the twenty-fifth of May.

With cordial personal regards, and remembrances to Mrs. Du Bois , I am,

Sincerely yours,

Frederic W. Speirs
O.D.S.

1/28/24

Yours
Dan'l Mc Shane

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St. Philadelphia

April 14, 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I am very glad that you are favorably impressed by our plan which I outlined in my former letter. I am also greatly pleased to know that you are disposed to write an article for us dealing with the men whose portraits we present. My suggestion for the article is that you write from twenty-five hundred to three thousand words setting forth the achievements of the men whom we choose for our group. Of course, we do not want mere biographical details, but rather a series of sketches indicating the positions which these men hold in their several professions and some indication of how they reached these positions. My idea in planning the series was to set forth the finest achievements of the leaders of the race in all the various lines of activity. I think a single article by yourself in connection with a group of fine portraits of the men will make a most effective presentation. I wish, of course, to include

1/28/26

#2

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St. Philadelphia

your own portrait and to add to your article an editorial note on your career.

I should like to hold the list which you kindly suggested under consideration for a few days until I determine how many portraits we can include. We should certainly wish to have at least two from your secondary list--Dunbar and Tanner.

I have sent a representative to talk with Mr. Phillips about the matter, but, unfortunately, he was not at home when the member of my staff called. I hope to see him in a few days.

With cordial remembrances and good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Frederic W. Speirs

1/28/17

Dear Mr. Spears:

Upon mature consideration I think the list of Negroes sent you ought to be slightly modified as follows:

6 Dr. D N Williams — Surgeon
5 M. G. F. Woods — inventor
10 Dr. C. E. Bentley — Dentist
4 Professor Kelly Miller — Teacher
1. Mr. B. T. Washington — Teacher

---

3. Mr. P. L Dunbar — Poet
2. Mr. H. O. Tanner — artist
7. Mr. C. W Chesnutt — Novelist
8 Mr. E. J. McCoy — Machinist
9 Rev W. L. Phillips — clergyman

I have numbered these according to relative importance in my mind; ~~Each since Number 1 & 2 & 3 have been often mentioned~~

OFFICE OF THE MANAGING EDITOR
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

April 18, 1903.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

I thank you for the modified list of names which you suggest. I will write you more definitely with reference to this matter early next week. Meantime, I am positively counting upon you for the article on the lines I indicated in my last letter.

With cordial good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Frederic W. Speirs

1/28/33

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St. Philadelphia

May 4, 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

I am now able to write you definitely with reference to the article I suggested a few weeks ago. I find that we can arrange for eight or nine full page portraits, and we have already written the following persons asking for permission to reproduce their photographs in this connection -- Mr. Booker T Washington, Mr. H. O. Tanner, Mr. P. L. Dunbar, Mr. C. W. Chestnut, Dr. D. H. Williams, Dr. F. J. Grimke, and Mr. Edward H. Morris, 163 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois. The last named gentleman is a lawyer whose name was suggested by Mr. Phillips. We had no representative of that profession in your list. We can add one or two more to the list if you desire -- perhaps Mr. G. T. Woods, Professor Kelley Miller or Mr. E. T. McCoy.

I suggest an article of about three thousand words, although this limit is by no means rigid. I think I have already written you the ~~thought~~ general plan of treatment which we have in mind. I would not venture to suggest the details of

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St. Philadelphia

treatment, but I think a general article on the development of the best types of the colored race with specific illustrations drawn from the careers of the men whose portraits we publish would be most acceptable and most effective.

As we are planning to print this article in July we should like to have manuscript about the twentieth of May. I have already written to several people with reference to our plans, and they have uniformly expressed much interest in the plan and great satisfaction that you were to write the article.

With cordial good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Frederic W. Speirs

Dear Mr Ehrens:

Replying to your favor of Jan 26th, I would like to add Kelly Miller & Granville Woods by all means. May 20th is rather short time for preparation — could you possibly extend it at all? I think I could then get one of the early leaders you want.

Very truly yours

1/28/32

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St. Philadelphia

May 7, 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I have just had a talk with Dr. Talcott Williams with reference to our group of men. He tells me that he was much impressed during a recent visit to Richmond by the president of an Insurance Association of "True Reformers" -- the exact title he did not recall. He met the head of the organization and was inclined to think he was a very strong business man. We have no man of this type on the list. Do you think it would be well to add either the man whom Dr. Williams met or possibly another of the same type who is more truly representative. Of course, Dr. Williams' impression was gained in a very brief interview and he does not assume to know anything about this man more than the fact that he seemed a good specimen of the strenuous business man.

He also mentioned Major Moulton of Hampton and Mr. Carver of Tuskegee as men of unusual force. We were not discussing the possibility of any of these men

1/28/31

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St. Philadelphia

displacing any of those already on our list, but I simply pass on his suggestions in the same casual fashion in which they were made.

I am awaiting with interest your reply to my last letter with reference to the article. I shall be obliged to you if you will kindly send me a photograph of yourself at your earliest convenience. As I said, I wish to include it in the group with an editorial note.

Sincerely yours,

Frederic W. Speirs

It might be a good thing
to add the president of the True
Reformers for this is a remarkable
organization. I do not know him
personally. ~~Fraction~~ Moten & Carver
are remarkable men but I rather
think the list is full enough at
present. I will send my ~~Portrait~~
photograph in a day or so. I will
try to be ready ~~after~~ May 20. Have
you got Granville's Woods address?

1/28/30

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St. Philadelphia

May 14, 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am very glad to receive your letter of May twelfth telling me that I may hope to receive your manuscript on May twentieth.

We have portraits of the following men -- Washington, Tanner, Williams, Woods and Grimke. We can easily get a portrait of Paul Laurence Dunbar and probably one of Chestnutt, but it may be difficult to get Miller and Morris unless they finally respond to my letters requesting their portraits. I have written two letters to each of them and have received no reply. I shall be sorry if we are obliged to omit them from the list. Can you make any suggestion with reference to these men? It is possible that the address I have for Mr. Morris(163 Clark Street, Chicago) is not correct. Even if we cannot get the portraits there is no reason why you should omit them from your article.

I am promising myself the pleasure of reading very soon your recent book. I have been noting several reviews which speak of it in the higest terms.

Sincerely yours,

Frederic W. Speirs

1/28/28

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St. Philadelphia

May 14, 1903.

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I want to write a brief editorial note concerning yourself. If you have at hand any printed information to supplement the little sketch in "Who's Who" I shall be glad to have it at hand. I shall send you the note for your revision.

Sincerely yours,

F. W. S.

1/28/25

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St. Philadelphia

May 19, 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I have now received photographs of all the men on your list. I thank you for your assistance in the matter. Professor Miller mentioned the fact that you had written to him with reference to the photograph, and he kindly had one taken specially for our purpose.

I forwarded your letter to Mr. Woods, and I am now giving you his address thinking you may find it valuable. It is -- 176 Broadway, New York City.

The portraits are coming on very satisfactorily. I have not yet received your own portrait , and as I am arranging to have it redrawn for a full page reproduction I am hoping that it will come to hand promptly.

Your article will doubtless reach me on the twentieth or a day or two later. I thank you for the list of publications which you kindly enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Frederic W. Speirs

1/28/27

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St. Philadelphia

May 20, 1903.

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I want to consult you with reference to the use of Mr. Chestnutt's photograph in our series. The portrait indicated that he had very little negro blood in his veins, and I asked one of my assistants to find out if possible what his ancestry was. So far as we can learn the proportion of negro blood is very small. Do you think that under the circumstances it will be well to present him as one of the leaders of the race? I do not know how thoroughly he has identified himself with the race, and you doubtless know all about it, so I shall follow your judgment absolutely in the matter. In writing for his photograph I explained the connection in which it was to be used and he gave his approval of the plan of the article and the illustrations.

Cordially yours,

Frederic W. Speirs

1/28/43

Mr. Chesnutt has Negro blood & is proud of both his parents. He has always identified himself with Negroes, has written from their standpoint & classes himself with them. His portrait should go in. I should like to see the testimony Woodson & Naylor if possible.

OFFICE OF THE MANAGING EDITOR

THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE

1323 Walnut St. Philadelphia

May 22, 1903.

Dear Sir:

Your article "Ten Men of Negro Blood" arrived this morning in the temporary absence of Dr. Speirs in New York, and it will be put into type immediately and proof forwarded to you.

Allow me to express my personal admiration of your article.

Yours very sincerely,

Oscar D. Skelton

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

1/28/44

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St. Philadelphia

May 25, 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I have read your article with great satisfaction. It is precisely the kind of thing we wanted, and I am sure that it will tend to clarify the discussion of certain features of the race question.

I have your letter with reference to Mr. Chestnutt and his portrait will appear.

Your letter asks for portraits of Woods and Taylor. I presume you meant Tanner, and I am accordingly sending both portraits. Will you kindly return them as I have promised to send back the portrait of Mr. Woods.

Your article is now going into type, and I shall be able to send you galley proof tomorrow.

Cordially yours,

Frederic W. Speirs

FWS

1/28/43

OFFICE OF THE MANAGING EDITOR
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St. Philadelphia

May 27, 1903.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

We enclose galley proofs of your article. They have not been carefully proof read yet, but we thought it better to send them to you immediately, and the proof reader will take care of the minor inaccuracies in the meantime.

Yours very truly,

THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE

per O.D. Stallon

1/28/46

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St. Philadelphia

June 1, 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

I thank you for your prompt return of the galley proof. I shall follow your wishes with reference to the capitalization of the word "Negro" although so far as I can find the weight of authority is against this. I find that the publisher of your last book used capitals, doubtless at your request, and I am sure you must have some good reason for departing from custom.

I will send you in a few days proofs of the portraits which will appear in connection with your article.

Very sincerely yours,

Frederic W. Speirs

1/28/47

OFFICE OF THE MANAGING EDITOR
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St. Philadelphia

July 3, 1903.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am returning under separate cover the photograph which you kindly sent. I trust that you received promptly a copy of the July number containing your article. It is too early to tell you what impression the article has made throughout the country, but a few clippings have already reached us, indicating that your paper is attracting attention. I have seen two or three quotations of your discussion of Booker Washington.

With cordial good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Louise W. Speiss

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,
Ga.

[BOOTH HOUSE]

HENRY BOOTH HOUSE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE
166 WEST FOURTEENTH PLACE
CHICAGO, ILL.

Silver Lake N. H.
27 May '07

My dear Mr. DuBois

I am obliged for your favor of the 16th inst. showing that you keep us in mind. However, I am to be away in January & February next year & must myself speak the first Sundays in March. I very much regret this. There is a bare possibility that the last Sunday in February, tho. provisionally provided for, may be open - I shall learn soon, & if the date is free, write you, in the hope that possibly you may be able to come at that time. Meantime, should there be any other possibilities of your speaking for us either in December (except first & last Sundays) or in March & April (save for one of next season), or in April, & Easter or Sunday after Easter) please let me know.

Sincerely yours, W. R. Salter

1/4/25

SECRETARY'S OFFICE:
808 THIRD PLACE,
CRESCENT AVENUE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Plainfield, N. J., [illegible] 190 2

Professor Du Bois, Atlanta,

My dear Sir,

I was very glad to receive your of 2.4 ult. also to receive the returned Manuscript.

Since you have asked my opinion of Mr. Calloway's letter retained for a short time I may say that while it shows a substantial interest in African prospects combined with a wise proportion of cautious restraint, it also shows that he is either unacquainted with the fact that your Committee have had at their disposal the 10-years experience of an American citizen practically of an Afro American / or that he considers the venture too important to be undertaken upon the investigations of one such witness only. Further than this, it needs to be borne in mind that Mr. Co recent experience has been confined to the Lagos district of German controlled West Africa, where Native independance has been ruthlessly killed out for the present & near future at any rate — Your remark that so far the A.A. Co has no man of sufficient

SECRETARY'S OFFICE:
808 THIRD PLACE,
CRESCENT AVENUE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Plainfield, N. J., ... 190

2

administrative ability to superintend the African and greatly surprises me! Three times over (in 1895 - 1897 - & 1902) I have flung myself at the feet of Afros in my desire to co-operate in Africa's emancipation; & as often received the indication to step aside as the Afro brother would only receive Anglo aid on the service basis & not on that level if an Afro could fill the post. I have pleaded & still plead for a whole-hearted, fraternal, unselfish, devoted following, to assist, or to die - if noble policy, cautious yet vigorous & know that on such a level & effort inspiring successes would follow; but I have little faith in the Gold - Blooded 20th Cent to the Dollar Comrade - exploiting proposal of the Noble twenty who propose to pre-empt the effort at this early stage. Therefore I have all but given up the thought of serious effort in the N.B. by duration I have been in treaty to return to East Africa about July or Aug next on the simple Missionary level. As yet however I am not committed so to do.

Love dear Sir,

for Africa, Yours fraternally

Joseph Booth

Zanzibar.

This is a marvelous & beautiful Country – The coast over 200 Miles of very many pretty islands – I

Dear Mother Received your letter Yesterday Glad to hear you are well Will write soon Love to all Sam

POSTCARD

Professor Dubois
The University
Atlanta
Georgia
U.S. of America

Reference
May 26. 1903

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., February 5, 1907.

Mr. Joseph ~~Huss,~~ Booth

c/o ~~Rivers~~ Russell, Bible House,

613 Arch Street,

Allegheny, Pa.

My dear Mr. ~~Huss:~~ Booth

I want to thank you very heartily for your kind letter of the 27th of January. I was very glad to hear from you and know that you are still prosecuting your work in Africa. I often wondered where you were and what you were doing. I have, as you know, great sympathy with your work and have often wished that in some way I could work directly in Africa but have not seen my way clear to do so. I shall write to Mr. Russell and send him a copy of my book. I hope that as

1/43/2

your work progresses you will let me know about it and let me know if there is anything we can do on this side. Perhaps you have heard of the NIAGARA MOVEMENT. It is an organization of the best class of colored men and we have a Pan-African committee, with a very energetic young chairman. I should like to have him get in very close touch with you and your work.

Wishing you all success and hoping to hear from you, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
Apr. 3. 05.

21-4-95

W. E. B. Du Bois Ph.D.
University of Atlanta.

Dear Sir:-

We are pursuing an investigation here on the subject of crying as an expression of the emotions, and should like very much to learn about its peculiarities among the colored people. We have been referred to you as a person competent to give us information upon the subject.

We desire especially to know about the following salient points.

1. Whether the negro sheds tears, and if so, under what general conditions - anger, fear, shame, pain, sorrow, etc.

A. Bergman

3. as regards any peculiarities in vocalization

4. as to what extent eye-voice is controlled either for effect, or on the side of inhibition

5. In regard to its mental and physical effect upon him, whether on the one hand it seems to [illegible] or whether it is instinctive and leaves him more free and disposed.

6. as to any differences in age or sex in any of these respects.

Any information on any of these points will be gratefully received.

Very sincerely

Edmund Burke Huey

(Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

[BORGQUEST]

4/11

22-9-13

according your queries of the
the 3 rd I did not say that accuracy
& my observation — of a certain group of 300 young negroes for 8 years.

1. The Negro adults tears

2. Under conditions of anger fear shame pain sorrow &c.

3. I have noticed very little loud crying save sometimes at funerals when it is a moan or chant

4. Boys seldom cry. Girls cry more often. They usually controll it — also in the public. The more ignorant sometimes exhibit them grief in effect

5 Crying leaves them more often depressed than light & gay.

6 As the present generation of negroes are rarely different from their fathers in their minds.

LAW OFFICES
MATZ, FISHER & BOYDEN,
107 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO.

Rudolph Matz.
Walter L. Fisher.
William C. Boyden.

Dec. 21st, 1904.

23

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

University of Atlanta,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr. DuBois:-

This is to remind you that you promised to send me something which will explain the work of your institution. I want also to give myself the pleasure of expressing to you again my great sympathy with your work and your point of view. My friends all esteemed it a privilege to meet you at my home, and all enjoyed your talk at the church. I hope, whenever you are in Chicago, you will give me the pleasure of seeing you.

Very cordially yours,

Wm. C. Boyden

B-W.

P

1/33/38

My Dear Mr Bryden -

I want to thank you & Mrs. Bryden again for the very pleasant visit to Winnetka I am sending you some Atlanta & Suburban here with.

Send
No 778
Atlanta Conference
Good night

File

First Congregational Church,
Montclair, N. J.

Oct. 24, 1904.

Dear Dr. Du Bois.

On my return from Des Moines I find your book "The Souls of Black Folk", with a kindly word from Jun Sez on the fly-leaf. It must have been sent to Dr. Brett of Jersey City by mistake for it comes from him with a card from him. This will account

1/33/32

for my delay in acknowledging it.

But though late my thanks are most heartily. I read the book some time since, but I shall especially prize this copy with your signature. It is one of the noblest books which I have read, and you have reason to be proud of the reception it has received.

Once more thanking you.

I remain. Very Sincerely.

Antony H. Bradford.

1910 B

Copy

Boston, Mass. May 21, 1907.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Please accept my thanks for the reports of the 11th conference which you sent me. I read it all through with the closest anterest and found it most suggestive and illuminating. In some respects it is the most valuable contribution that has been made in any of the reports. I trust that some provision can be made for the more generous support of this work. I have hopes that you may succeed in getting something from the Sage foundation. With much regard Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Geo. G. Bradford.

50 State St

1/47/6

GEORGE G. BRADFORD,
50 STATE STREET.

BOSTON, MASS., May 21 1907

My Dear Dr. Du Bois.

Please accept my thanks for the reports of the 11th conference which you sent me. I read it all through with the closest interest, & found it most suggestive & illuminating. In some respects it is the most valuable contribution that has been made in any of the reports. I trust that some provision can be made, on the most generous support of this work. I have hopes that you may succeed in getting something from the Sage Foundation.

With much regard & sincere wishes

Geo. G. Bradford

1/43/6

GEORGE G. BRADFORD,
50 STATE STREET.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept 6 1907

My Dear Dr. Du Bois

Your letter of the 4th is just received. I should be very glad to give you the benefit of any knowledge or experience I may have that will be of assistance to you. The matter of the bond can be most simply arranged with a first-class bonding company at comparatively slight expense, about $3.50 per thousand dollars or $15.00 per five thousand. They require no security, only satisfactory references which I can arrange for you, and certain formalities on the part of the corporation in regard to the annual audit of your accounts &c. Should the amount of funds handled by you increase to a considerable amount they might require that they be under the joint custody of yourself & some other official of the corporation. They would probably make no such requirement in your case. It may be well for you as a matter of precaution to insist on this precaution. I do in the small treasury-ships that I hold when there are permanent funds in my possession.

I shall be glad to talk this over with you either at my office or at my house 24 Summer St.

GEORGE G. BRADFORD,
50 STATE STREET.

BOSTON, MASS., _____ 190

Mrs Bradford & I are at home almost every evening
& should be happy to see you & Mrs Du Bois
We are at Summer St, for this month, Summer St
leads off of Stoughton just beyond Upham's Corner
26 is half way down the block on the right hand
side just at the crest of a little slope in the
grade. I shall be away Saturday night.

Yours sincerely
Geo. G. Bradford.

114315

GEORGE G. BRADFORD,
50 STATE STREET.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec 20 1907

My Dear Dr. Du Bois

Enclosed I send circular of information in regard to Sons of Am. Revolution. I learn from the Secretary, Mr Kimball, with whom I am well acquainted, that the Society makes no distinctions on account of race or creed, and that you would be eligible to membership in the Massachusetts Society, if you chose that branch of the National Organization. I should think for many reasons it would be a desirable thing for you to join the Society. If I can be of any assistance please call upon me. The office of the Society is close by my office & I see the Secretary regularly every month on other matters.

33-3-171

GEORGE G. BRADFORD,
50 STATE STREET.

BOSTON, MASS., _____ 190

I was sorry to miss seeing you again before your return. I think you were wise to get out of the Treasury Dept.

Hoping you are all well at Atlanta & that Mrs Du Bois and the little girl are well

Yours truly
Geo. G. Bradford.

32-3-172

The National Society
of the
Sons of the American Revolution

President General
NELSON A. McCLARY
184 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Vice-Presidents General

TRUEMAN G. AVERY
202 Main St., Buffalo, New York

PELHAM W. AMES
1955 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gen. J. W. WHITING
Mobile, Alabama

Dr. CLARKSON N. GUYER
204 Jackson Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Secretary General and Registrar General

A. HOWARD CLARK
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

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1755 P St., Washington, D. C.

THEODORE H. EATON
Detroit, Mich.

Col. GEORGE CLINTON BATCHELLER
702 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

23-2-14

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

CHICAGO, ILL., *November* 1, 1907.

COMPATRIOT: Your attention has often been called to the objects of our Society. Our various State Societies as well as the National Society have in the past devoted much time and effort to the encouragement of historical research, to the celebration of prominent events of the Revolution, to the erection of monuments and the placing of tablets in commemoration of noteworthy incidents or localities connected with the Revolution, and to the marking of the graves of our Revolutionary sires.

This work in each and all of its phases is important, and it is to the credit of the Society and its members that so much has been accomplished. It is a work which should be continued. It deals, however, with the past, and it is equally the part of patriotism to work in the present and with regard to the future of our country.

The urgent need of today in the United States is the elevation of the standard of citizenship, the bringing home to each one that he has a definite, specific duty to perform in this direction. There are two classes who must be made to realize their obligation in this respect:

First. Our own citizens who have fallen into a state akin to lethargy in this matter. They can only be reached by the creation and main-

tenance in each State of a well defined public sentiment, which shall make itself heard, and be potent enough to make itself felt whenever occasion arises.

Second. The aliens who have come among us during the past few years, and the alien immigrants now arriving at the rate of more than a million annually.

The foreign-born population of our country in 1900 was approximately ten and a half millions, or between 13% and 14% of the total, and the proportion is now considerably larger.

This population of foreign birth must be reached and instructed, in a rudimentary way at least, concerning the nature of our government and its institutions, and the privileges, duties and obligations of citizenship. As a step towards the accomplishment of this end the Executive Committee has had prepared a small pamphlet for distribution among immigrants, which will soon be translated into the various languages necessary to enable each one to read it in his native tongue, and be placed in the hands of each alien as he arrives, or at his port of sailing.

To carry on the work which the Executive Committee has thus undertaken, and to make our Society a more potent force in the creation and direction of public sentiment, it is necessary for us not only to work more diligently, but to strengthen our organization by greatly increasing our membership. We should have the support both moral and actual of not less than one hundred thousand members. This can be accomplished in but one way, by direct personal effort. Each individual compatriot should consider himself as a special recruiting committee of one to work in coöperation with his State Society for the upbuilding and extension of our Society.

If it should chance that you know or know of one who is eligible to and desirable for membership, but whom you cannot personally reach, do not on that account let him go, but give his name to the Secretary of your State Society, so that through some other agency he may be secured as a member for our Society. Make it a matter of duty that you interest and bring into the Society each year at least one new member, and the numerical growth of the Society will be only surpassed by its increased efficiency in important patriotic work.

By order of the Executive Committee.

Nelson A. Miles

President General,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

GEORGE G. BRADFORD,
50 STATE STREET.

BOSTON, MASS., June 5 1908

My Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Correspondence in regard to your Suspension S.G.R. is before me. It is not quite clear what the significance of the action of the National Register is. Whether it is anything more than an effort to get complete records for his files, or whether suspension would be made permanent if information is not furnished. Would you wish to formally protest, or have me in your behalf formally protest suspension on the grounds that you had furnished all the information in your possession originally called for by the Society, that you had been duly elected a member by both the Massachusetts and the National Society and that as no new facts and no rule of the Society inadvertently broken by your election had been developed since your election, you could not be suspended without cause?

There will be a meeting of the Directors June 12th at which the letter of the Genl Secretary to the Local Secretary requesting your suspension will be acted upon probably. Would advise you to take some action before that meeting unless you wish to let the matter go by default. If you wish I will try to have whole matter held in abeyance until you can come North. Write or wire me if you want me to act for you

Very truly Geo. G. Bradford

33-3-161

GEORGE G. BRADFORD,
50 STATE STREET,

BOSTON, MASS., _____ 190

The Secretary General & Registrar General – A. Howard Clark
Smithsonian Institution, Wash. D.C. to Sect. Mass. Society

33-3-KO

"asks the return of the certificate or that it
" be not signed and issued by you pending investigations.
" I feel it important first of all to secure proof of
" marriage of the ancestor "Jon" Burghardt and record
" of birth of the son. I regret the necessity of asking
" for these facts at this time rather than before
" approval of the paper – and the approval must
(?) " consequently be suspended

H. STILES BRADLEY
PASTOR TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH
277 RAWSON ST.
'PHONE 1009.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Apr. 9

April 7, 1904.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Brother,

I am in receipt of your kind letter of April 5th inviting me to take part in the Conference to be held at the Atlanta University in May, and requesting that I deliver a twenty minutes' speech on "Methods of Co-operation among White and Black in Atlanta for Lessening Crime". While my calendar is pretty full, I feel myself constrained to accept your invitation, which I do with pleasure.

Yours sincerely,

H S Bradley.

1/32/133

Dr. J. E. Dudley

My Dear Sir:

I attended largely your Round Circuit & address on conference. I shall write you later as to the details of the program & the exact time of meeting

Nov. 11

CEPHAS BRAINERD.
TIMOTHY DAVENPORT.
IRA H. BRAINERD.

LAW OFFICES,
WYLLYS BUILDING,
92 WILLIAM STREET,
BET. JOHN ST. AND MAIDEN LANE.

TELEPHONE 2789 JOHN.
CABLE "BRADAR"

New York November 9th, 1903.

My dear sir:-

Some months ago I obtained from you, a copy of No. 7 of Atlanta University Publications, "The Negro Artisan, a Social Study."

I now want eight copies.

I had conversation with a number of gentlemen when I was in Europe in September, on the general subject involved in the ~~phamplet~~ pamphlet, and also upon the effect of the fourteenth and fiftheenth amendments to the Constitution, and I promised to send eight of them copies of your ~~phamplet.~~ pamphlet.

Will you have the kindness to send me eight copies with bill for the same, including the expense of transmission, and I will send you my check.

Sincerely yours,

Cephas Brainerd

Rev. Mr. Du Bois.

1/28/85

Dear Sir

I sent herewith bill for eight copies of The Negro Artisan. The price is 50¢ a piece or $4.00 I beg to add 8 more gratis & copies to the College Red Negro. I thank you for your interest

[Branch Normal College]

4/13/10

President, Isaac Fisher,
Branch Normal College,
Pine Bluff, Ark.

My dear President Fisher:

I just wrote you last night so that my last communication has not reached you before your kind letter of today. I am very sorry , of course, to trouble you so much as I know how over-worked the presidents of our colored schools are. At the same time, in the study of Negro colleges we have to be very careful not to make unwarranted statements. I, therefore, go to a good deal of trouble to get the truth. I trust you can find time to answer the questions in the last letter and supplement the following to the blank which I have returned to you.

In the list of graduates which you sent me today, I take it that you have had only 12 college graduates, i.e., I am counting as graduates only those against which the degree of bachelor of arts stands in your list. In the case of Harrison '92, and Craighen, '94, and Richardson, '97, did they get their A.B. from your school or some other? Have you had any college graduates since '98? You see I am assuming that the L.I. is not a college graduate, but a normal graduate. Am I right in this assumption?

I shall be under great obligations to you for these answers.

Very sincerely yours,

41-150-50

Green Hall, The University [Breckinridge]
of Chicago, Dec. 6-1903.

My dear Mr. Du Bois.—

I have just written Mr. Jones asking him if possible to bring you to Green Hall for Thursday evening when I should ask some of our faculty to meet you. I have no claim on your whereabouts, but it would be a great joy to me to [illegible] you here on that

[2]

way, and there might be reasons why you and Mr. Jones would feel that such an effort as this would cost you - We are far in the vicinity of the city - would be worth while.

Perhaps if such a plan proved impracticable now, you would keep me and the University in mind

when you are again in a near
Cheap.

In the meantime, I am with
assurances of regard

Very kind Yours

Sophronisba P. Breckinridge

[Breckinridge]

The University of Chicago

March 13 - 1904

My dear Mr. Du Bois -

Please accept my belated thanks for your courtesy in sending me the list of students. I shall follow your suggestion about the personal note, and let you know just what happens. It is little to do, and doubtless the chief result will be the relief my own heart will get even for so slight an effort as this.

1/33/23

I am sorry your plans for coming back to Chicago have fallen through. Perhaps you will come next winter. I hope if you do we may have you as the guest of the University.

Thank you for speaking of Mrs. Bentley. I shall try to meet her.

Very faithfully yours

Sophonisba P. Breckinridge

41-15C-48

Green Hall 1/20
The University of Chicago
December 17-1905-

My dear Professor Du Bois,-

I am hoping to be in Atlanta next week at the meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. I hope I may have the pleasure of seeing you if you are in the city the latter part of the week.

I get there late Wednesday evening and am not sure

about the program; but I should like to visit you in your class room, if it would not be too great an inconvenience to you.

I am today at the Richmond hotel. Perhaps you will let me have some word from you there.

Please pardon my paper. I have a useless left hand just now and could write nothing that does credit to my accent.

Faithfully yours
J. P. Breckinridge

41-15C-49

1905 or 1906

Dec 28 1905

Dear Miss Breckinrudy:

I am so glad that I met you and that you do not think my plain-speaking at the University did more harm than good. I know instinctively the hesitancy of effort which holds one in your position and believe me I sympathize deeply with it. In its way it leads as hard a road as mine, surely to those whose hearts are as good and whose heads are as clear as I have come to know yours to be.

You must know that in this mighty human battle it is not the large and startling deeds that really count, it is the million little things done in earnestness and consecration. I like your book idea very much. I should like to send you a few names and let you write personally to the studentas a southern woman---it would be a New Thing to this generation of children, new and good.

Then I shall keep in mind your thougnt of contact with workers near you and write you again. I'm bound north again just now but will write again when I return.

Very sincerely yours,

1/37/36

1905 - to 1906

Dec 28

My Dear Miss Breckinridge:

I am so glad that I met you & that you do not think my plans - cheating at the University, but more harm than good. I know unconsciously the Secretary's effort which ~~has~~ holds one in your position & believe me I sympathize deeply with it. In its way it leads as hard a road as mine, surely to those whose hearts are as good & whose heads are as clear as I have come to know yours to be.

1/42/13

You must know that in the mighty human battle it is not the large & startling deeds that really count it is the million little things done in connections & consecrations. I like your book idea very much. I should like to send you a few names & let you write personally to the student as a southern ~~man~~

woman — it would be a new thing & two generations of children, more good.

When I shall keep in mind your thought of contact with workers here you & write you again. I am bound north again just now but will write again when I return.

Very Truly Yours,

GREEN HALL,
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

31-13-13

Dec 24

My Dear Mrs Dockmudge.

I thank you very much for your kindly greeting & was sorry not to see you. The next time I come to Chicago I shall remember to let you know

FIRE PROOF EUROPLAN AND AMIPLAN.

The Piedmont

Atlanta Litho & Print Co.

WILL. V. ZIMMER, MANAGER.
C. J. OWEN, ASST. MGR.

41-152-47

Atlanta, Ga.

can see you. Perhaps you would come over me here; or I would gladly go over there. I have no special message but my visit to Atlanta would have lost so greatly in its value for me if I had to go without at least a word to you.

I think if I do not hear from you before I shall by calling you about half past twelve at the number you give (494 West)

Mr. Conrad of Winnipeg

FIRE PROOF

EUROPLAN AND AMIPLAN.

The Piedmont

Atlanta Litho & Print. Co.

WILL. V. ZIMMER, MANAGER.
C. J. OWEN, ASST. MGR.

41-150-46

Atlanta, Ga. Friday Eve-

My dear Mr. du Bois:- By a strange, fatality, both of your letters came to me only this evening. I hoped for a word from you when I arrived, and inquired for it; but although it must have been here three days, this note- by some fatality from the new clerk's eyes was passed tonight after the one to Chicago had come back to me here.

I should be so disappointed to go without seeing you- and please come this afternoon- about four. Besides that I shall have a business conference from nine o'clock until about twelve. I am in doubt as to whether I can call on you in your office on Saturday and I am writing you & telephone me in the morning if there is any way by which I

Lilian Senecky Empkie
White, Laura R.

Please pardon this!
I am indeed quite cate-
ful this was the way papers
on the parlin dict—

Yours

L. R. B—

3/23

New-York, 15. III

Hochgeehrter Herr Professor!

Ihr v. Schreiben vom 9. d habe ich erhalten u. danke bestens.

Meine Adresse ist auch weiterhin New-York, 505 W 124th St

und freue ich mich auf die Aufsätze die Sie mir freundlichst in Aussicht stellten

Mit herzlichem Gruss

Dr. Rudolf Broda

P.M.2

My dear Sir:

I am acutely shocked at the Negro atheism, the college bred Negro, the Negro church, testimony before the Industrial Commission, Training of Negroes for Social Power & Relation of N. to Whites in South.

I have signed it any one finds copies of my books at any bookstore they are

Study of N. P. 1902 McClurg $1.20
Phil. N. 1897. Ginn $2.00
Suppl. of '97. Longmans $1.50

The first 2 I especially recommend. They can be found in the New York libraries.

Fort Munroe, 18.12

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

Wie Sie aus beifolgendem Schreiben entnehmen wollen, bin ich derzeit mit Studien über die culturellen Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten der Negerrasse beschäftigt.

Ich habe Weihnachten zu diesem Zwecke Hayti u. Jamaica besucht und hatte die Absicht, Sie, sehr geehrter Herr Professor, zu Atlanta aufzusuchen, um Ihre Auffassung des Problems von Ihnen persönlich zu vernehmen.

An der Fahrt dahin leider verhindert, würde es mir aufrichtige Genugthuung bereiten, wollten Sie mir brieflich die Grundlinien Ihrer Auffassung des obgenannten

3)-13-15

Problems bekanntgeben. —

Ich wäre gerne bereit, Ihnen in Erwiderung dessen einiges von meinen soziologischen Arbeiten (in französischer Sprache) einzusenden, das vielleicht Ihnen wiederum von Interesse sein dürfte.

Den Muth, mich in diesem Schreiben meiner Muttersprache zu bedienen, schöpfe ich aus einem Berichte Prof. Seligmanns bezüglich Ihrer, den meinen überlegenen, Sprachkenntnisse.

Doch glaube ich Ihr Schreiben auch wenn in englischer Sprache abgefasst, verstehen zu können

Hochachtend Ergeben

Dr. Rudolf Broda

Z. New-York
505 W 124 te St.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

OFFICE, 502 FULTON STREET

Brooklyn, March 20, 1905.

President W. E. B. DeBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir:-

I thank you very much for your letter of March 16th. I have read it with very great interest and will refer it to our Lecture Committee for its consideration. You may expect to hear from me again between this and the 1st of June.

Very respectfully yours,

Franklin W. Hooper.

C.B.

1/38/68

File

30 Aug '07

Dear Dr. DuBois

At the request of the family, I am writing the life of the late Wm J. Baldwin Jr.

The race issue was so much to him that I want to avoid if possible, certain errors of emphasis into which I am likely to fall. No one can help me in this more than you.

Jam B. Bins
N.Y. Early in Oct. I suppose am

thereabouts (or hereabouts
before then) I want to end by
to see you. I beg you to let
me know how this may
be brought about.

If Mrs Brooks & I could
welcome you in Cambridge
it would be a great pleasure
to us.

Sincerely yours

John Graham Brooks

Washington D.C.
1909

W. E. B. Dubois

Honored Sir:

Your Communication
received and noted
I was an advocate of
the "Niagara Movement"
for
Liberty and Freedom
was a member of
"Dunbar Circle" of
Wash. D.C.
since the death of our
enthusiatic and
energetic President
Mrs Ida Bailey

the circle has lagged
the mantle has not
fallen on the shoulders
of any one who could or
would keep alive the
interest, so I do not
consider myself a
member of the same.
Sincerely wishing you
success in all of
your undertakings for
the race.

I am very truly Yours

Oceana Brooks
437 O. P.

State Normal School. . .
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EDWARD T. PIERCE,
President of Faculty

Los Angeles, California, March 14 1903

I should be very glad to
Send
I make any exchange you can suggest that would
I have called you can
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Professor of Sociology,
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia,

Dear Sir;

I understand that the Atlanta University has completed or has in preparation a work on the artisans. Will you kindly send me this pamphlet if it is available. I have followed with no little interest the discussions concerning the advantages of industrial education and have been trying to get some data on the status of the negro workman. I have received many answers to letters of inquiry but these are not altogether satisfactory since they express such wide differences of opinion that it is almost impossible to draw conclusions. The head of one industrial school tells me that graduates readily find work demanding skill while the principal of another insists that Trades Unions keep skilled negro workmen in inferior positions and that industrial education is therefore a failure.

Will you kindly permit me to use the data given in the Atlanta University Publications which you have sent me and also in your reports to the Department of Labor, Bulletins 10, 14, 22 and 35. I have found these documents very valuable and would like to quote certain important paragraphs in my thesis.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Kate Brousseau

Teacher of Psychology, State Normal School, Los Angeles, Cal.

1/28/84

Oct 21

21 rue Valette, Paris,
June 14th, 1904.

To Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,

1/33/24

Dear Sir,

By this mail I send you a copy of my thesis. I took my Doctor's degree two weeks ago with "mention très honorable". I feel that my success is due in a large measure to the assistance given me by yourself and Professor K. Miller. I assure you that I appreciate your kindness in permitting me to quote so freely from your works. I have tried to treat the question fairly

but have found it difficult in the midst of so many conflicting opinions.

Thanking you again for your kindness, I am

Very Sincerely Yours,
Kate Brousseau.

My Dear Mr ———

I thank you heartily for a copy of your excellent work & congratulate you upon its triumphant & high tone. I hope to see you in America again.

6/16

Woodlawn Station,
Portland, Oregon.

Corresponding Secretary Atlanta Conference,
Dear Sir,

For some time I have been looking into the race question, with the special view of fitting myself to intelligently counteract wrong impressions becoming current regarding the Negro. Permit me to say that I am a granddaughter of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry, — hence naturally and inevitably interested in all that pertains to the Negro.

In order to get a working knowledge of my ground I decided to take Georgia as a type study, then make a comparative study of conditions in other states, but found myself at the outset confronted by

1/31/37

inability to get subject matter relative to that state.

What I wish to learn is regarding difficulties in the way of progress agriculturally and in cities, and the relation of these to stagnation and crime; the openings possible to the college-bred student, and also his discouragements; the means whereby disfranchisement has been effected in your state, and the attitude of Negroes toward this deprivation of their rights; statistics showing decrease of illiteracy of Negroes as compared with whites; specific cases of crime attributed to Negroes but committed by whites where such is known to have been the case; also any other matter of general or special interest.

I wish to get detailed information as to the peculiar disadvantages

the Negro faces in traveling, i.e. the Jim Crow cars, etc., also facts as to riding on street cars, and extent of debarment from hotels, theatres, etc. Also just what admixture of colored blood with white is supposed to constitute a Negro, with his resulting social disabilities.

In order to know whereof I speak, it is necessary to get an intimate knowledge of the state itself - configuration, adaptation, etc. Can you advise me as to these things, or indicate where I can get printed matter dealing with them? I will gladly defray any expense attending this work, and am very anxious to get my materials at hand as early as possible, as, being a teacher, the brunt of my work must be

[4]

done during the Summer vacation.

I enclose ten cents for the Bibliography of the American Negro.

Hoping I may be favored with an early reply, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

Agnes S. Brown.

6/3/'05.

47 W. 66th St., N.Y.C.,

Apr. 27, 1904.

My dear Will, Your letter of inquiry about Rev. Horace L. Wilkes is at hand.

I have learned that there is nothing against his character, so far as I can discover, i.e. as a man. But it seems that he is very "pig-headed," insisting on having his own way and not admitting that others may be

1/27/32

right. He hasn't much fire about him. Indeed, some there is of him as an ice-berg. It is said he ugly tedious enthusiasm when he goes to the Presbyterian Assembly. From what I gather the Assembly is not pleased with his work, as he has not made any additions to his church for a long time. It is said that they are going to remove him.

Some time ago he started a sort of industrial school in this city but it did not prove a success. Of course the

failure may not have been due to him. This I have not looked into.

All in all I would not recommend him where executive ability and power to win people were required.

I hope you and family are well. We wish to be remembered.

Yours sincerely

J. A. Brown Jr.

47 West 66th St., N. Y. City,
May 15, 1905.

Dear Prof. Du Bois;

I am thoroughly in accord with the objects stated in your letter of recent date. I am glad you are striving to arrange a conference for the coming summer. If one is held I shall arrange to attend the same.

I believe a date between the 15th of July and the 1st of August would be best, as liable to suit everyone. I would suggest New York City as a good place to hold the conference.

I believe the following-named men are thoroughly in accord with the three objects of the conference.

Mr. Samuel R. Scottron, 598 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. M. W. Gilbert, 165 West 53rd St., New York City.
Prof. Wm. L. Bulkley, Principal P. S. 80, 225 West 41st St., New York City.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, 235 West 53rd St., New York City.
Dr. E. P. Roberts, 242 West 53rd St., New York City.
Mr. Samuel F. Coleman, 116 West 134th St., New York City.

Wishing you much success in your effort, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,
John L. Brown Jr.

Dear John:

Say nothing of this Conference especially much as Scottish — he is a kinde hand Brother Washington man & we dont want him, The other men dine not care of — are the Rampart by Washington or would they dare stand alone?

41-150-12

Dec. 17, 1909.

Will

[illegible]

[illegible] am afraid

that [illegible] cannot arrange

the date [illegible] and

[illegible]

as we have [illegible]

[illegible]

But we have settled

on [illegible] one as yet [illegible]

may [illegible]

[illegible]

York, I take
it that the position is
for a candidate
I presume
S. Morris. How
my boy

the position, as I feel
you will give me com-
fort & assistance and
help thro' strength
I feel that
with God's help I will
succeed here in Newport
(Kentucky), where the
rushing tide of humanity
so often sweeps us a-
side. I thank you and
pray often for the confidence
you have in me.

I wish you and your
family a Merry Christ-
mas & Happy New
Year.

Remain,

Yours
John L. Brown.

HON. CLARK HOWELL, EDITOR
The Atlanta Constitution
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FOR INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

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214 FORT ST.

NORTHERN ADDRESS

Atlanta, Ga.
Dec 12 1906

12/15

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, Ph. D.
Atlanta University,
Atlanta Ga.

My dear Sir:— I am planning an educational mass meeting for Sunday afternoon Jan. 26 at which time I hope to have Captain English, Bishop Gaines, Chancellor Barrow, W. S. Fleming, yourself and others to speak. I hope you will consent to take a place on the program and discuss The difference between Higher and Practical Education, if any, what? Why the masses of the undeveloped south should not be industrially trained. You know of these meetings and I need not attempt to explain them. I trust you will accept this note in the spirit in which it is written. I will be glad to run out and confer with you if you call me over Bell phone 3822. J.

Yours truly,
R. D. Stinson.

82/11/11

~~I thank you last night~~
~~to say that I~~

I mean you send invitation
I — but I regret to say that
I cannot attend at the wedding
— I trust I may see
you later in some other way

—

[Brown (Morris) College]

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., January 4, 1907.

My dear Mr.Stinson:-

I have thought over your invitation very carefully and have come to the conclusion that it will not be ebst for me to take part in your meeting. I am very sorry. If there is any other way in which I can serve you at any time,I shall be very glad to do it.

Very sincerely yours,

2113/1

May 24, 1909

Salem Mass.
7 Cambridge Street.

My Dear Mr. Dubois.

I received your recent circular in regard to the Niagara movement; and wish to say that I am not a member, and don't wish to be regarded as such, as I have never paid any dues to the association. The reason for which is this, at one time I attended one of the special meetings of the Wake Branch of this organization, at which time, the meeting ended in a wrangle, with everyone talking,

1155/23

the result being that the members could not agree on any common plan.

1155 Lb 4

At that time I quietly avowed that I would never give my vote to an organization of this kind regardless of its principles, as I am very poor, and have to work too hard for my money. And moreover I could not see how the organization could do an effective work where "good fellowship" seemed to be lacking.

Remain
Very truly yours.

May 24 09 Thomas D. Rood

[F.G Browne]

XII

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT
A.C.McCLURG & CO.
215-221 WABASH AVENUE,
CHICAGO.

Jan. 25, 1907

My dear Professor: I want to procure the very fine portrait of you which appeared recently in "The World Today" and I would value it the more highly if it had your autograph, and perhaps a personal word of friendly remembrance. I am sending it to you under separate cover, mounted, and if you are moved to do what I wish under the print I shall appreciate it sincerely. Kindly email to me here.

I hope you are well. Do you find time occasionally for writing? and are you doing anything with the story?

Cordially yours

F.G. Browne

1/23/17

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PROF. JOHN DEWEY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PRES. JOSEPH SWAIN
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

FOUNDED 1837: REORGANIZED 1902, TO DEVELOP A NORMAL SCHOOL WHICH WILL CORRELATE ACADEMIC AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

MANAGEMENT
BOARD OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

TREASURER
WALTER P. STOKES
217 MARKET STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRINCIPAL
HUGH M. BROWNE

CHEYNEY, PA., January 21, 1904.

Dear Doctor DuBois.

I inclose you a copy of the summary of proceedings and a copy of the resolutions creating the Committee of Safety which were passed by the late Conference.

I did not receive the copies from the secretary until January 17th, hence the delay in making this copy, then the original copy was in Miller's handwriting.

I am sorry you were not able to stop by Cheyney on your way to Atlanta.

I trust you and your family are quite well.

Very sincerely,
Hugh M. Browne

1/33/15

INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH

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DEAN JAMES E. RUSSELL
TEACHERS COLLEGE, NEW YORK CITY

PROF. JOHN DEWEY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

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TREASURER
WALTER P. STOKES
217 MARKET STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRINCIPAL
HUGH M. BROWNE

CHEYNEY, PA. March 1 1904.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.
Atlanta Georgia.

Dear Doctor DuBois:-

I thank you very much for a copy of your plan for the permanent organization of the work suggested by the recent Conference. I am very much pleased with the plan. I think the present Committee of Three should be made a permanent Executive Committee to act in the interval between the meetings of the full Committee.

I have no reason to fear any lack of interest on the part of the persons you suggested - on the contrary everything is working out satisfactorily. All of my efforts I shall bend toward the accomplishment of the permanent

INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH

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FOUNDED 1837: REORGANIZED 1902, TO DEVELOP A NORMAL SCHOOL WHICH WILL CORRELATE ACADEMIC AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

MANAGEMENT
BOARD OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

TREASURER
WALTER P. STOKES
217 MARKET STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRINCIPAL
HUGH M. BROWNE

CHEYNEY, PA. 190

feature about which I talked to you. A little brotherly love and Christian forbearance will accomplish the result which all of us honestly desire.

I am sorry also that we could not meet earlier but this is to be a permanent matter and the delay only gives more time for thoughtful consideration.

We are unquestionably on the right road — let us travel it arm in arm.

Very sincerely,

Hugh M. Browne

1/32/14

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20, 1909.

Mr. James Bryce.

My Dear Sir:-

On June first, 1908 I ventured to write you asking if you would not consider the possibility of speaking at our Annual Negro Conference which convenes, Tuesday, May, 25, 1909. You were good enough to write me and say that you would consider the matter. I am enclosing to you herewith a report of our Conference of 1907. The report of 1908 on the "Negro Family " is in press and I enclose a few advance pages of that report. Miss Jane Addams was our principal speaker at that time.

This year our subject is" Efforts for Social Betterment among Negro Americans". I cannot tell you how greatly we desire the help of your presence. I think you know what an uphill matter it is to convince a busy money-making Nation, first, of the necessity of carefully studying their social problems, and, secondly, of the real practical need of uplift and spiritual guidance for even the lowest of social groups. We cannot expect to interest millionaires in the scientific aspect of our work on the one hand, and on the other most philanthropists are interested in the more immediate matters of relief and industry rather than in the remoter but just as necessary fonndation/work of ideal building and self-expression., Our slight hold upon the public whose generosity supports our work is maintained through men like you upon whose judgement they rely. If you by your presence assert the belief that the higher training of black men is not merely wasteful and wrong we will continue to get at least a respectful hearing, until at last the time comes when the truth of our position is clear to the blindest.

For this reason then as well as for the pleasure of seeing and hearing you for your own sake, I want to renew again my invitation to you to be pres-

(over)

ent on the evening of Tuesday, May 25th and to address the fourteenth Annual Negro Conference at Atlanta University.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Very Respectfully,

[1907.]

THE EVENING TIMES — THE SUNDAY TIMES

THE BUFFALO TIMES,

NORMAN E. MACK,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

31-13-65

Jan 2

BUFFALO, Dec. 30th

My Dear Mr. Dubois-!

Will you kindly mail us at your earliest possible convenience a photograph of yourself for use in The Times next Sunday.

Thanking you in advance

I remain,

Yours Truly,

Wm Brenton
The Times

Pictorial Dept.

I send here with a photograph
as requested

[Burghardt]

Gt. Barrington 1905.

Dear Nephew

Amy copied this and I hope it will be satisfactory. She says she will set no price. You can give her what you think is right and she will be satisfied. All well.

Love to all

Uncle G. T. B.

1/27/45

Amherst, Mass.

Jan. 10, 17.8.

Dear Nephew:

I was very pleasantly surprised to receive a few lines from you and hope to see you and family when you come North again. We would be very happy to see you. My daughter's husband, Dr W. B. Lew, has been very sick near unto death with blood poison but he is out again now and how much we have to thank God for. Frances came up from Boston and assisted Hattie in caring for him for six weeks. I have got to be so old. I cannot do much only think. I was born 1815, Sept. 9. All most home now. They are real good to me. I have all I need. A weary path I've travel mid darkness storm and strife bearing many a burden struggles for my life. But now the dawn is breaking my toils are almost ore. I'm kneeling at the threshold my hand is on the door. I have sent you all that I know about the Burghardt. Down this way my hand shakes so I hardly think you can read this. Mr. and Mrs. Lew join me in sending their best wishes. Hoping you will be sure to come and see us whenever you come north. How I do want to see you all. Please write again.

Mrs. Agubah Burghardt.

Jan 10. 17. 8

Amherst -
may 7

33-3-62

Dear nephew I was very pleasantly surprised to receive a few lines from you and hope to see you and and family when you come north again we would be very happy to see you my daughters husband Dr. W. B. Lew has been very sick near unto death with Blood poison but he is out again now and how much we have to thank god for Frances came up from Boston and assisted Hattie in caring for him for six weeks. I have got to be so old I cannot do much only think I was born 15. 15 Sept 4 all most home now they are real good to me I have all I need

A weary path I've travel mid darkness storm and strife
Bearing many a burden struggler for my life
But now the down is breaking my toils are almost o're
I'm kneeling at the threshold my hand is on the door.

I have sent you all that I know about the Burghardt down this way my hand shakes so I hardly think you can read this Mr and Mrs Lew join me in sending their best wishes hoping you will be sure to come and see us when ever you come north how I do want to see you all. please write again Mrs Azubah Burghardt

Bennington Vt.
April 10, 1908

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

Please give just a little of your spare time to Helen D. I suppose you remember who that is. I want to get your opinion as to my life's work. I want to teach but is it necessary for me to go to college & don't want to go at all and while I am a high school ought I to take any special subjects? I am a Soph. now and I take Latin II English II German I Geometry. Next year I shall take Latin III English III. French I German II Now do advise me for I am almost shipwrecked. What school would you advise as a training school. Well that is all answer. Love to Mrs Du Bois and

41-15c-14

Yolande

Yours lovingly

Helen L. Burghardt

122 Putnam St

[BURGHARDT?] 33-3-58

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta, Ga.

D.

Dec 16 1907

Dear Nephew

I was pleased to hear from you and that you and your were enjoying good health as for me I am in very good health trouble some with the Rheumatism more as what I know about our ancestors I know but very little first Father was Born in Great Barrington I do not know where his Father was born I often heard Father say that his father was a slave to Coonrod Burghardt and was called Jack and when Coonrod set Jack free

He gave him his name Jack Burghardt as for father
Mother I do not know Enything about I used to hear
Father tell about his step mother he use to Mother Betsy
I do not think many bet was eny relation to us
I think the song do bana goba me father own Mother
use to sing I nothing about nancy pratt I know
nothing about Tom nor dus his father nor where
he was born or where he lived Now I have
given all I know about it. yours truly F. I. B
I thank you very much for the christmas present
give My love to mina and yolonde I ow mina
a letter and write

D.

Dec. 16, 1907.

Dear Nephew:

I was pleased to hear from you and that you and yours were enjoying good health. As for me I am in very good health. Trouble some with the rheumatism. Now as what I know about our ancestors. I know but very little. First, Father was born in Great Barrington. I do not know when his Father was born. I often heard father say that his father was a slave to Coonrod Burghardt and was called Jack and when Coonrod set Jack free he gave him his name, Jack Burghardt. As for father's mother I do not know anything about. I used to hear Father tell about his stepmother he used to call her Mother Betsey. I do not think Mother Betsey was any relation to us. I think the song Do Bana Goba Me Father's own mother use to sing. I know nothing about Nancy Pratt. I know nothing about Tom nor his father nor where he was born or where he lived. Now I have given all I know about it.

Yours truly,

J.T.B.

I thank you very much for the Christmas present. Give my lofe to Nina and Yolande. I owe Nina a letter and write.

[Sarah Burghardt]

Ft. Barrington, Mass.
March, 6. 1877.

My dear grandmama.

I thank you for your present, and hope you will be here this summer my schoolhouse stands a little way from Main, St.

21-4-01

This was written when I was nine years of age.

W E B Dois

Aug 27, '83.

(Burleigh?)

12/17/09

Mr. Harry Burley,

New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Burley:

We have at Atlanta University a Senior College girl of unusual natural ability, who has a soprano voice which is really phenomenal. She has been receiving good training in our Musical Department for three years. She ought now to go north for training and then go to Europe. If she should do this the world would hear from her. Of course I know that phenomenal voices of a certain sort are common, but I am very glad to say that hers is not of that sort. I am writing to ask you what you would advise in her case. Her people are not well off but are good mid le-class people. They could probably help her but could not wholly support her in her four or five years of further study. What would you advise? She is not beautiful, nor particularly graceful. On the other hand she is very presentable - fairly good looking and intelligent. She is yellow in color.

Kindly let me hear from you at your leisure.

Very sincerely yours,

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta, Ga.

Dec. 9, 1907.

Mr. Charles Burroughs,

New York.

My Dear Mr. Burroughs:-

I think you ought to know what a tremendous impression you made upon Atlanta University. I know any one that has been here for a long time who has been the subject of comment as much as you have. Not only do they speak still enthusiastically of your work as a reader, but also they repeatedly say - what a pleasure it was to meet the man. They are talking very earnestly of having you in some way connected with our work so that you could represent us before northern audiences. They have modestly suggested that I write the play, in which you would appear, but I have told them

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

C-B-#2

that Shakespeares do not occur in this world very often. I think, however, that it would be well for you to think over the possibility of some such work. They, too, join me in saying that it is too bad that you should do any other work beside reading. I think that with care you could easily work up a round in the South that would support you. Certainly you could come back here as often as you would wish, and there are a number of other places near by. I trust that you had a pleasant trip and that we shall hear from you at you leisure. Mrs. DuBois joins me in best regards. Yolande is having the measles, but she is getting through all right.

Very sincerely yours,

1/43/21

Alamines, Zambales, P. I., Aug. 28, 1902.

Prof. W. B. Dubois.

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

The interest I have in my race is the only apology I have for writing you.

In a conversation with a Southern white man who holds a position of trust in the Archipeligo recently he inquired if I knew you and spoke very highly of your studies in the progress of the race. Subsequently in discussing higher education with another gentleman I found that he also had been impressed with ~~the~~ importance of your productions. Thereupon I decided to ask you to send to the Department of Education, Manila P.I., such publications as you have as will throw right upon race advancement as the result of the mental culture of ~~the~~ our youths. Do not say that I suggested it.

I am doing my best to increase the four colored teachers who have been appointed from the States. I learn several others were appointed

1/27/1

from the army. Many of the white teachers having given dissatisfaction or became discouraged, are returning home. It may be possible to secure appointments for Negroes. Of course, there are thousands of applications on file from white persons but if the present state of affairs continues the policy of the department may veer towards the selection of persons of color, especially if the members of the race who now are here succeed.

You well know that graduates of schools where the emphasis is placed on industrial education cannot meet the scholastic requirements.

1/27/6

As I am under contract it might not be very pleasant for me should the powers that be find that I am even quietly doing this and must, therefore, ask that you consider this confidential.

Wishing you health and continued success in your work I am

Very respectfully,

Jno. H. N. Butler.
Teacher of English.

P.S. I intended to tell you that I am to contribute a few articles on the Negro and the Philippines in one of the Manila papers — J.H.N.B.

Thanks you for your
good words. I shall act on your
advice immediately. Shall be
glad to serve you at any
time

3 Northumberland Street,
Higher Broughton,
Manchester.

Dec. 16/04

Dear Sir

Mrs Villard of Dobbs Ferry N.Y. has sent me your book "The Souls of Black Folk". I am impelled to send you a line of sympathy – mere human sympathy & thanks. You will not I trust think it an impertinence, for your book has moved me deeply. We are strangers to one another, but no Veil separates us: I am white, but I recognise no Colour-line.

With sincere admiration & regard,

I am Yours faithfully

W. E. Byles

I am very glad that
you have found my book
of interest. I thank you for
your kind note.

Send No 8

COTTON PLANT COLLEGE
W. A. BYRD, Ph. D., Pres.

Cotton Plant, Ark.,

Dec. 20th 1907

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Dear Secretary:-

I have been away from home ever since Sept. I am sorry I was not here to answer your many letters. However the Niagara Movement is gaining in Arkansas the stronghold of Washingtonism. I had planned to be at the meeting in Boston but it was impossible.

1/18/25

COTTON PLANT COLLEGE
W. A. BYRD, Ph. D., Pres.

Cotton Plant, Ark.,

1/43/26

As I am to go to Portland Me. on the 19th of January I dont think I can be at Cleveland. I shall if convenient if I am not there Dr. Bentley of Chicago will be my proxy. I was in Boston for a week during the first of December and while there heard something of the troubles that beclouds N. M. A little bit of wisdom and forbearance will doubtless settle this storm.

COTTON PLANT COLLEGE
W. A. BYRD, Ph. D., Pres.

Cotton Plant, Ark.,

11/23/27

N. M. stands for too much to be jeopardized by personal piques, or social spats, I would counsel prudence and a charitable spirit, in all. I feel very keenly for you as it appears the whole movement rests on your shoulders. If a failure is had, attempts will be made to saddle it on you if success is realized. "We killed the bear." Your high sense of honor keen sense of justice and true devotion to the cause will make you a safe leader in this crisis.

COTTON PLANT COLLEGE
W. A. BYRD, Ph. D., Pres.

Cotton Plant, Ark.,

I am ready to do anything to make N.M. a veritable success.

Sincerely Yrs.

W. A. Byrd

1143128

W. E. Dubois and Booker Washington,

The two names above have often been associated together as representing extremes in leadership among the Negroes in America. The latter, Mr. Wash Washington is preferred in the South. His advice, teaching and passive acquiescing to the treatment of the Negro in the South, have gained for him a noteriety and acceptance that no other colored leader enjoys. Mr. Washington has made a success of the one idea which he caught from his great Master, Armstrong. Industrial Training is the cry of this country and it is due to Mr. Washington, not Armstrong that this cry has caught the popular ear of America. So great is the impetus for this training that our colleges vie with each other in announcing to the world, the adoption of this mode of traing along with its Philosophy and Sciences and in fact the Philosophy and Sciences have been practically taken out of Colleges for Negroes. Philanthropists who give to Negro Education are making this a "Sine qua non" for gifts. Mr. Washington has been able to link his Institution with the National Government as well, hold a monopoly on gifts for Negro training. The greatest politicians, including the President of the U.S. and lesser lights are guided by Mr. Washington in their actions toward the Negro race. It is the avowed purpose of the Republican Party, through its President, to break up the Solid South. To do this the President and his party must yield to the demands of the South and not the South come to theirs. The South demands elimination of the Negro from Politics and the treating of him in all respects just as they did in the days of Slavery, saving the public whipping of his body, selling of his children and using him legally as chattel. The must understand that this is a "White Man's Country". He must acquiesce in paying his taxes, working the public High-ways and keeping of the laws made especially to crush him without and resistance whatever. Mr. Washington says it is best for the Negro to pay no attention to politics, surrender the machinery of the government to the White man, obey humbly every law he makes for his destruction and seek to be called a Good Negro by the law makers of the Seith. To do this, it is necessary that Negro have a special kind of education. Mr. Washinton calls it Industrial. The true name, is, Srvant Education. It is the desire of the Southh that Ngro be good servants and this is as far it really wishes him to go. It is tolerating half hearted attempts to make him a little better, but as yet there is not a single man in public life that advocates giving to the Negro the education that will make him a man among men regardless of the hue of their skin. Mr. Washington has been diplomatic enough to fall in with this idea. He will give demonstration by allowing one thousand girls to march with brooms in hand and aprons around their waists and white cap on the back of their heads. At this sight the President of the U.S. along with Thomas Watson and B.R.Tillman will calp clap their hands and applaud. But I question, whether these same gentlemen will or would applaud this same army of Negro Girls, if they would sit down with Shakespare, Milton, Goethe, Byron, and breathe out their sublimity and wit, orwith the great Artists among musicians, and cause strains to swell forth which would raise the higher man into fellowship with the Divine and in stead of on their heads the caps of Servants, they had the caps of mental accumen which would entitle them to a place among educated women however white or otherwise. The first army of girls can get millions to continue these caps of Servility, while the latter thousand cant get ten thousand to patch their caps of intellectuality. Mr. Washington being the leader of this former army of course he can get what money he wishes. The South says he is the man to teach the Negroes. W.E.DuBois is the leader of the second army of girls who cant means to patch their caps. He stands for manhood and womanhood. He stands for education. This education for the Negroes should be as thorough and as completeand ideal as that for his white or yellow brother. DuBois stands for the carrying out of the constitution of the U.S. The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth because they believed that Freedom of thought, equality before the law and due regards for the rights of all men, belonged to them. To remain in Europe and acquiesce in that would be cowardice. The Declaration of Independence was due to this same spirit that brought them here. DuBois is asking for the Negro what the Signers of the Declaration asked for themselves

As a citizen DuBois has no superior in this country. He believes in obeying the laws of his land, but he does not believe in making inhuman laws for mankind to obey. As to citizenship, DuBois believes in a restricted Franchise, but this restriction applies to all men alike. As to manliness DuBois abhors all that is, bigoted, obstreporous and that tending to Bully ism. He advocates order and peaceful citizenship for the Negro. In the dealing with the Negro, he questions, as do all other thinking men, whether the men who would make a law purposely to degrade or to humiliate a man could give this man for whom he made this law, a righteous judgement in anything where the interests of the other race appeared. Possibly this might be done, but it is not likely. DuBois advocates the keeping of all such laws from the statutes. He has been attacked by those believing in the so called Jim Crow Car Law. DuBois does not ask that Negroes be permitted to ride with any other race, but he does ask that the Negro be permitted to enjoy for the same money any privilege that is given anyother man while traveling.

Does the world know that a Negro woman however sick or otherwise cant get any accomodation other than a Jim Crow Car, that is the half of a regular day coach, from Galveston Texas to Washington D.C.? Does the world know that it is unlawful for a Negro to eat in a Dining Car going from Texas to Washington. Is this right? Should any people suffer such without making complaint? It is true that a Negro going from Texas to Washington or any other place in the South can get a decent meal for any money. However tired he cant ride in any coach where he might rest his body, not even a chair car. Does the world know that no accommodation for smoking is made for Negro passengers other than in the half Jim, Crow Car, where all of his women are riding.? Does the world know that the best women among Negroes must ride in this half car, where no accommodation is made for women at all but she must be treated as the roughest man is treated? Against such things and worse DuBois is contending and because he asks the intelligent of his race to join him in protesting, Ex President of Harvard, Dr. Elliot says DuBois is injuring his race. But in the opinion of Dr. Elliot the Jim Crow Car Law and the other inhuman laws are not injuring the Negroes? I would like to ask the Venerable Sire, if he would acquiesce in such for his people? If he would, he never would have been at Harvard so long, if he would not, I would further ask, why would he call upon another man to suffer what he would not suffer? Whether he would or not, no man, would. On these issues Mr. Washington is reticent. I go further and state that there is not a white man in the South who has in him the instncts of civilization that approves the present condition of our Jim Crow Car Laws. The blame for such hardships is laid on the Rail Roads. The Rail Roads say they are opposed to it but the Southern States compel them to do so. Where then can we have have these things remedied, if we do not appeal to public sentiment? By every law that dwells in the bosom of mankind, DuBois is adjudged right in his appeal to Caesar Drunk with Power. If DuBois is right, then Washington is wrong. But if you say he is reticent or conservative in this matter then you say he is cowardly. There is not an American living that censures Patrick Henry for his immortal utterance that did so much to hasten the Revolution. DuBois is asking for no more than Patrick Henry asked. Were the Americans wrong in following Henry and Washington? If so our great Country is built upon error. But all History pronounces them justified and right. Since DuBois is our Patrick Henry and George Washington, why should we not follow him? He advocates no violence, noinsubordination to constituted authority, no arson or murder; but he asks that unjust laws be removed and that his race be granted the freedom of this country. The two men we have been speaking of are very much unlike. DuBois represents the highest intellectual attainment, ripest scholarship and the profoundest erudition among scholars. Washington represents the workman. He lays no claim to learning but he is a master of his art. One is the personification of culture and refinement, the other is not for he has not thought on that side of the question. Both are eminent in their lines. Both may have their defects, but both are worthy for the intelligent man to consider and follow intelligently and not ignorantly. If the race will ever cope with other races DuBois must be the leader.

Cotton Plant College
W. A. BYRD, PRESIDENT

Cotton Plant, Arkansas,

July 15th 1909,

W.E.DuBois Ph.D.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing you an article that I am the father of and I wish you to read it before I publish it. I write this article because of the weakness of some of our men who feel that Washinton is the man to follow since the criticism of Dr. Eliot. The article speaks for itself. If you know of a journal that will give this article the widest possible circulation let me know or you may take the privilege of sending it to them.

Write me what you think of it.

Fraternally yours,

W A Byrd

1/35/26

[MARIA CAIRD?]

MARLBOROUGH ROAD STATION.

23, WORONZOW ROAD,
ST JOHN'S WOOD.

May 5th 1907

Dear Sir,

Have just finished reading your book The Souls of Black Folk which has roused a tender interest in all the teachers we have had lately — leaving a certain burden on my heart, yet one that I would not be without.

Always I have been deeply sympathetic with the cause that you so beautifully present to the minds & hearts of your readers, but I have

understood before in all
its fullness, the
tragedy & pathos that
underlies these "problem"
of which people talk
so glibly. The poetry
that you see in all
this strange sad story,
the significance of
it all — it has
gone home to me
as some great, sad
scene in Nature, some
mournful Song that
is in the hearts
of a whole world
of dear human
hearts — I do feel

impelled to write tell
you how you have
spoken to the heart
in this book that so
throbs with life & the
knowledge & tolerant
understanding born
of experience & suffer-
ing. For you treat
the oppressor with the
same wide sympathy
& insight that you
reveal in the weakness
you give of the op-
pressed —

One feels, as one
comes towards the close
of the illuminating
volume exactly what
is expressed in the
sentence: "If somewhere

in this world of change
there dwells eternal
God, pitiful yet merciful,
then and in this God
time America shall read
the Veil of the prisoned
shall see"
But alas! even then,
who shall render back
to those who lived before
that day the precious
years, or
save them from the
miseries that have
been for them & theirs?
I beg you to accept
my deep gratitude
& sympathy, & in consider-
ation of these, to forgive
my troubling you—
a stranger as I am—
with this expression of
these feelings I must have
stirred by your wonderful
book.
Jessie Laird

Rev. Pitt Dillingham.

Charlotte R. Thorn.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL,

Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

April 4, 1905

4/11

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Dubois:--

We are trying to make the getting and keeping of records a little more a feature of our work here at Calhoun, and I wondered if you did not have some good forms for the collecting of material concerning the condition and circumstances of our people, and if you would be willing to send me such form as you use or think would be good for our purpose.

I am sorry to bring this request to you as I know your time is always fully occupied, but I knew of no one else who could so well assist me.

With kind regards, believe me,

Yours very truly,

Charlotte R. Thorn

1/36/52

My Dear Mrs Adam:

I am not just certain from your letter just what sort of records you have here and I would suggest some questions to be enclosed from. Can you not come to our Conference the 30th — May 30. Gardner Murphy & probably Walter Wilcox will be here. I would be so glad to have you

Eric

This could be arranged on a card, or on a folded sheet of paper filed as a card or on the leaf of a book. Endless variations of questions &c are possible. Similar cards could be made for residents other than students. A record of visits could come under remarks &c

Rev. Pitt Dillingham.

Charlotte R. Thorn

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL,

Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

April 13, 1905.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

4/18

Dear Dr. DuBois:--

Thank you very much for your letter of April 11th with the enclosed form for collecting record material. This is going to help us very materially in adding to our present student records. I do not understand just what is meant to come under heading, "Relationship to Head - 1 - 2 - 3 - etc."

We are now particularly anxious to get rather full records concerning the men in the community who are buying and have already bought land. We are considerably in doubt as to just how much to go into the past life of the men, and just how much detail is valuable. We are sorry to again trouble you with this matter, but there is no one else whose advice we would so much value.

I should like very much to attend your conference, but my sister is critically ill and I can make no plans of any kind at present. Thank you very much for asking me.

Yours most sincerely,

Charlotte R. Thorn

[Calhoun Colored School, 1905]

My Dear Mrs Thorn: 6/6

I think this schedule will fill the bill. Write me freely on any point which is not clear & fortunately after you have actually used 25 or 30 you will probably find points of difficulty which will have to be remedied. For this reason I should not have very many Cards made until I had tested the schedule. I think the thing will be fairly effective but it cannot be tested by facts

11/26/48

Notes

1. Number all cards consecutively according to date of insertion as, e.g.

A 1, A 2, A 57, A 122

B 7, B 9, B 578 B 2122.

Never duplicate numbers: each student has a number which always remains his; each family has a number. & a student may of course have a family number (cross-referenced) and may, on marriage become a new family with a new family number. — The point is, separate numbers for each family

1/26/53

2 Keep a card index by numbers, e.g.

A 1 = John Jones, see B 21

A 2 = Mary Smith, see B 46, B 223.
A 2121, A 2122.

~~A 2121 = Jane Ford, see A 2, B 223~~

(i.e. Mary Emrich appears on your student record as A2. She belongs also to family B46. On query as she marries & founds family B223 & sends her children A2121 & A2122 to school. & c. On looking up any of these numbers, cross references should guide you quickly to the others, as eg.)

A2121 = Jane Ford. see [redacted], B223

B223 = John Ford see B17, B46, A2.

3. Abbreviations can be used: as Peace of Berlin = L°, i.e. Lowndes Co, Ala.

4 Length of residence = length of residence in Lowndes Co, Ala. or if resident in particular parts of this County

11/30/49

Rev. Pitt Dillingham.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL,
Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

Charlotte R. Thorn.

File

June 9, 1905.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:--

Thank you very much for the thought that you have put upon the working out of a form for our community record work. I think we can now see our way clear toward getting a satisfactory form and record. I am going to follow out your suggestion and actually apply this form to some twenty or thirty of our families. If I come across any difficulty, I shall remember your kindness in offering to help work them out for me. We shall soon be able to begin upon this work and I trust we will get our land buyers' records soon in shape.

I also wish to thank you for the printed matter you sent to me. The Bibliography will be of service to me in finding some of the material I have wanted.

It was a great pleasure for me to again attend one of your conferences, and in many ways it helped more than any conference I have yet attended at Atlanta. Certainly the selection of speakers was a very happy one, if I can judge from my own feeling in the matter, for not only did I receive a great deal of pleasure, but was also helped by the presentation of the subject.

I have just received some of the literature of the intermunicipal committee on Household Research from Miss Keller. She struck me as a

most able as well as interesting woman and I should feel that her enthusiastic work must be felt for good in this association in New York.

I hope you will follow out your plan of coming to us next fall. I am sorry that Mrs. DuBois feels that travel as far south as this would be impossible for her.

Thanking you for all your kindness, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Charles P. Thum

1136/47

1/5216 [Calif., Univ. of]

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF
THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
CALIFORNIA HALL

BERKELEY, January 9, 1908.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of January 4, and also the package of Atlanta University publications, comprising Nos. 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

We shall send you in exchange the University of California Chronicle, a quarterly published by this University. A package of this publication will shortly be forwarded to you, address "Library, Atlanta University"

As your University publishes further material of the character which you have sent us we trust that you will see that copies are sent to this University, addressed Exchange Department, University Library, Berkeley, California.

Yours very truly,

A. R. Allen

Manager of the University Library.

1525

[California, University of]

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF
THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
CALIFORNIA HALL

BERKELEY, November 28, 1908.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Sir:

By an agreement made early in the current year, we have been sending the University of California Chronicle to the library of Atlanta University in exchange for Atlanta University publications. Of these we have received nos. 2, 5, and 7-11. We now wish to ask for no. 12 "Economic co-operation among the negro Americans," which we notice has recently been published.

Hoping that you will give this your kind attention and let us have this publication, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Albert H. Allen

Manager of the University Press.

Please address all EXCHANGES
EXCHANGE DEPT., UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,
Berkeley, Cal.

Sent Dec 7, 1908

XII.

October 9,

Dr. Albert Shaw,

Review of Reviews,

New York City,

Dear Sir;-

Your letter of September 25, just received, to Prof. DuBois is answered by me at his request because of his absence, having salied for America a few days ago.

The awards, detailed below, are comprised in the American Negro Exhibit;

GRANDS PRIX

American Negro Exhibit, (on the collection as a whole.)
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.,

GOLD MEDALS.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institut , Tuskegee, Ala.,
Howard University, Washington, D.C.,
T. J. Calloway, Special Agent Negro Exhibit, (as compiler.)
W.E.B. DuBois, Collaborator as Compiler of Georgia Negro Exhibit.

SILVER MEDALS.

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.,
Agricultural and Mechanical College, Greensboro, N.C.,
Berea College, Berea, Kentucky,
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia,
Booker T. Washington, Monograph on Education of Negro.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn.,
Central Tennesee College, Nashville, Tenn.,
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia,
Pine Bluff Normal and Industrial School, Pine Bluff, Ark.,

HONORABLE MENTION.

Haines Normal and Industrial Institute, Augusta, Ga.,
Claflin University, Orangeburg, S.C.,

It will require some explanation to understand the basis o the distribution of awards. The several exhibits fell under differen classes and hence were judged by different juries. While the awards represent the appreciation of the several juries, taken to gether th there is not an even balancing that might be wished. Some of the

principal features were not installed till after the juries were disbanded. For example, the books, the models, patents, &c., fall under this list.

The awards therefore except in certain cases like Hampton, Tuskegee, Atlanta, &c., do not necessarily represent the strongest features of the exhibit.

Very respectfully,

T. J. Calloway

Special Agent Negro Exhibit.

1/25/14

Address Prof. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Returns to
W. E. B. Du Bois.

X 11

31 N. Jackson Street,
Atlanta, Georgia,
January 18, 1909.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
City,

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of the 11th instant has been forwarded to me here and was received by me this morning. Practically all of the Paris Exhibit prepared by you is in tact and is stored in the Libraryof Congress. It is not displayed there and I am sure that the Librarian will not object to letting you have it. I think, however, that it would be better to speak to him personally about the matter before taking it up in correspondence, for the reason that such a letter might fall into the hands of a subordinate and become the subject of some precedent, or in other words, might get into the meshes of "red tape" and render the situation difficult without any cause therefor.

While I anticipate being in Atlanta for some weeks, I shall probably run up to Washington the latter part of this week, and should you wish me to do so, and I can find the time while there, I will take pleasuss in presenting the matter to Mr. Putnam. However, if you are going that way, or can call upon some one there to take the matter up it would be better than depending upon me.

Sincerely yours,

Thos. J. Calloway.

1/55/3d

T. J. FULMER, PRESIDENT
T. E. BIDDLE, VICE-PRESIDENT

KURT DIEDERICH, SECRETARY
J. H. BROWN, TREASURER

The Lincoln Land and Improvement Co.

of Washington, D. C., Inc.

OFFICES:
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
631 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 27, 1909.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta,
Ga.,

1/537/29

My Dear Sir:

The loan of the Warrick Tableaus to Atlanta University has been approved and if you desire the material shipped to you (it is already boxed for shipment) please send money to pay cartage,(I do not know how much this will be, but I think it ought to be done for $2.00 or thereabouts.)

I send you the Photographs of the tableaus as they appeared at Jamestown.

As I shall be leaving Washington in about two weeks I suggest that you act as promptly as possible.

The notes for collection have been received. I will write you about those later.

Very truly,

Thos. J. Calloway.

P.S. On looking up the Photos I find that they are out. I can get a set of these printed for you for 50 cents each(there are 14) and I think that you ought to have a set. In order to expedite matters I suggest that you not wait for the photos unless this is necessary. Just how long it will take me to get in the set I have I am unable to say as they are in Richmond.

T.J.C.

[Canada, Post Office]

C.B

153

1/51/11

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 7th February, 1908.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXTENSION OF POSTAL PRIVILEGES TO UNITED STATES PUBLICATIONS MAILED IN CANADA.

Commencing on the 7th February, 1908, publishers of United States legitimate newspapers and periodicals, other than trade publications, which have been accepted by the Post Office Department of Canada, may post at the following Canadian Post Offices only, viz.: St. John, N.B., Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., copies of their publications addressed to *bona fide* subscribers in Canada upon prepayment of postage at the one cent per pound rate.

United States publishers desiring to obtain Canadian postal privileges for their publications must make application direct to the Post Office Department, Ottawa, submitting for examination a complete copy of the publication, together with a copy of the Canadian subscription list accompanied by a declaration executed on the form herewith.

Subscription records, orders and correspondence to establish the *bona fides* of the subscription list must be produced when required.

Publishers granted the privilege of mailing copies of United States publications at the one cent per pound rate of postage shall be governed by the same regulations as apply to Canadian publishers.

Copies of United States publications authorized by the Department must bear the words "Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada," on the first page immediately below the title of the publication.

The transient newspaper rate of one cent per four ounces, or fraction thereof, to each separate address, prepaid by postage stamp affixed, will apply to copies of publications posted at any of the above mentioned offices for local delivery.

If a publisher who has made application to the Department for the privilege of mailing copies of a United States publication at the one cent per pound rate of postage, and who has not been advised of the Department's decision in the matter, desires in the meantime to mail copies of issues of his publication as they appear, he must deposit with the Postmaster at Toronto a marked cheque or cash as postage at the rate of one cent per two ounces, or fraction thereof, to each separate address, pending the decision of the Department. While this interim privilege is granted the whole Canadian mailing of each edition must be posted at Toronto. The excess of the deposit over the one cent per pound rate will be refunded should the publisher establish to the entire satisfaction of the Department that his publication complied with the regulations and had a *bona fide* list of Canadian subscribers at the time application was made.

Copies of United States periodicals intended to be placed in the Canadian mails at one or more of the places authorized by the Department must be forwarded from the publisher's office, all charges prepaid, enclosed in special bags provided for the purpose by the publisher, and consigned to the Postmasters at the place or places of mailing. The bags should be carefully sealed and labelled, the label consisting of stout linen bearing the address:—

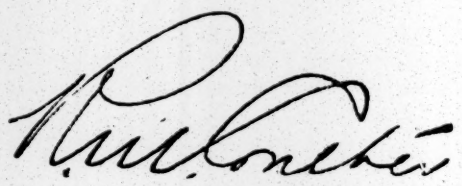
Postmaster at.. .. ..

Contains copies of.. .. ..

Unless otherwise instructed these bags will be returned by the Postmasters, by express, marked C.O.D. Special tags are to be supplied by the publisher for use in returning the bags.

As soon as the publisher has forwarded copies of any issue of his publication to the Canadian Post Office designated above, he is required to notify the *Postmaster at Toronto* in writing of the total weight of the copies of that issue addressed to subscribers in Canada, together with the weight of the copies to be placed in the Canadian mails at each Office on a special advice form ~~(sample herewith)~~.

Before this postal privilege applicable to United States periodicals addressed to subscribers in Canada is granted, the publisher must, unless he makes such other financial arrangements as may be approved by the Department, deposit in a chartered Bank at Toronto, an amount sufficiently large to cover postage for one month at the one cent per pound rate on all copies addressed to subscribers in Canada. Authority must at the same time be given by the publisher to his appointed agent or representative at Toronto to issue cheques, payable at par, in favour of the Postmasters at the offices of posting. The amount deposited in the first instance is to be renewed from month to month, or increased from time to time in proportion to the increase in the number of copies mailed.



Deputy Postmaster General.

W. A. CANDLER.
57 ELIZABETH ST.
ATLANTA. GA.

Feb 14 1903

Dear Sir: Your favor of Feb 11 is in hand, and replying, regret that engagements already made will make it impossible for me to attend the Conference May 26.

Thanking you for your kind invitation. I am

Yours truly

W. A. Candler

175 Irwin Street,

Atlanta, Georgia.

December 27, 1909.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter came to hand Friday night. As mother is away and we have visitors for the holidays, I could not come out Saturday but will do so Tuesday afternoon, January 4th.

Very sincerely yours,

Orey T. Cantey.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie 5/22 1906
5th avenue,
New York, N.Y.

21-4-121

Sir:

You will possibly remember me as being presented to you and Mr. Carl Schurz at Carnegie Hall some years ago.

I beg leave to bring to your attention the work of the Atlanta Conference - with a view to securing if possible your financial support for this work.

I enclose herewith a report on Negro Crime, which is the tenth annual report published by the Conference. The object of this Conference is the systematic and exhaustive study of the American Negro, in order that in the future philanthropists and others who

21-4-122

seek & solve this serious set of problems may have before them ~~facts of the~~ a carefully gathered body of scientifically arranged facts & guide them.

With this in view we began our work ten years ago and have made the following studies:

1896 The Mortality of Negroes.
1897 The Negro in Cities.
1898 Efforts of Negroes for Social Betterment
1899 The Negro in Business
1900 The College Bred Negro
1901 The Negro Common School
1902 The Negro Artisan
1903 The Negro Church
1904 Negro Crime
1905 Methods & Results of 10 years Study.

In addition to the above studies the conference has cooperated in the following additional work:

21-4-123

1. Economic Studies of the Negro made by the U.S. Department of Labor under Carroll D Wright (See Bulletin of the U.S. Dept of Labor N° 10, 14, 22 & 35.)

2. Twelfth Census of the United States (Bulletin N° 8, "Negroes in the United States.

3. Investigation of the American Economic Association.

4. The following publications:

Philadelphia Negro. Ginn & Co., 1899
Souls of Black Folk, McClurg, 1903

The studies mentioned above have been widely used; they are in all the large libraries of the world including the British Museum, the Library of Congress, Harvard Univ. &c. They have been commended by periodicals like the Outlook, the Nation

21-4-124

The London Times, the Spectator, & the Manchester Guardian; they have been favorably spoken of by men like G. Stanley Hall, Walter F Willcox, Yallcot Williams, and most of the teachers of economics & sociology in American colleges

So far this work has been carried on by small voluntary contributions. As it begins its second decade it finds a growing field of investigation before it, and it needs to enlarge its scope and improve its methods of research. This work is of such a nature that it cannot be carried on by ordinary secretarial agencies — it would naturally be hampered by strong local feelings and prejudices if, for instance,

21-4-125

its work was essayed by the Carnegie Institution

I have made bold therefore & appeal directly & you and & ask if you would be enough interested & look into the merits & needs of this work. If you are I should be glad & lay before you (a) a complete set of our publications (b) Our programme of future study, (c) Press notices & commendations of our work. Moreover I should be glad & secure from men like Carroll D Wright, Walter F Willcox & other prominent sociologists statements as & the value of our efforts in the field.

I am well aware that you are overwhelmed with communications of this sort, but I know of no other way by which to bring & your at-

214-126

tention a work which seems to
me one of the worthiest and
neediest in the land.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Very Respectfully Yours,

1907 or 1908 ?
[CARNEGIE FOUND.]

The Trustees of the Carnegie Institution;

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the suggestion of your president in a recent number of the Independent, I desire to bring to your notice certain lines of work in which I have been especially interested and in which, it seems to me, the Carnegie Institution might pursue lines of investigation of the highest scientific interest.

I refer to a scientific inquiry into the history and condition of the Negro race in America. There are many obvious reasons why this work ought not to and cannot be left wholly to private initiative: there are few persons whose private means give them the necessary leisure for the work, who are sufficiently interested to undertake it; Government agencies are hindered and limited by political considerations; and even Universities and other Institutions are hesitant in taking up for careful study questions which are still in

part the subject of daily discussion and which are still obscured by deed-seated prejudices. At the same time it is clear that no such opportunity of watching and measuring the history and development of a great group of human beings ever presented itself to the scholars of a modern nation. If we miss this opportunity either by wilful neglect or by unsystematic and slip-shod work, we not only will fail to furnish philanthropists with a body of truth on which they can depend in present and future work, but we shall hurt the cause of scientific research in all lines and decrease human knowledge in a universe of which we now know all too little.

I beg to propose, therefore, that the Carnegie Institution undertake as one of its special activities the promotion of careful and scientific research into the <u>History and Condition of the American Negro</u>.

I suggest the following subjects of study:

Subjects of Study

A. Historical Research.

There is much work yet to be done on the history of the Negro in America and the history of slavery.

E.g.

1. The Rise and Development of the African Slave Trade.
2. The History of Slavery in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri.
3. The History of the Free Negro, especially in the North and West.
4. Various studies and inquiries into the Economics of Slavery.
5. The Social history of the Slaves including their religion, manners and customs
6. The History of Negro plots and Insurrections
7. A History of Slave Codes.
8. A History of Negro Education
9. A History of Negro Suffrage

To these should be added for purposes of comparison as well as for their intrinsic interest:

10. Slavery in the West Indies
11. The Negro in Latin America
12. The History of the Negro in Africa

(B.) Anthropological Measurements

13. Studies & measurements of Negro types in U.S.A.
14. " " " of African types with comparisons
15. Studies of Mulatto types & the effects of amalgamation

(C) Researches in Ethnology.

16. Race divisions in Africa & America
17. Comparison of manners & customs of Negroes in the U.S.A. and in Africa
18. Studies in the primitive civilizations of Africa
19. The connection of the Negro and Egypt.

(D.) Sociology.

20. A consolidation & classification of material concerning the Negro in the U.S. Censuses and other government

publications

21. Social Studies of Negroes:

(a) along selected lines, as, e.g.,

Occupations
Effects of Education
Income & expenditure
Sexual Morality
~~Food~~ & Drink
Crime
Property
The Negro Church
Negro Organizations
&c.

(b) Of definite groups, giving the history, description ~~pictures~~ & measurements of conditions in typical localities including cities like Charleston, S.C., Mobile, Ala., Savannah, Ga., Vicksburg, Miss., New Orleans, La., &c., together with several plantation districts & village

(c) Of the environment of Negroes.

Their legal position
Extent of Race discrimination
&c.

The possible methods of pursuing these lines of study in a systematic and exhaustive way are, it seems to me, four in number:

1st A special committee might be created like that which studied the liquor problem who could guide the work of several experts and students

2nd Some national society like the Economic Association might appoint a special committee for the work — or several societies a joint committee

3rd. Some university or institution might take charge.

4th One or more individual workers might be aided.

Personally I should strongly recommend a combination of these plans as follows:

Atlanta University has now for seven years been studying certain limited fields of inquiry concerning the Negro, and has published some valuable results. Let the Carnegie Institution aid the expansion and further effective prosecution of this work by appointing a special board of visitors to guide and controll the work

and providing two ~~the~~ or three trained investigators. At the same time individual students could be aided and urged to cooperate. If any other institution is better fitted to be the centre of such work it should be chosen.

The cost of such a study as I have outlined would of course vary largely according to the comprehensiveness of the plan; Certain persons might be aided in particular investigations at a cost of $200 – $750 a study; Or studies might be published at a similar cost. The cost of the plan in connection with a University I should estimate as follows:

Travelling expenses of a board of 10 visitors, annually,	$500 —	$1000.
Salaries of 2 investigators and 2 clerks	2000 —	3,000*
	400	600
Office expenses, travell & investigation	750.	2000
	$3,650 –	$6,600

Individual students who were making special studies might be paid salaries so as to devote their whole time to the work.

In short it seems to me that any sum from $200 to $7,500 a year might profitably be spent on the study of the American Negro and that probably something between $2000 and $5000 would bring the best results.

I should be very glad at any time to explain further any points that may be raised or to go more into detail concerning these plans. I can also if it seems desirable furnish a complete description of the sociological work on the Negro at Atlanta University and copies of our publications.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Very Respectfully Yours

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

Ph. D., Harv., Professor of Economics & Society at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE
THREE WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

February 24, 1903.

LGB

The Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:- Will you kindly favor us with No. 7 of the "Atlanta University Publications" which I understand, is devoted to "The Negro Artisan." I have seen a reference to it in one of the daily newspapers and am very much interested in the subject. Indeed, an article under the above head in our magazine would probably be read with interest by very many and serve an excellent purpose, and it is on this account that I would value the publication above mentioned and also whatever suggestion you may have to offer in connection with this subject. May I hope to hear from you by early mail?

Very faithfully yours,

THE EDITOR.

Albert Shaw

I send here with under separate cover a copy of the Negro artisan for review. I would be glad to have a copy of any article based on it when —

1/28/02

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE
THREE WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

April 9, 1903.

P.

The Atlanta University,
Atlanta,
Ga.

Dear Sirs:- I should have acknowledged before this the receipt of that very interesting pamphlet entitled "The Negro Artisan". I certainly want to thank you very much for your kind attention in forwarding this to me, and I want to say further now that if you could (help us to) get some photographs which would suitably illustrate the subject, I would be still more indebted to you. I have written today for possibly available pictures to the Tuskegee Institute, and may get some through Mr. Booker T. Washington's kind co-operation. But perhaps you may know of other desirable views. May I hope to hear from you by early mail?

Very faithfully yours,

THE EDITOR.

Albert Shaw

1/28/63

Replying to your favor of the ——
I would say that ~~a letter to~~ T. E. Askew
214 Emmanuel ave. ~~would~~, a good Colored
Photographer, ~~would~~ might get some views
& suggestions. We can furnish a view of
A. V. (which I will send shortly) & I enclose two blue prints which
have come into my possession. I do not
know as they are clear enough to use.
A letter to T. J. Calloway, War Department
Washington D.C. might enable you to
get some pictures like the enclosed &
better ones. He was agent for the Negro
debt at the Paris Exposition. He

[CAULEY]

Philadelphia
401 S. 40th St.
Oct 23 05

33-2-82

Miss Cauley, 1/20

Dear Madam:

Replying to your letter I am sorry that I can be of so little service to you. The first Dutch of the East side of the Hudson are mostly descendants of Jacques, the brother of the original Louis — the first Emigrant. That was 200 or so

and a chart of that branch of the family was made up by the Rev. George W. DuBois now of Essex, New York. My copy is not at present accessible. Dr. John C. DuBois of Hudson N. Y. was well-informed on the family history. I have not heard of or from him for some years but if he is still living he ~~may~~ might give you useful facts. So might the aforesaid Rev. Geo. W. If neither of these can help you, try Mr Ralph Lefevre of New Paltz, New York.

I presume you are acquainted with the "Phi Beta Kappa" volume issued in 1875. My father & I were the Compilers or Editors. The book contained some interesting biographical sketches of East side Phi Betes, & which you belong.

Yours truly

Patterson Du Bois

all mentioned

Mr Richard Watson Gilder,
Editor of the Century,

Sir:

Do you not think the time opportune for a careful authentic treating of the part which the Negro played in ~~Reclamation~~ Reconstruction? The story has been told more or less imperfectly from the point of view of the South and the Carpet bagger but ~~not well~~ it has not been told all with particular reference to the black voter & office holder. This treating, so well worth the capturing, is passing away rapidly as the reconstruction Negroes die and I want respectfully to gather it & preserve it. I cannot afford to do this individually but I have thought that perhaps your magazine would be interested in the work and would support it. Of course I should aim to be in the preparation of such an account & would bring to it an unbiased mind & not an apologey for any side.

Very Respectfully

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Jan 13, 1909.

Century Stained Glass Works, Ltd.,

212 South Eleventh St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:-

Answering your letter of January 11th let me say that I replied to your letter of November 25th on November 27th with the enclosed letter. You answered that letter December 9th. You will find a letter file very handy in your business.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 17, 1909.

Century Stained Glass Works,

212 South Eleventh St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:-

Will you kindly hurry on with the plans for the window concerning which I have been writing you as it seems now likely that we shall be able to buy one at a moderate price?

Very sincerely yours,

11/8/09

Mr. E. B. Ceruti,

833 Fulton St.,

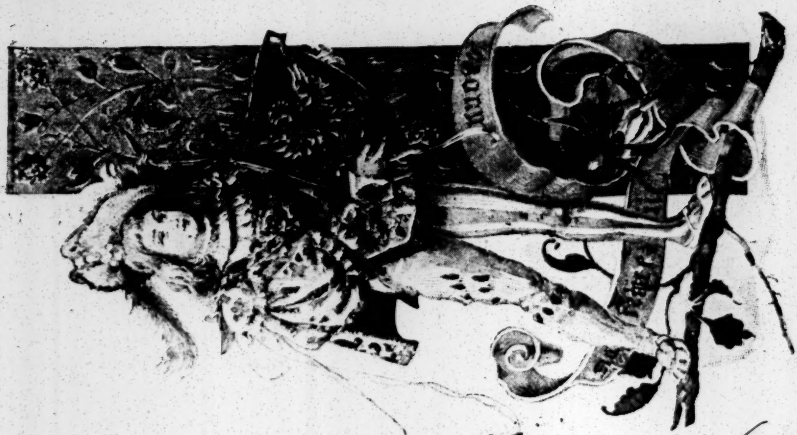
Broo lyn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Ceruti:

The Niagara Movement is going to edit a monthly publication known as the Horizon, and formerly issued by myself and two others in Washington. We are asking a number of men to become Guarantors of this publication and pay $25.00 a year to defray necessary deficit for at least this year. We have twenty-five men thus pledged and I am writing to ask if you will be willing to become the twenty-sixth. The money has to be paid in sums of $5.00 every two months and regular reports of the business condition will be sent to the Guarantors. I am having an advance announcement of the publication sent to you.

Kindly let me hear from you at your leisure.

Very sincerely yours,



Palazzo Martinengo
Salò
Lago di Garda.

Countess Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco begs
to send Professor W. E. Burghardt du Bois
hearty good wishes for himself & for
his noble work in the new year.

[Cesaresco]

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

1/33 35

Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

~~c/o Pres. H. C. McClung~~

Atlanta University

Atlanta

Ga.

Chicago

Stati Uniti d'America

WILLIAM E. CHANCELLOR,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE
FRANKLIN SCHOOL BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 4 1907.

Mar Dr. DeBois:-

I trust that you will pardon the delay in forwarding handkerchiefs to you. However I am much obliged for your kindness.

I shall never forget your brilliant conversation and extraordinary scholarship and do wish that you were near me.

Believe me,

Faithfully yours,

W E Chancellor.

1/43/33

Form No. 168.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

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This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

RECEIVED at No. 44 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

251 F

SEP 12 1906

M 1675

125 G. WX. BM. 25paid. Govt

Washington, D C Aug29-06

Dr W E B Dubois,

Care Rev Dr Washington Gladden,

Columbus, Ohio.

If convenient kindly return via Washington and call upon me

Wm E Chancellor. 1150A

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The Western Union Company has

Two American Atlantic Ocean Cables from New York City to Penzance, England, direct; both Cables duplexed. Four Anglo-American Cables, and one Direct United States Cable. Direct communication with Germany and France.

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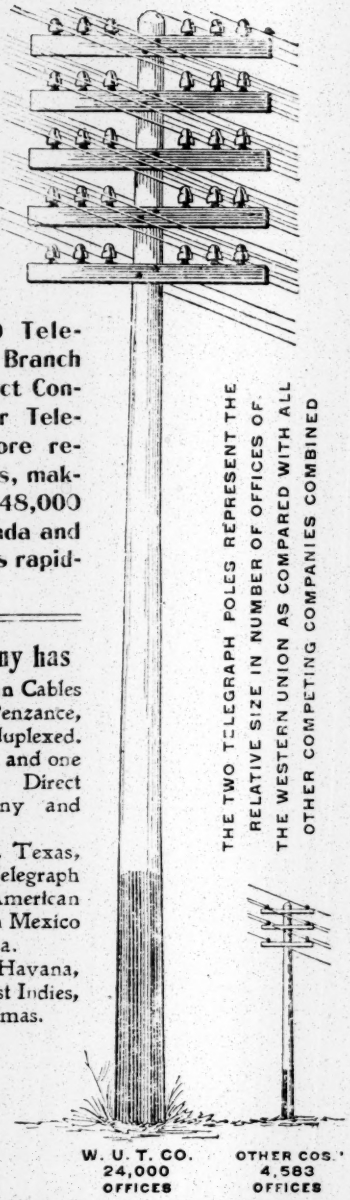

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EDWARD T. DEVINE
EDITOR

PAUL U. KELLOGG
ARTHUR P. KELLOGG
ASSISTANT EDITORS

CHARITIES

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LOCAL AND GENERAL PHILANTHROPY
PUBLISHED BY THE
NEW YORK CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

105 E. 22D STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE 4066 GRAMERCY

May 8, 1905.

9/10

Professor H. H. Burghardt du Bois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear professor du Bois:-

The suggestion has been made to us that in the various discussions of the Southern situation, the needs and advances of the Negro in the Northern cities has been overlooked with the exception of your own studies in Philadelphia, and Miss Brandt's in St. Louis. At the present time, however, investigations are going forward under the Committee on Social Research of Greenwich House, New York, and under South End House, Boston. With this in mind an informal meeting was held last month, to which Dr. Hale of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Professor Woods of South End House, a special number of "Charities" was roughly outlined. It was obvious that in such a number we could not hope to present anything so complete or accurate as the studies referred to, especially if we attempted to cover more than one city. Therefore, it is planned to publish several brief articles taking up special phases of the situation in given cities, and also special lines of work; these largely by representative negroes.

It is planned to have an article on industrial opportunities - the men and their occupations, from Boston; on the family life and housing, that is, the women and the home, from New York,

and on social organizations from Chicago. It was suggested that the subject of citizenship would be most appropriate for Philadelphia. Dr. Hale of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, is anxious to have the Philadelphia situation brought up-to-date, and the suggestion was made that possibly your time this summer would admit of your attempting something of the sort - not ~~a~~ such complete investigation, ~~but~~ of course, but a survey of the ground to see what changes have followed since yours - more elaborate study. While our needs on "Charities" would be merely for a brief article on the question of citizenship, I think probably the ~~larger~~ latter interest would be more general. May I ask if the matter is one which you would care to take up?

Sincerely,

Paul U. Kellogg

1/31/58

I should be very glad to take up some studies in Philadelphia this year, but my ability to do this satisfactorily will depend very largely I regret to say on the question as to how far the expense can be met. We workers in the south are but on starvation wages & I know that charity workers in the north are not rich.

Your plan is an excellent one. You might get Mr. R.R. Wright Jr. (96 Dunaly Hall, Univ C) to help you in Chicago. He wrote recently a study of Xenia O for the U.S. Bulletin of Labor. Also Mrs Florence Bentley

(354 E 43rd St) who was a contributor to the Phil-
adelphia Press some years ago. From Mr Forbes
you will no doubt get a good account of certain
papers which he dislikes — for instance The very
excellent Guardian of Boston, the best Negro paper
in the U.S.A.

Are these papers to come in chronological
order; if so where should our
A.V. study on Crime (now in press) be
placed? Can you help us?

Did you see the article in N.Y. Times
on "Black Death"?

EDWARD T. DEVINE
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May 15, 1905.

3/21

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Thank you for your letter of May 10th. By good luck we had not yet written to Mr. Fortune and from what you say I doubt if he would be the man we would want for the sketch. Can you suggest a substitute? What line of interest has Mrs. Florence Bently been identified with? Early last week I wrote to Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley of the Frederick Douglas Social Centre, in regard to the plan of the number and asking for the suggestion of some one to cover Chicago. I have not yet heard from her and will leave the matter of writing Mr. Wright of the University of Chicago until I do. Do you suppose that as he has written for the Bulletin of Labor and is in Chicago, that it would be advisable to ask him to prepare something upon the negroes in times of industrial crisis, taking up the subject of strike breakers, negro unionists, etc.?

We have not yet heard from Dr. Hale, but will let you know at once when we do.

Sincerely,

Paul U. Kellogg

P.S. The plan is to publish a special number, including all articles, the First of September. As such a number involves considerable editorial work to prevent duplication and overlapping, getting profs to authors, etc., we ask for manuscripts by July 20th.

1/37/56

I engaged Mr. L.M. Hershman of Washgt. D.C. to call with me on the Negro press. He is a correspondent of several Negro papers & is known with them. He is a graduate of Howard & a member of the Negro Press Association. He called attention to the fact that Mrs. Bentley was also a member of Phi Beta Sigma — with Walcott Williams & Lewis of Philadelphia.

EDWARD T. DEVINE
EDITOR

PAUL U. KELLOGG
ARTHUR P. KELLOGG
ASSISTANT EDITORS

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NEW YORK

TELEPHONE 4066 GRAMERCY

June 5, 1905.

6/7

Dr. W. H. B. duBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. duBois:-

In the absence of further word from Dr. Hale, I called him up by long distance telephone this afternoon only to learn that a letter he had written some ten days ago had failed to reach me. In this letter, he informs me, he wrote that as he is about to leave Philadelphia (on a long vacation, I imagine) there would be no one at The Ledger to undertake the direction of a series of investigations for the paper and so the co-operation we looked for from that quarter is not feasible. This is a sincere disappointment to us, as you may well imagine, as we thought by some such arrangement it would be possible for you to bring up-to-date more or less completely (or at least in a comparative way) your early comprehensive study there.

We certainly do not want it to rob us of an article from you for this number on the Negro and Citizenship, using Philadelphia as the basis of the article. Would you be in a position to write such an article from the background of your earlier studies there, in the event that no other arrangement could be made? I am well aware that, as you noted in your letter of May 10th, the question of even a narrowed investigation, was a question of how far the expense can be met and that "workers in the South are put

on starvation wages and workers in the North are not rich". May I ask what you would estimate the expenses would be of a brief stay in Philadelphia that would enable you to give the present tense to an article on the subject indicated, and whether you would be willing to undertake such an article for this number if those expenses were met?

Sincerely yours,

Paul Kellogg

11/37/55

Mr Paul V Kellogg
My Dear Sir:

I have your favor of the 5th inst. I could undertake the Philadelphia article on the ground for $50. Of course I could write something from previous knowledge but I fear it would be unsatisfactory & certainly inaccurate to some extent. Can you give me Dr Wales full name & address?

EDWARD T. DEVINE
EDITOR

PAUL U. KELLOGG
ARTHUR P. KELLOGG
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NEW YORK

TELEPHONE 4068 GRAMERCY

June 8, 1905.

6/23

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Dr. Hale's full name and address is as follows: Dr. William Bayard Hale, Managing Editor The Philadelphia Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

I have brought your letter of June 7th before Mr. Devine and he is disposed to authorize us to go ahead with the plan, and forward the $50. to you at any time after the first of the month. We have hoped to get some contributions to help defray the expenses of this special number, to secure an adequate presentation of its articles and and an adequate edition. It would be equally legitimate to secure money to make possible investigations needed to round out the number. The understanding is, therefore, for you to go ahead at your convenience.

I need hardly say that we are glad to be able to definitely include you among the contributors to the number and I hope you will feel free to make any suggestions, etc., that will tend to raise its standard. I enclose a more complete outline of papers.

Sincerely,

Paul U. Kellogg

1/37/53

Dear Mr Kellog

Please forward the $50 I sent
July 3 c/o Gen. W. Mitchell S. Eleventh
St, Philadelphia, Pa. I am unable to find in
your letters ~~Art Klopf~~ an exact statement of
the length of the article or Columns. Could you indicate
this to me?

Thanks

EDWARD T. DEVINE
EDITOR

PAUL U. KELLOGG
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ASSISTANT EDITORS

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TELEPHONE 4066 GRAMERCY

June 17, 1905.

6/19

Dr. W. H. Burghardt DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I enclose a more complete outline of the special number of "Charities". The chances are that this number will not be issued until October 1st, which will give you a larger leeway in the preparation of your article; but this is a fact which we would not care to have other contributors know, as the sooner their articles can be in hand, the better. We should want your article by the middle of August, if possible.

I was reading some sketches by Paul Lawrence Dunbarr, which have been brought out under the title of "Happy Hollow", and in its preface the poet defines Happy Hollow as any community north and south in which Negroes are neighbors one to the other, and in which the characteristics of their community life find play. As this is the subject of our number, it occurred to me that possibly Mr. Dunbarr would be interested in the issue - perhaps to the extent of contributing a stanza or two, bringing out the same idea of his preface, in verse. Do you think he would?

Our number is gradually swelling in proportions and the heartiest sort of co-operation is manifesting itself in many quarters. Several have expressed themselves that it would be an issue which could be made use of in many quarters and of which a

large edition ought to be published in order to have it available. But this increase in the number of pages and in the number of copies, and other special expenses, is beginning to be quite a problem with us. At the meeting of the publication committee of "Charities", it was resolved to go ahead with the plan and the opinion was expressed that in the same way that we had counted upon the contributions of articles to this number, we could count upon the contribution of funds from others who are deeply interested in this field. If the names of any suggest themselves to you, whom we could probably put the matter before - the total sum required would not exceed a few hundred dollars - we should appreciate it heartily if you would suggest their names. It would not be necessary to indicate that the suggestion came from you.

Sincerely,

Paul U. Kellogg

1137/52

I am sending you herewith His address is

June 17, 1905.

Dr. W. H. Murphardt DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I enclose a more complete outline of the special number of "Charities". The chances are that this number will not be issued until October 1st, which will give you a larger leeway in the preparation of your article; but this is a fact which we would not care to have other contributors know, as the sooner their article can be in hand, the better. We should want your article by the middle of August, if possible.

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TELEPHONE 4066 GRAMERCY

July 1, 1905.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
c/o Mr. George W. Mitchell,
762 So. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Enclosed please find our check for $50. for the expenses of your investigation. In my brother's absence I am unable to tell you the exact length of the article which he expected, but ~~until~~ unless you hear from him to the contrary, please count on it as one of the general length of our articles - 2500 words or thereabouts. He will be back in New York a week from to-day and will let you know anything further in regard to it.

Very truly yours,

Arthur P. Kellogg

Assistant Editor.

1/27/50

EDWARD T. DEVINE
EDITOR

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ARTHUR P. KELLOGG
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TELEPHONE 4066 GRAMERCY

July 21, 1905.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

My vacation was rather prolonged and on my return I find yours of June 19th and 23rd.

You will be gratified to know that the enclosed from Mr. Harrison came very promptly in response to a letter explaining the purposes of the Negro number and stating that you were undertaking to write an additional chapter to your earlier Philadelphia studies, contributing your time and "Charities" meeting the expense.

I think my brother wrote you in response to an inquiry as to the length , that an article of 2500 words would be suitable. That is the length of the majority of the articles for the issue, but for the series of four articles based upon New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, it is quite possible to handle in each case 3000 words, more or less, if that length seems more suitable to the authors. Your judgment will, of course, govern so far as Philadelphia is concerned.

The matter of securing a writer upon criminality was left with Mrs. John M. Glenn of Baltimore, who is taking an active interest in the issue, and the delay was caused because of the rather severe qualifications she deemed necessary for anyone taking up that topic. She has secured Dr. J. H. N. Waring, Principal of the

Colored High and Training School of Baltimore, to undertake it and I find a letter from him saying that the manuscript has been mailed to us. I have apprised him of the publication of your Atlanta University study No. 9, and from what he writes I think that he will be glad to make reference to the Georgia survey.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows we have asked Mr. William Benson of Kowaliga, Alabama, to write a short article on incentives which may lead the younger Negroes to stay in the rural South rather than flock to the cities of the North. I have stated this rather badly, but the idea is perhaps plain.

Sincerely,

Paul Kellogg

11/30/49

[Enc.]

(Copy)

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA.

July 8, 1905.

Dear Mr. Kellogg:-

I have read with a great deal of interest your letter of yesterday, together with the outline of the proposed special number of "Charities", to be published in the autumn.

I am glad to hear that Dr. Du Bois has volunteered to complete the investigation which was undertaken by the University of Pennsylvania, several years ago. And, in accordance with your request, for a contribution of fifty dollars towards the necessary expenses, it gives me much pleasure now to enclose my cheque for this sum.

1/28/13

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) C. C. Harrison.

CHARITIES

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PHILANTHROPY AND SOCIAL ADVANCE

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FRIEND PITTS JR., ADVERTISING

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY
105 EAST 22D STREET, NEW YORK.

September 25, 1905.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
42 Ranthum St.,
Dorchester, Mass.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

The special number of "Charities" on "The Negro in the Cities of the North", containing your article, will be issued October 7th, and a complimentary bundle of a dozen copies will be mailed you on that date. Additional copies will be sent to authors in any number at the net cost to us of paper and printing - roughly, five cents - provided we are notified by September 30th. We could wish the funds at the disposal of Charities Publication Committee were such that contributors to the issue could be sent copies in whatever number they could be placed to advantage, as well as to several other quarters where we have been assured that the distribution of such a survey of the situation would do much good. $85. has been subscribed toward this educational work of the number. If you know of any one interested in the field covered by the number and who could be asked to subscribe similarly to its educational work, it would be appreciated by Charities Publication Committee.

Sincerely,

Paul U. Kellogg

1131/146

EDWARD T. DEVINE
EDITOR

PAUL U. KELLOGG
ASSISTANT EDITOR

CHARITIES

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LOCAL AND GENERAL PHILANTHROPY

105 E. 22D STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE 4066 18TH

September 25, 1905.

10/5

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,

42 Ranthum Street,

Dorchester, Mass.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I think that it would be appropriate to publish in "Charities" a group photograph of the leaders of the Niagra movement. In "The Voice of The Negro" there is such a picture grouped before the Falls. If we could have the group without the scenic background, I think it would serve our purposes better. Have you such a photograph in your pssession, or could you secure it from anywhere so as to reach us by Thursday or Friday of this week?

Sincerely,

Paul U. Kellogg

Regret — letter forwarded too late

1131/47

CHARITIES
AND The Commons
105 East 22d Street
New York

December 28, 1908.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

You are quite at liberty to reprint Miss Ovington's article as requested in your letter of December 23. Please put with the title or as a footnote at the bottom of the first page "Reprinted from Charities and The Commons, New York."

Sincerely yours,

APK-MM

ROBERT W. DE FOREST, PRESIDENT. OTTO T. BANNARD, VICE-PRESIDENT. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, TREASURER. EDWARD T. DEVINE, GENERAL SECRETARY.

Charity Organization Society

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CENTRAL OFFICE,
UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING,
105 EAST 22D STREET.

March 15, 1904.

TELEPHONE, No. 4066 18TH STREET. CABLE ADDRESS, "CHARITY, NEW YORK."

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO "THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Cor. Sec., Ninth Annual Conference,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

1/55/4/4

Since you ask me, I have no hesitation in saying confidentially that I do not think that Dr. Tolman would be the right man to give the address on the prevention of crime and reformation of criminals. He would probably give a bright and interesting talk on almost any subject, but I do not think that he is in the least an authority on that topic.

The three men who are probably best known and have talked most frequently on that and allied topics, are Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, secretary of the New York Prison Association, 135 East 15th Street, New York; Dr. F. H. Wines, Montclair, N. J., secretary of the New Jersey State Charities Aid Association; and General R. Brinkerhoff of Mansfield, O. Mr. Eugene Smith, of 31 Nassau St., this city, has written a pamphlet which has attracted widespread attention. If you could secure Hon. Julius M. Mayer (38 Park Row, this city), who has recently resigned the position of justice of the Court of Special Sessions in New York City, where he gave particular attention to the Children's Court--he would give you, I

think, a very effective and convincing kind of talk; or Judge Benjamin J. Lindsey, of Denver, Col., is said to be a good speaker. Mrs. Elizabeth E. Williamson, Elizabeth, N. J., chairman of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians and active also in the New Jersey State Charities Aid Association, would, I think, give a good address. You may have met her at Atlanta, as she was not only present at the National Conference, but at the preliminary meeting held a few months before to arrange for it. Dr. Wines made, I think, one of the most interesting talks at the Atlanta Conference, on the subject of southern prisons. He has always given special attention to that subject, and his father, before him, was an eminent authority.

Professor C. R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, would give an eloquent and interesting talk, if you could secure him.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Devine

[Charity Organization Society]

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., May 6, 1907.

Mr. Edward T. Devine,

New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Devine:-

You know something of the work which we are doing in our conferences at Atlanta University for the study of the Negro problem. We never have been able to get very much aid for this work; it does not of course appeal to the popular imagination. If we do not get aid, the work must soon be given up. It has occurred to Dr. Bumstead and myself that possibly we might be aided by the new Sage foundation. Dr. Bumstead has interviewed Mr. DeForest and feels encouraged. I wish you could help us in some way. Would you for instance, be willing to write us a letter of

1/43/59

commendation of our work, so far as you know it, which we could use in our application? If you know Dr. DeForest as I am sure you do, would you be willing to say a word for us? and would you kindly suggest to me anything else which might be done to secure this needed aid? I should be under very great obligations to you for anything you can do to help us. If you know of any one else to whom it would be worth while to write, I should be also glad to know their names.

Very sincerely yours,

ROBERT W. DE FOREST, PRESIDENT
OTTO T. BANNARD, VICE-PRESIDENT
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, TREASURER
EDWARD T. DEVINE, GENERAL SECRETARY

Charity Organization Society

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

TELEPHONE, 4066 GRAMERCY
CABLE ADDRESS, "CHARITY, NEW YORK"

105 EAST 22D STREET

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE "CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY"

New York May 10, 1907

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I shall take pleasurein speaking to Mr. de Forest, and if I have an opportunity, to one or two other trustees in regard to your application. I think that I can help more in this way than by joining in the formal recommendations.

Sincerely yours,

Edward T. Devine

ETD/MF

5/10/07

My Dear pr.DuBois:-

I shall take pleasure in speaking to Mr.de Forest, and if I have an opportunity, to one o r two other trustees in regard to your application. I think that I can help more in this way than by joining in the formal recommendations.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Edward T.Devine.

105 E. 22d St.

N. Y.

[Chase ?]

Mile

Fisk Univ. Nashville Tenn
Apr. 11. 1903

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Sir:- My son sent me the enclosed supposing it meant for me. As for him he is not so interested that he could attend to it, and I hear that others are working on the problems here. I have been out of health the past ten days but hope to be in the harness next Monday. While you are pointing out the sore spots, I hope you will not neglect the one thing needful, to lead out persons with the healing balm. The

cold-blooded survey of society
the so-called sociologists
seems sad when one
reflects that these people are going down to death,
temporal and eternal. The
Lord sent out his disci-
ples to disciple not to
survey merely. I am
Yours sincerely
F. A. Clark.

1/31/76

[C.H.A.Y.-B Club]

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The members of the C.H.A.Y.-B wishing with considerable eagerness and interest to secure your participation in one of their functions, voted unanimously on Saturday evening to insist upon your so arranging your day of arrival in Washington as to eliminate any possible doubt of your ability to accept their most cordial invitation to join in an evening of festivities in your honor.

Begging only that you indicate the date which will be most convenient and desirable to you the C.H.A.Y.-B

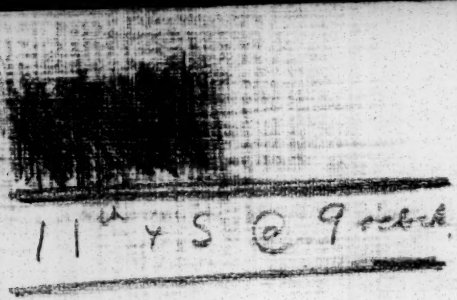
remain ever the best wishes and unchanged admiration,

Yours sincerely,

C. A. Shippen.

Prof. Ebert.

Washington, D.C.
February 18, 1908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1/31/80

[G.H.A.Y.-B Club]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Mar. 13, 1908.

Mr. C. S. Shippen,

M St., High School,

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Shippen:-

Will you kindly convey to the members of the C HAY-B club, the assurances of very pleasant recollections, on my part, ~~for~~ of their hospitality while I was in Washington.

Very sincerely yours,

1/5-1/35-

[C.H.A.Y-B. Club]

M St. High School,
Washington, D.C.,
3/31/1908.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Professor of Social Science,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have no less honor than pleasure - and I assure you my pleasure is great - in officially acquainting you with your election to membership of C.H.A.Y.-B Club. From Mr. Jackson's motion of nomination you must have realized the unusualness of the procedure as to the election as conducted on that occasion. Your election has now been - as we will know at that time it would be - made in due form. Allow me, too, the pleasure of acknowledging your kind thought of us on your return home, and let me remind you of C.H.A.Y.'s constant fraternal solicitude for you and yours wherever you may be.

Fraternally yours,

C.A. Shippen, Pooh Bah.

1/51/79 [C.H.A.Y.-B. Club]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

April 7, 1908.

Mr. C. H. Shippen,

M St., High School,

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Shippen:-

Permit me to thank you and through you to thank the C.H.A.Y-B Club for the honor of election to its ranks. I will endeavor to share the compliment in all dignity and good fellowship.

Very sincerely yours,

[Ednah D. Cheasy?
[illegible]

1/22/42

[2]

[3]

[4]

CHESHIRE SCHOOL

1905—1906

PRESS OF
THE TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE AND TAYLOR CO.,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CATALOGUE

OF

THE CHESHIRE SCHOOL

THE EPISCOPAL ACADEMY

OF

CONNECTICUT

1421

FOUNDED 1794

1905 - 1906

CHESHIRE, CONNECTICUT

CALENDAR

1905

Wednesday, September 20,	Opening of School Year.
Wednesday, December 20,	Christmas Vacation begins.

1906

Wednesday, January 10,	Easter Term begins.
Tuesday, March 27,	Easter Vacation begins.
Tuesday, April 10,	Trinity Term begins.
Thursday, June 21,	112th Anniversary.
Thursday, September 20,	Opening of School Year.
Thursday, December 20,	Christmas Vacation begins.

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THE CHESHIRE SCHOOL

THE 112TH YEAR

CHESHIRE SCHOOL, the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, was founded in 1794, by the action of the Convention of the Diocese of Connecticut, and has had a continuous existence. Its object is to afford a thorough education, to cultivate true manliness and Christian character, and to develop its scholars morally and physically as well as intellectually.

It is a school of the Episcopal Church, and its religious instruction is in accordance with the principles and spirit of the Church. Membership in the Church is not a requisite for the scholars. There are daily services in the School Chapel, and on Sunday morning the boys attend the Parish Church.

The school is situated in the town of Cheshire in one of the most healthful and beautiful regions of Connecticut. Cheshire is on the Northampton division of

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, sixteen miles north of New Haven, and is only two and one half hours by rail from New York City. The town is free from objectionable features. The school grounds are ample for out-of-door sports.

There are six regular forms, each answering to a year. The main features of the course of study are necessarily governed by the college admission requirements, but the work is not limited to the subjects required for entrance to college or scientific school. It is designed to fit a boy for business as well as college. The physical training is under careful supervision. The number of scholars in each class is limited to fifteen. All boys are required to follow the regular school course.

Applicants for admission to the First Form should not be under twelve or over thirteen years of age, they must be able to pass an examination in writing, spelling, elementary arithmetic, geography and elementary Latin. Preference will be given to applicants for admission to the four lower forms. Testimonials of industry and good character are required in all cases. Reports are sent monthly to parents or guardians.

The principal buildings are of brick. Bowden Hall, built in 1796, is now the gymnasium. Bronson Hall contains the Chapel, the library and reading room. Horton Hall is the home of the school. It contains the rooms of the Head Master and the Masters, the dining-room, the rooms of the boys and the school and class-rooms, and the infirmary. The buildings are heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The sanitary arrangements are upon the latest and most approved plans.

No boy will be retained in the school whose removal is believed desirable either for his own interest or that of the school.

Boxes and packages of all kinds are forbidden without the permission of the Head Master. All allowances of money should pass through the Head Master's hands. Leave of absence will not be granted at Thanksgiving, nor during term time except in case of illness.

There are three scholarships: the Alumni Scholarship, the Boardman Scholarship and the Slater Scholarship. The stipend of each is $200.

The charge for tuition, board and washing is $730 a year, payable half yearly in advance. An extra deposit of $40 is required to meet incidental expenses. A laboratory fee of $10 is charged to boys who take chemistry or physics. There is an extra charge for music.

No reduction of the half-yearly fee will be made for absence or dismissal. Two months' notice of the withdrawal of a boy must be given, and any loss arising from failure to comply with this condition must be made good.

SCHOLARS

PREFECTS

Richard Law Jackson, Senior Prefect.
John Edward Brown.
Charles Carleton Griffith.

VI FORM

John Edward Brown,	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Charles Carleton Griffith,	Jeffersonton, Va.
Richard Law Jackson,	Middletown, Conn.

V FORM

Arthur Barber,	Englewood, N. J.
William Whitaker Buck,	Cheshire.
John Douglas Crawford,	Randolph, Mass.
Frank Keen Gillingham,	Germantown, Pa.
Harold Stevens Lines,	Newark, N. J.
Lansing Woodruff Powers,	New York.
Seaton Schroeder, Jr.,	Washington.
Allan Judd Welton,	Waterbury, Conn.
Murray Waters Tinges,	Baltimore, Md.

IV FORM

Elwyn Lynotte Bloodgood,	New York.
George Ernest Fahys, Jr.,	New York.
Truman Parker Handy,	New York.
Charles Lawrence Kilburn,	Alexandria, Va.
Lewis McLouth Lally,	New York.
Robert Everts Miller,	Lancaster, Pa.
Christopher Lyston Morgan,	Mystic, Conn.
Reginald Rogers,	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Randolph Russell,	Staten Island, N. Y.
John Franklyn Swackhamer, Jr.,	Middletown, N. J.
Somerville Pinkney Tuck, Jr.,	Cairo, Egypt.

III FORM

Harry Eugene Dodge,	New York.
George Lisle Forman,	New York.
Thomas Morris Gillingham,	Germantown, Pa.
Donald Riter Jones,	Chestnut Hill, Pa.
George Lafayette Keeney,	Somersville, Conn.
Robert Gaylord Lester,	New York.
John Stewart Pettit,	New York.
Ernest Charles Schirmer, Jr.,	Boston.
Douglas Este Snow,	Hillburn, N. J.
Alexander John Marshall Tuck,	Cairo, Egypt.
Eugene Marcelin Verges, Jr.,	Wellesley Farms, Mass.
Paul Winchell Whitcomb,	Haverhill, Mass.

II FORM

Robert Lovejoy Eastman,	New York.
Edgar Guerard Hamilton,	New Castle, Pa.
Arthur Llewellyn Roberts,	Cheshire.
Sheldon Livingston Rodman,	New York.
Arthur Lovell Walker, Jr.,	Brookline, Mass.
Bowden Washington,	New York.
Donald Everard Welton,	Waterbury, Conn.
James Henry Winchell Whitcomb,	Haverhill, Mass.

I FORM

Donald Cooksey,	New York.
Edward Dodge, Jr.,	New York.
Archibald St. George How,	New York.
George Francklyn Lawrence, Jr.,	New York.
Edelbert Pedro,	Havana, Cuba.
William Erastus Tefft, 3d,	New York.
Frederick Simonds Whitlock,	New York.

COURSE OF STUDY

I FORM

English.—Grammar: Kittredge and Arnold, Mother Tongue, Parts I. and II.

Composition: Letter-writing, Dictation, Spelling.

Reading: Church, Story of the Iliad; Kingsley, Greek Heroes; Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome; Lamb, Tales from Shakespeare; Ruskin, The King of the Golden River.

Declamation.

Mathematics.—Wentworth, Practical Arithmetic.
Hall and Knight, Algebra for Beginners.

Latin.—Collar and Daniell, First Year Latin.

Science.—Tarr and McMurray, Geography.

History.—Guerber, Story of the Greeks.

Sacred Studies.

II FORM

English.—Grammar: Kittredge and Arnold, Mother Tongue, Part II; Buehler, English Grammar.

Composition. Paragraph writing, Spelling.

Declamation.

Reading: Irving, Sketch Book; Baldwin, The Story of Siegfried; Longfellow, Tales of a Wayside Inn; Scott, Marmion.

Mathematics.—Wentworth, New School Algebra.

Latin.—Collar, New Gradatim ; Westcott, Caesar ; Rust, Latin Composition ; Bennett, Latin Grammar.

Science.—Tarr and McMurray, Geography.

Martin, The Human Body.

History.—Robinson, A Short History of Rome.

French.—Fraser and Squair, Elementary French Grammar ; Snow and Lebon, Easy French ; Guerber, Contes et Legendes.

Memorizing, Dictation.

Sacred Studies.

III FORM

English.—Grammar finished and reviewed.

Essay writing, on subjects taken from the reading.

Debating and Declamation.

Reading : Irving, Tales of a Traveller, The Alhambra ; Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales ; Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, Twelfth Night ; Carlyle, Hero-Worship.

Mathematics.—Wentworth, New School Algebra.

Hornbrook, Concrete Geometry.

Latin.—Westcott, Cæsar ; Chase, Nepos.

Bennett, Latin Grammar ; Bennett, Preparatory Latin Writer.

Science.—Gilbert and Brigham, Physical Geography.

French.—Fraser and Squair, Complete French Grammar; Mairet, La Tâche du Petit Pierre; Labiche, Le Voyage de M. Perrichon.

Extracts from Michelet. Mérimée, Colomba.

Memorizing. Dictation.

German.—Bierwirth, Beginning German.

Guerber, Märchen und Erzählungen.

Joynes, German Reader.

Memorizing. Dictation.

***Greek.**—White, First Greek Book.

Sacred Studies.

IV FORM

English.—Kittredge, Gardiner and Arnold, Rhetoric.

English Composition.

Essay Writing. Debating.

Reading: Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice and Julius Cæsar; Macaulay, Warren Hastings; Ruskin, Selections; Tennyson, Idyls of the King, Selections; Scott, Ivanhoe, Lady of the Lake. General Survey of English Poetry from Chaucer to Kipling.

Mathematics.—Wells, University Algebra.

Wentworth, Plane Geometry.

Latin.—Vergil, Cicero.

West, Latin Grammar.

Abbott, Latin Writer.

Science.—Avery, School Physics.

**When Greek is omitted, both German and Science are prescribed.*

French.—Fraser and Squair, French Grammar.

About, Le Roi des Montagnes.

Augier, Le Gendre de M. Poirier.

Daudet, Trois Contes Choisis.

Le Chien de Brisquet.

Memorizing. Dictation.

German.—Joynes-Meissner, German Grammar.

Grimm's Marchen.

Gerstacker, Germelhausen.

Von Hillern, Höher als die Keiche.

Baumbach, Der Schwiegersohn.

Bierwirth, Words of Frequent Occurrence in Ordinary German.

Memorizing. Dictation.

Greek.—White, First Greek Book.

Goodwin and White, Xenophon's Anabasis.

Goodwin, Greek Grammar.

Pearson, Greek Composition.

Sacred Studies.

V FORM

English.—Hill, Principles of Rhetoric.

Johnson, History of English and American Literature.

Essays ; reports on outside reading.

Reading and Study of the texts recommended for college entrance requirements.

Stopford Brooke, Primer of English.

Public Speaking.

Mathematics.—Wells, University Algebra.
Wentworth, Plane Geometry.

Latin.—Cicero, Cæsar, Nepos. Reading at Sight.
Bennett, Latin Grammar.
Dodge and Tuttle, Latin Prose Composition.

Science.—Wentworth and Hill, A Text Book of Physics.

History.—Andrews, History of England.
Adams and Trent, History of the United States.
or
Botsford, History of Greece.
Myers, Rome : Its Rise and Fall.

French.—Fraser and Squair, French Grammar.
Bouvet, exercises in French Syntax and Composition.
Mignet, extracts from Historical Writings.
Sandeau, Mademoiselle de la Seiglière.
Loti, Pecheur d' Islande.
Molière, L' Avare.
Poems. Memorizing. Dictation.

German.—Joynes-Meissner, German Grammar.
Harris, German Composition.
Bierwirth, Words of Frequent Occurrence in Ordinary German.
Hauff, Tales.
Riehl, Der Stumme Ratsherr.
Freytag, Aus dem Staat Friedrichs des Grossen.
Wilhelm Tell. Poems.

Greek.—Goodwin and White, Xenophon's Anabasis.
Goodwin, Greek Grammar.
Pearson, Greek Composition.

Sacred Studies.

VI FORM

English.—Genung, Foundations of Rhetoric.
Completion and Review of college requirements.
Extensive outside reading.
Daily and weekly themes.
History of English Literature.
Public Speaking.

Mathematics.—Milne, Advanced Algebra.
Phillips and Strong, Trigonometry.
Phillips and Fisher, Solid Geometry.

Latin.—Vergil, Cicero, Sallust, Ovid. Reading at Sight.
Bennett, Latin Grammar.
Dodge and Tuttle, Latin Prose Composition.

Science.—Williams, Elements of Chemistry.

History.—Andrews, History of England.
Adams and Trent, History of the United States.
or
Botsford, History of Greece.
Myers, Rome, Its Rise and Fall.

Politics.—Fiske, Civil Government.

French.—Balzac and Renan, prose extracts from Maupassant.
Plays by Pailleron, Racine, Corneille and de Musset.
La Fontaine, Fables.
Grammar. Composition.

German.—Scheffel, Ekkehard.
Goethe, Götz von Berchlingen.
Extracts from Goethe's Dichtung und Wahrheit.
Extracts from Schiller's Dreissigjahriger Kreig.
Lessing, Emilia Galotti. Grammar. Composition.

Greek.—Seymour, Homer's Iliad.
Goodwin, Greek Grammar.
Reading at Sight.
Pearson, Greek Composition.

Sacred Studies.

PRIZES AWARDED JUNE, 1905

Scholarship, Form Prizes.

V Form.—J. C. Hart.
J. E. Brown.

IV Form.—S. Schroeder, Jr.
W. W. Buck.

III Form.—R. E. Miller.
M. D. Leonard.

II Form.—R. G. Lester.
A. J. M. Tuck.

I Form.—A. L. Roberts.
D. E. Welton.

Lower I Form.—E. Dodge, Jr.

Sacred Study, Form Prizes.

V Form.—J. E. Brown.

IV Form.—S. Schroeder, Jr.

III Form.—M. D. Leonard.

II Form.—J. S. Pettit.

I Form.—A. L. Roberts.

Punctuality.

J. S. Pettit.

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZE.

GIVEN BY G. E. WRIGHT, '71.

M. W. TINGES.

IMPROVEMENT IN LATIN.

GIVEN BY G. E. WRIGHT, '71.

D. R. JONES.

NEATNESS.

GIVEN BY J. W. HARRIMAN, '80.

A. J. WELTON.

C. C. GRIFFITH.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT DURING THE YEAR.

GIVEN BY BURTON MANSFIELD.

A. BARBER.

HIGHEST AVERAGE IN ALL STUDIES.

GIVEN BY C. F. MITCHELL, '73.

R. E. MILLER.

HARRIMAN ATHLETIC PRIZE.

GIVEN BY J. W. HARRIMAN, '80.

R. L. JACKSON.

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33-3-76

1794
CHESHIRE SCHOOL
CHESHIRE, CONNECTICUT

April 18, 1906.

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,
Ga.

Dear Sir:-

I have forwarded your letter to the Treasurer of the Alumni Association of the Cheshire School, and have asked him to give you what information he can as to your grandfather's connection with the School.

Yours very truly,

Roland J. Mulford.

THE CHESHIRE SCHOOL,
CHESHIRE, CONN.

"'Tis love guides Memory to thy sunny spot
Where life had all to please, and fears forgot.
The time was golden, and the days were spent
In work and pleasure, study and content."

IV

No. 999 WHALLEY AVENUE,
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

April 19th 1916

1141/15

Mr W. E. B. Dubois:—

My dear Sir, Your letter forwarded
to me by Dr Mulford is rec'd,
Our Alumni Association was
not formed until 1877–8 and
consequently we have no very
definite or full records of the
early days of the school so far
as the students were concerned

I find that John and Samuel
F. DuBois attended school
1820–1822. Their residence while
attending school was Porto Ric

but afterward was New Haven.
I do not find the name
"Alexander" in our list. He may
have attended as our list is very
incomplete.

I have been connected with
the Alumni Association for 1895
as Secy & Treas and find it very hard
to keep track of 1311 living graduates
We have no "Da Bois" in our list
now but had a few years ago. Did you
ever attend the school? I am sorry
I cannot give you the information
you desire, Yours truly

Frederick Sexton

but afterwards was New Haven.
I do not find the name
"Alexander" in our list. He may
have attended as our list is very
incomplete.
I have been connected with
the Alumni Association for 1892
as Secy & Treas and find it very hard
to keep track of 1311 living graduates
We have no "Da Boys" in our list
now but had a few years ago. Did you
ever attend the school? I am sorry
I cannot give you the information
you desire. Yours truly
Frederick Sexton

[fragment]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta, Ga.

Jan. 2, 1908.

Mr. J. Frederick Sexton,

999 Whalley Ave.,

New Haven, Conn.

My Dear Mr. Sexton:-

April 19,1906 you were kind enough to write me a letter concerning the DuBois' who had attended the Cheshire school. You said that you found John and Samuel F. DuBois as attending school from,1820 to 1822. I find that this date is later than that when my grand-father and his brother attended. They came from Bahama Islands in 1810 and I have reason to believe were put in school immediately at Cheshire and stayed there some four or five years. Their bills were paid by Dr. James DuBois,Poughkeepsie,N. Y. I wonder if it would be possible,

02-CSI-1h

1794
CHESHIRE SCHOOL
CHESHIRE, CONNECTICUT

33-3-20

Jan. 16, 1908.

Mr. W.E.B.DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir,-

Your letter of Jan. 2, 1908 , to Rev. J. Frederick Sexton,has been referred to me by Mr. Sexton. My connection with the Academy as teacher and Principal dates from 1865 till 1903, but you see does not go quite far enough back to reach your grandfather's day.

It appears from your letter that Mr. Sexton had given you ,John and Samuel F. DuBois as in the Academy from 1820 to 1822. You think they were probably here earlier. I have in my possession manuscript Catalogues, so called, from 1813 to 1825. In the winter term, 1820, both the above names appear, but are not found previous to that date. These catalogues are in the Principalship of Rev. Dr. Tillotson Bronson, whose administration extended from 1806 to the time of his death in 1826. They are simply lists of boys' names, without reference to residence or parent or guardian. They give the names of pupils in attendance during that particular term.

Should I find other data concerning these boys I will take pleasure in informing you.

Yours truly,

D. P. Woodbury.

I cannot gather from your letter which of the two, John or Samuel, was your grandfather.

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta, Ga.

Jan. 23, 1908.

Mr. E. D. Woodbury,

Cheshire School,

Chesshire, Conn.

My Dear Sir:-

Neither Samuel nor John DuBois mentioned in your letter as being in school in 1820 ~~were~~ my grandfather. My grand-father was named Alexander, and he was in school earlier perhaps ten years earlier than the date you mention. If you come across any data concerning him, I should be very glad indeed to know it. I am under very great obligations to you for your kindness.

Very sincerely yours,

12-A51-1h

[1903]

CHAS. W. CHESNUTT
1005 WILLIAMSON BUILDING.
CLEVELAND, O.

My dear Dr. DuBois:—

Replying to your recent favor, I enclose a brief sketch of my rather unexciting career, which you are at liberty to use as you like. I slopped over a little there at the end, but would prefer that you put my ideas, such as you like, in your own words. At their request I have sent the Bookmen's Mag. management a photo. to be used in conjunction with your articles.

Howells' Atlantic article, a year or two ago, on my writings, might help you a little—I am much more interested in my standing as a writer than in what you might say of me individually. Horace Traubel, Editor of the Conservator, uses me as a text now then; I enclose a few of his reflections. I have been unusually busy for a month or more & have not had time

1/28/05

to answer your suggestion about a race paper but will do so soon. If there is anything else you want for your article & will suggest it, I will try to send it along.

I am following your work, & wish it success & good results. This Ala. decision is a bad thing, but we shall have to take it & a hole in our belts & buckle down to a hard fight.

If I may, would like to see a proof of what you write about me.

Yours cordially

Chas. W. Chesnutt.

Thank You for your interest in my article
I return your clipping. I cannot read your name
well enough to address and return envelope
I blame my friend Fox a National
Weekly something like Harper's Weekly
I should like to be
a member
of

CHAS. W. CHESNUTT
1005 WILLIAMSON BUILDING.
CLEVELAND, O.

Cleveland, June 27, 1903.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the clipping which you return to me; it was not important but I thank you just the same.

Potts have accepted my article on the disfranchisement of the Negro. I take a firm stand for manhood suffrage and the enforcement of the constitutional amendments. I take no stock whatever in these disfranchisement constitutions. The South is suffering a great deal more from the malignity of the whites than the ignorance of the Negro. I have wondered whether your book on the "Souls of Black Folk" had any direct effect in stirring up the peonage investigation in Alabama; it might well have done so.

I have not forgotten what you say about a national Negro journal. It is a matter concerning which one would like to think and consult before committing himself. There are already many "colored" papers; how they support themselves may be guessed at from the contents -- most of them are mediums for hair straightening advertisements and the personal laudation of "self-made men", most of whom are not so well made that they really ought to brag much about it. The question of support would be the vital one for such a journal. What the Negro needs more than anything else is a medium through which he can present his case to thinking white people, who after all are the arbiters of our destiny. How helpless the Negro is in the South your own writings give ample proof; while

CHAS. W. CHESNUTT
1005 WILLIAMSON BUILDING.
CLEVELAND, O.

in the North he is so vastly in the minority in numbers, to say nothing of his average humble condition, that his influence alone would be inconsiderable. I fear few white people except the occasional exchange editors, read the present newspapers published by colored people. Whether you could reach that class of readers and at the same time get a sufficient subscription list from all sources to support the paper is the thing which I would advise you to consider carefully before you risk much money. The editing of a newspaper is the next vital consideration. To do it properly would require all the time of a good man -- he ought to be as good a man as yourself. I wish I could talk with you. Where will you spend the summer? Let me know your movements and it is possible that I might find it convenient to be at the same place some time before the fall.

21-4-42

I presume what you have written concerning me has not yet appeared, but have no doubt it will be just and complimentary, and I thank you for it in advance.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. W. Chesnutt,

CHAS. W. CHESNUTT
1105 WILLIAMSON BUILDING
CLEVELAND, O.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 16, 1909.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o Wilberforce University,
Wilberforce, Ohio.

Dear Doctor DuBois:-

Replying to your kind invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Niagara Movement at Sea Isle City, I am not able to say just at the moment whether I shall be able to attend or not. My vacation plans are not yet completed and they may take me in an entirely different direction, if I am in the country at all. Mrs. Chesnutt was at Atlantic City a couple of weeks this spring, and while she had rooms engaged for August she has I believe changed her mind. If she changes it again it is more than likely that she will come in the direction of Atlantic City, and in that event I will probably show up some time during the proceedings.

Hoping that in any event you will have a rousing meeting and a good time, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Chas. W. Chesnutt

[U. of Chicago Press]

EASTERN OFFICE
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

May 25, 1908.

The University of Atlanta.
Atlanta.
Ga.

Gentlemen:

On our order # 48005, given you Nov. 8th.'04, for the University publications, (except Nos. 5, 7 & 8) we have failed to receive # 4.

We understand this is out of print and may be difficult to obtain: if you can supply it will you kindly do so at your earliest convenience, if not, perhaps you can tell us of some dealer that could.

We are very anxious to complete the file.

Very respectfully

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Per Harold L. Leupp

1/23/31

HLL-MTL

c. 1903

Chicago Woman's Club

FINE ARTS BUILDING
203 MICHIGAN AVENUE

Please Return
W.E.B.D.

Nov. 3 [1904?]

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Program Committee of the Chicago Woman's Club, I write to ask whether your engagements are such as to make it possible for you to take part in the program of the fourteenth of December next.

1/32/1

That day has been set apart for the discussion of race problems. It is the intention to discuss race prejudice as shown in the treatment of the Chinese, the Jews and the Negro. The first two are to be briefly touched upon and the talk at the time - say three quarters of an hour - given to our national shortcomings in our

Chicago Woman's Club

FINE ARTS BUILDING
203 MICHIGAN AVENUE

1/32/2

delay not. Rose to welcome
you as our so much loved and
friendship.

Our earnestly desire
that you may be our
speaker upon this trip; and
while we feel that it is
much to ask, we do believe
you will not regret it if
it lies within your power
to come to us at that time.

This Club has over a thousand
members many years ago
took its stand for equal
opportunity to all in the
United States, and extended
its right hand of fellowship
to a number of the united
races.

Confidently believe you
will not only give a great
deal of pleasure by coming
to us but you will be an
power in the direction in
which many of us are working.

Chicago Woman's Club

FINE ARTS BUILDING

203 MICHIGAN AVENUE

The club does not pay its lecturers but will defray your expenses to and from Chicago. I should be glad to grant your request.

Your answer will be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely

Mrs. Mary H. Plummer
for the following
Committee.

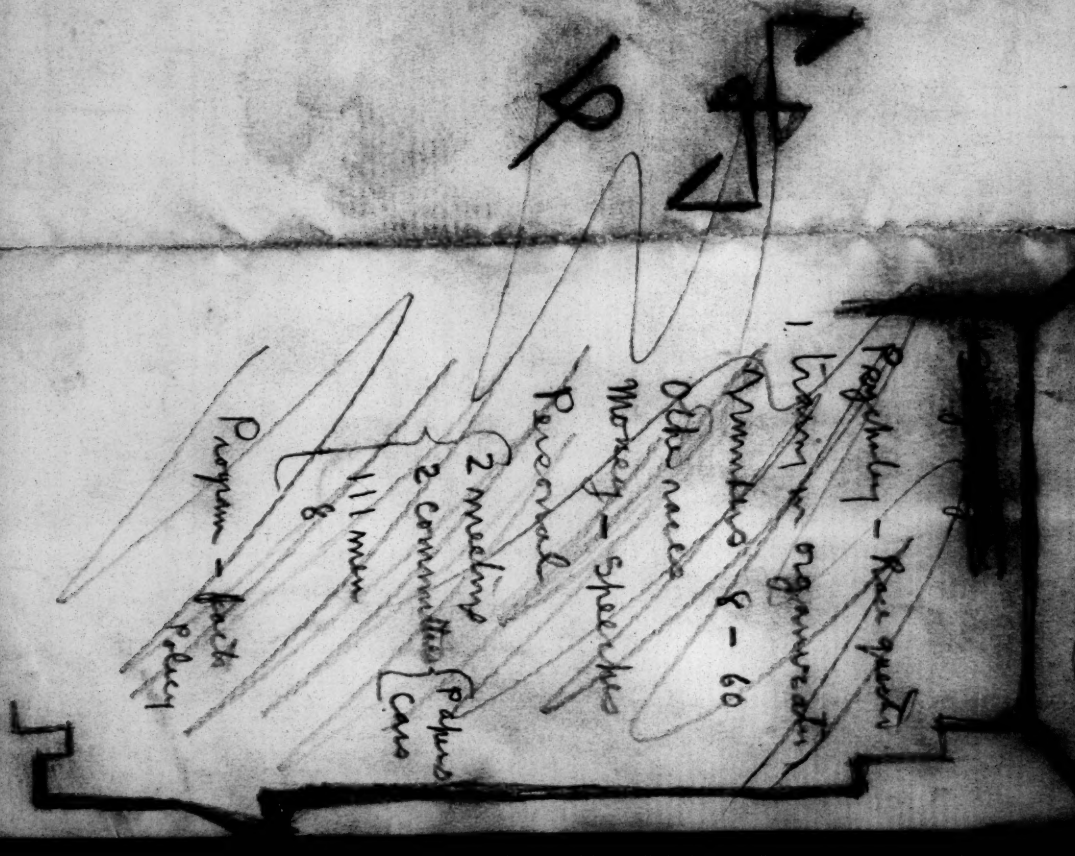
Miss Jane Addams.
Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley
Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin
Mary E. Mahy
Mrs. Mary Wood Allen
Elizabeth Ball
Belle Kraft Hagey
Clara M. Jamison
Jessie E. Sears
Edith T. Wyatt
Mrs(?) Mary Bartelme.

1/32/3

Please address
Mrs H. M. Plummer
246 Marion Street, Oak Park, Ill.

Dear Madame

You have doubtless already heard from President Dunneland that I can be present Wednesday Dec 14 ~~and about 4 to the Woman's Club~~. My subject — it must be written — ought to be & suppose about 30 minutes in length? Kindly advise me ~~by the Secty~~ at what hour is the meeting & where?



[Clapp.]

File

CHICAGO WOMAN'S CLUB

FINE ARTS BUILDING

203 MICHIGAN AVENUE

PRESIDENT:
LULA BOONE CARPENTER
(MRS. GEORGE B. CARPENTER)
2018 INDIANA AVENUE

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:
MARY ELIZABETH LEWIS
(MRS LESLIE LEWIS)
5605 MADISON AVENUE

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:
LOUISE CORNWELL STANTON
(MRS. S. CECIL STANTON)
1040 SHERIDAN ROAD

RECORDING SECRETARY:
ANNA C. CLAPP
332 NORTH OAK PARK AVENUE
OAK PARK, ILLINOIS

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:
KETURAH G. BEERS
(MRS. J. HOBART BEERS)
4535 LAKE AVENUE

TREASURER:
ANNA B. GODDARD
(MRS. LEROY A. GODDARD)
4740 MADISON AVENUE

Dear Prof. Du Bois—

The receipt of the "Creds" but reminds me again of the pleasure and profit I derived from your scholarly paper presented at the Chicago Women's Club on December fourteenth—

I am yet to see a presentation of the subject as states men—like

A Newport paper brings the news that Dr. Weatherford has distinguished himself as a lecture before

1137/59

CHICAGO WOMAN'S CLUB

FINE ARTS BUILDING

203 MICHIGAN AVENUE

PRESIDENT:
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(MRS. GEORGE B. CARPENTER)
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4740 MADISON AVENUE

2

the "Newport Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis"

It will be pleasant for you to know that we make a strong advocate of your theory of education — and while in Newport last summer we discussed your book, "The Souls of Black Folk"

I beg I am to be the privilege of hearing you again. I think you for the creed — and with best wishes believe me Sincerely

Anna C. Clapp

March 2nd 1905.

1137/60

[Cincinnati, Daily Times-Star]

CIRCULATION DEPT.
THE DAILY TIMES-STAR.
CINCINNATI, O.

DAILY AVERAGE CIRCULATION, 1902:
143,018.

Cincinnati, O., August 21, 1903 1903.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University ,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

Since printing the enclosed clipping in the Times-Star a few days ago we ~~are~~ have been in receipt of a considerable number of letters from readers desiring information on the point raised in your article in the August "Booklover's Magazine" , - as to the infusion of negro blood in Browning . In our effort to answer these queries we have ransacked the Cincinnati Public Library to no effect; and among all the literary scholars accessible to us the matter is absolutely new . Three of the best informed colored men in the city have also been "floored " by it . Certainly , the point must be a recondite one for we can get no trail on it. At any rate it seems to have stirred up the literary folk , and no doubt the Browningites will want page and paragraph.

Quite seriously, is it any more than the "whisper" you speak of? Is it even a well founded tradition? And is it in print anywhere? We shall be glad to have a word from you in order to satisfy our querists who seem to have grave doubts of the "historicity" of the matter . Thanking you in advance for your courtesy , and remaining at your service , we are ,

Very truly yours,

Harry Douglas Robinson.
Lit. Editor, Times-Star.

THE CIRCLE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK
44-60 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET

EDITORIAL ROOMS

October 11, 1907

Mr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, GA.

My dear Sir:-

I thank you for your kind note of October 5. It was exasperating to learn that you have recently been in New York and that I will not have seen you at that time. I [illegible] I would be unable to go so far as A[illegible].

I [illegible] going to ask you in this letter [illegible] which you need not answer if [illegible] contains [illegible] too much of an imposition to be [illegible] by mail.

Trusting to have the pleasure of [illegible] your views with regard to the enclosed [illegible], and thanking you for your courtesy, I remain,

Yours truly,

Lyman Beecher Stowe

Assistant Editor

THE CIRCLE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK
44-60 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET

EDITORIAL ROOMS

September 24, 1907

Mr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

I am compiling for this magazine a series of articles on the following subjects. "The Effect of Education on the Negro", "The Industrial Education of the Negro and the Future of the Race in the Industrial World", and "The Negro and the Franchise".

It is my desire to discuss these three phases of the Negro question with recognized authorities on the subject, and naturally, I wish to have an interview with you.

I trust it will be possible for you to give me an interview in the near future at some time and place convenient to you. Inclosed you will find a stamped addrest reply envelop and I shall hope soon to have the pleasure of hearing favorably from you. Do you expect to be in or about New York at any time in the near future?

Yours very truly,

Lyman Beecher Stowe

Assistant Editor

1/4/37

[NOTES FOR REPLY, THE CIRCLE]

1 It was. ~~It~~ It was the only way to secure
the ~~purpose~~ end & abolish slavery. If the
alternative had been ~~speedy~~ immediate
~~or~~ subsequent emancipation, the former would have un-
doubtedly failed. But the real alternative
was between ~~emancipation~~ some one or
~~compensation~~ ~~but~~ but by a freeman's ballot.

2
The social equality of some Negroes
with some whites was a fallacy. You
can be politically equal, the mingling of
together ~~in~~ on a plan of mutual respect
~~compensation~~
x
friendliness & affection

3
I do not mean I do not feel the
deepest care for human beings
& to any extent it will be by the consent &
desire of both ~~parties~~ ~~but~~ that desire has not
~~always~~ existed as yet.

11/28/34

4.

If the sole end of ~~the~~ sexual intercourse is sexual ~~satisfaction~~ gratification, no; if marriage is but one of many good ends such as companionship, knowledge literature & art, yes.

5.

~~As a people with low economic living the Negro has known next to technical education the education problem which confronts the Negro is economic rather than racial~~

Industrial education is certainly a great help in solving the race problem but it is not the only agency for the elimination of the Negro's economic difficulties but the needs even more vocational enlargement & ~~training~~ growth justice.

6

I think it is nonsense. The cost is prohibitive, the economic upheaval unbearable, the assent of whites & blacks unobtainable & a workable peace yet to be suggested.

1/48/35

They gained & lost. they gained the English
language, the Christian religion & the habit of diligence
work. They lost the family (including female chastity)
political freedom & self respect. The family
Chng. Lost
is being restored but freedom & self respect still
linger

~~There are~~

There are fundamental differences
between races as between individuals
but they are not nearly so great as the latter
Races & there are both between the whites & blacks.
these races share the same land & culture.
Each race has its achievements & infirmities:
the whites are superior in economic & political
organization — the blacks in aesthetic emotional
fertility & power of adaptation.

yes, education of the school & home, of the
workshop & that vaster & more powerful
social training which makes ~~men~~ our human
products

Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

6/19

6-15-'05

Prof Dubois;

Dear Sir;

I am to graduate in a few days in the Arts + Science dep't of the Ohio State University, and am desirous of securing a position in some University that makes Sociological studies, in which I have taken quite a little work during my course here under Prof. Hagerty, who has met you at some National Assembly in 1901 at Chic. He suggested that I should write to you to find out if there is any vacancy to be filled in your faculty and if so, in what department. I would be delighted to be associated with you in the work that you are doing.

1/37/61

Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

An immediate reply to this letter will be necessary, if there is any position available, in order that I may see the Prof. & the President who will write in my behalf, before they leave the City.

1137/62.

Trusting that my expectations will not be thwarted, I am

Yours Respectfully

John J. Clark

208 E. 11th ave.

Dear

I regret to say that there is no
vacancy such as you seek in
A. V. — We need workers of common
and we each funds. You might
apply at Red V. Tabernacle. You
I hope you will succeed in finding
work to your taste.

[Clark]

3103 Lawton ave., St Louis, Mo
March 21, 1903 -

W. E. B. DuBois Esq,
Corresponding Sec -
Dear Sir -

I received the pamphlet, The Negro Artisan and would have forwarded at once the fifty cents asked for in the slip which accompanied it, had I known definitely to whom it should be sent -

Enclosed is one dollar to pay for the copy I have received and for a copy to be sent to Prof Herbert A. Clark, Westside Miss. -

I am sorry the Sumner High School, of this city, is not named among the schools engaged in giving Manual Training and Domestic Sciences to colored students. -

That school has an outfit of modern machinery and tools costing more than five thousand dollars. There are about 200 boys and more than four hundred girls sharing in the benefits of the school.

1/28/87

The enrolement of the school is but 250, but the School Board requires all girls and boys of the grammar school grades to attend the training school -

The shops were fitted largely under the direction of Prof C. M. Woodward and can therefore be depended on as up-to-date in their appliances -

Respectfully yours
Peter H. Clark

Acknowledge
& send

You will find buy
months of Ex Lands on
hire 60

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Dec. 10, 1907.

Mr. F. H. Clement,
c/o Boston Evening Transcript,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Mr. Clement:-

In a paper which Mr. Samuel May, Jr., is sending around, there is a letter of commendation from you, which interprets some of my writing as advocating segregation of the races. I do not see where you could have gotten that interpretation, except from a paper which I read before the Economic Association in 1906, and even there, it seems to me that the expressions were so qualified as to make the expression in your letter a misinterpretation of my well known stand, which is: that human contact is the only possible solution for race proble- (Over)

1/43/39

Very sincerely yours,

~~Ronald~~

Q. Lowndes

- Maxwell

- Penny

- Styles

~~-~~

before Chapel

Boston Evening Transcript
EDITORIAL ROOMS.

Dec. 18, 1907.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

You were right; I drew the idea which I have of your views on segregation from page 99 and 100 of the book entitled the "Negro in the South", being the Bull lectures for the year 1907. If you do not, as I say, regard the "closed economic circle, largely independent of surrounding whites" to be as I say in my letter "the next best thing to the ideal solution to the racial situation in the South, at all events probably to be the next stage of its working out" then I fail to understand your meaning altogether.

You appear to regard it as a laudable thing, this "determined effort on the part of freedmen and their sons to attain economic independence". That certainly is the inference from the context; but I only said that it was "the next best thing to the ideal solution". In fact, I myself do not like it, believing heart and soul in the natural and the inevitable mixing and educating the community to unconsciousness of the differences of color; a thing which is entirely possible in the public schools as I knew them in Massachusetts in my boyhood. You notice too that in this same letter I spoke of the "isolated, pathetic struggle" that must be carried on in segregation. I am accustomed to think that anything anybody might do is worth while, there is so much utter indifference around me at present on the subject, among the classes such as used to be interested.

Very sincerely yours Edwin A. Grosvenor

1/43138

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta, Ga.

Dec. 30, 1907.

My dear Mr. Clement:-

I have your letter of December 18. I think you have partially misunderstood what I meant in my book but the misunderstanding is probably my fault, since it has occurred in several cases. The group that I meant to portray there is not by any means physically segregated from the surrounding whites, quite the contrary. It is a spiritual segregation and an economic segregation on the spiritual side, that is I mean that these men live right along with their fellow-men but trade at their own stores and serve themselves etc. This kind of segregation I am perfectly willing to admitt, and am quite sure that it is going to be the rule for some time, but the physical segregation I am very much opposed to. I am trying to convince that the circular

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Clement #2.

which he sent out along with your letter, will do a great deal of damage to the real good of the Negro race, and I have sent him a pamphlet like that which I enclosed to you. I trust you will work on him too. We all appreciate very much your splendid attitude in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

1143137

[1908]

Boston Evening Transcript
EDITORIAL ROOMS.

January 2, 1907.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I am glad to have your explication of your meaning with regard to segregation. I understood just that; as it seems practically impossible that it can often happen that such a community as Mr. May regards the ideal can materialize. . That letter of mine which he has been circulating is the almost complete rewriting (between ourselves) of one which he presented for me to sign as an endorsement of his appeal for subscriptions to the school. I thought I had sufficiently guarded myself from any appearance of supporting segregation in general, which is as odious, to me, as it is impracticable.

I rejoice greatly in your persevering in the line of action you have come to stand for. It seems to me there are good substantial grounds for believing that all is not lost that was gained for the Negro in the 1860's, and that the 20th century will see some very substantial and beautiful construction on the broad and deep foundations then laid, though you and I may not live to enjoy the sight.

Very sincerely yours,

E. W. Emerson

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

1/43/35

1944 - 9th N. W.
Wash. D. C., Nov. 17 - 1909

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Dear friend:-

I was very glad indeed to hear from you this morning: your letter aroused a flood of thought, which I wish I might pour forth but I realize you would not have time to read it.

Of course I shall be happy to do what I can about the John Brown memorial; but how much will that be? So little, I fear! Ever since Sea Isle I have been turning over in my mind some plan to help me or the rest of the projects touched upon there; but so far have done nothing. My total of mind is a serious handicap to any concentrated effort. However

I was under the impression that we were to undertake the purchase of that property at Sea Isle which was to become, in course of time, a worthy memorial to John Brown. Personally I like such monuments better than stone, shaft etc. etc. Nevertheless the project of Mr.

1153-26

Featherstonhaugh is a laudable one, and as I said before I would do whatever I could to help.

This leads me to say something that I have been thinking of: — I hope you will not find it convenient to speak before the regular meeting of the Bethel L + H. A. because the audiences so would not do you honor. The meetings are fine, but so few attend. It has occurred to me that some arrangement should be made to have you come here and speak on John Brown. This would afford a fine opportunity to present the qualities of this memorial. I shall talk with Mrs. Fe about it.

Would you be willing to stop over here on your journeyings West or East and deliver this lecture for whatever sum might be raised, whether little or big? Provided, of course we would endeavor to make it as successful as possible.

I have never come to understand Post. and do not know how to work effectively here. These people are constantly feasting; costly dinners nearly every week — lots of money wasted that might be put to some worthy and definite purpose that would reflect credit upon us as a race. But we are yet such paupers as to think only of our stomachs!

I am dumb with admiration when I consider the great sacrifice which you are making for the race — a sacrifice which will never be appreciated by an ungrateful people!

But let us think & believe that the Right will prevail — that time will make all things plain. I hope too, that you will not have to suffer martyrdom before your services to the Negro people are acknowledged; but that you may live to enjoy the joys and pleasures of the rewards for labor well done.

Always you have my very best wishes for the fullest measure of success in all your undertakings.

Yours truly,

Carrie N. Clifford.

Where is Hunzin? Have been anxiously watching for it.

1/537/37

P.S. Forgot to say there are no circles here, but the women formerly enrolled would, I hope, be willing to help in this project.
Your presence would be a great inspiration!

C.

1944 9th St. N.W.
Wash., D. C., Nov. 29-1909

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Dear friend:

I talked the matter over with Hershaw, and he seemed much pleased with it. Nothing definite was settled upon. One or two plans were discussed. I will lean the whole matter with him to decide, as he knows best how to proceed here.

I had previously mentioned to Mr. Gregory that I should like to help raise something for a proposed memorial to John Brown. He said that possibly the Bethel Literary might help in some way. He would talk with me again about it (he was just leaving hurriedly). Whether it would be advisable to have you come under the Bethel Literary or not I cannot say. I do not know whether the proper or satisfactory arrangements could be arranged

1/43/41

It is not the rule to change admissions
to their meetings, tho' in official
recessions they have a silver
offering at the door. These special
meetings are held in the main
auditorium, which is a splendid
place for holding such gatherings.
& Then Mr. H. discussed Dr. Grimke's
church where he felt sure of hearty
co-operation - but the auditorium is
small. Also Rev. Nellie Brooks's
church was mentioned. Mrs. Her-
shaw will investigate and decide
upon the best plan.
The thing decided was that the
meeting will be held - details to
be worked out later.

"Horizon" came to hand
in due season. I do not like it
as well as the little old friend that
preceded it. However I hope in
time to grow just as fond of it.
There is not enough of you in it.
Have you seen "The School Teacher"

11/3/42

Quite a fine little journal.

Mr. Hersham has his material all ready for the press, so we may expect the "Niagara Movement Year Book" before the beginning of the New Year.

I don't but you will hear from him soon.

With best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

Carrie W. Clifford.

49-12-50

The Pioneer Press

¶ J. R. CLIFFORD, Editor and Proprietor. $1.00 per year in advance. Job work promptly executed.

J. R. CLIFFORD,
Attorney-at-Law.

Martinsburg, W. Va., Aug. 16, 1909.

Dear Secretary & Comrades:- It is a source of much regret that I was, on the eve of leaving for Sea Isle City, N. J., wired to Elkins to-day on a case that involves several thousand dollars. All the lawyers being white, I don't want it said that I was neglectful in doing my part.

My heart is in the Niagara Movement, and I had never looked forward to any thing with as much joy, as meeting that body of manly men--men who will say and do things. I have been importuned to attend all of the National gatherings, but my ambition was to meet and mingle with the whipped cream of Negro manhood__men who have risen from injury to arms, and from arms to liberty. The confidence I have in you as a body, impels me to say, that anything you may say or do, will have my endorsement. If possible I shall be with you Wednesday or Thursday. With best wishes for a glorious meeting, I am, Very truly yours,

J. R. Clifford

JAMES W. JOHNSON BOB COLE ROSAMOND JOHNSON.

1/20

21-4-114

Cole & Johnson

WRITING EXCLUSIVELY
FOR
KLAW & ERLANGER

JOS. W. STERN & CO.
34 EAST 21ST ST.
PUBLISHERS

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Both my brother and my partner are at present on their western tour; when they return I shall talk with them over your suggestion of the organization of the colored musical and theatrical talent in New York, in connection with the Niagra Movement, and shall write you.

I hope that you are in very good health. I have not yet received that promised photograph.

Yours very truly,

James W. Johnson

December, 16th 1905.

Order large photo from
Purdy for Johnson

41-15C-53

THE N. Y. BUREAU OF REVISION
ESTABLISHED IN 1880 . . THE SKILLED REVISION OF MSS. . . LETTERS OF UNBIASSED CRITICISM . . EDITING, COMPILING

DR. TITUS MUNSON COAN
70, FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, 30th Nov. 1900

Dec 26

My Dear Sir,

My friend Mrs. Sam Kinsolving Cowen applied to me for the names of prominent living colored people — professional men, students in or out of college, who have made a worthy mark. Remembering our pleasant meeting in Philadelphia two years ago, I take the liberty of asking if you can help me, or her, to such information? Mrs Cowen is to write a paper on the present status of the colored folk, and would be extremely grateful for any data that you might kindly send.

Yours with high respect and esteem,

Titus Munson Coan.

[COLERIDGE-TAYLOR]

10, Upper Grove,

South Norwood, S.E.

JAN. 31/05.

1137/63

My Dear Mr. DuBois,

This is only a line to thank you very much indeed for so kindly sending me a copy of your splendid "CREDO". I can assure you that it hangs in a most conspicous position in our Dining-room, where everyone can seeit.

I saw an excellent Photograph of you, in some house in New York, & I am wondering if I can persuade you to send any one you can spare, for our special benefit? Will you please do this, ifpossible?

With many kind regards,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

S. Coleridge-Taylor

28 North Goodman St.

Rochester.

March 9. 1903

Dear Sir;

I venture to write to you to ask you for some information concerning the best sources of information concerning the Race question. I am acquainted with the general literature on the subject & have seen a good deal of the negro in Africa, Jamaica & the West Indies generally, and some

41-15c-57

[2]

[3]

years work in the Southern States, and shall have to discuss the future of the race in the work I am engaged on at present. Would you kindly have sent to me a memo: of any valuable publications of the Atlanta University on the subject & perhaps send me those which are most important, — if not expensive, for which I shall be grateful. —

Which is the latest authoritative account of the condition of the race in Liberia? —

I have been travelling recently through the Caribbean & am now staying two days in London having conversations with the President & others on the subject.

[4]

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am, Yours faithfully,

Archibald R. Colquhoun

F.R.G.S.

author of "China in Transformation",
"The 'Overland' to China",
"The Mastery of the Pacific"
&c &c

To W. E. B. Du Bois Esq.

[1903]

Archibald R. Colquhoun, Esq, F.R.G.S.,
28 North Goodman St.,
Rochester. N.Y.

41-15-52

My Dear Sir:

Replying to your note of the 9th inst. I beg to enclose a list of what I consider the best sources of knowledge concerning the present condition of the Negro in the United States

Wellman's I mention because it is the only complete study & is on the whole reliable. You probably know of it. I send herewith under separate cover the publications of Atlanta University. You can examine them & return such as you do not wish to keep for. The price is marked on each.

The only exhaustive general study of the Negro is the "Philadelphia Negro" which you can get thro' any bookseller

Other reliable local studies are done by the U.S. Department of Labor ~~Of these I especially recommend Nos 14,~~ ~~22,~~ which are very important. The publications of the States are short ~~valuable~~ compilations of well known facts which you will find convenient ~~useful~~ to have at your elbow. The publications of the Negro Academy give the educated Negro point of view. The latest Negro statistics are in the last volume of the 12th census. I send herewith one of the essays in ~~this~~ "American Race Problems". The articles in the last two periodicals mentions are on Negro Religion & the Black ~~Belt~~ belt of Ga. A book on "Sons of Black Folk" to be published by McClurg of Chicago in April will interest you. I enclose also some Negro bibliographies we have compiled. They are not exhaustive.

41-15c-59

I trust you will not conclude your study of the race problem here with talking face to face with some representative Negroes. They are after all the "documents" of deepest significance & the ones most easily missed by foreigners. If you are in New York you should see Mr. W.R. Bulkley, Principal of one of the grammar schools, and Dr. W.H. Brooks Pastor of St Mark's Presbyterian Church. In Washington you ought by all means to talk to Professor Kelly Miller of Howard Univ. & Rev. Dr. Grimke of the 15th St. Presbyterian Church. In Philadelphia the Rev. Mr. H.L. Phillips of the Church of the Crucifixion are representative, & Mr. Minton, a Lawyer; In Boston, Mr. C.G. Morgan of the Episcopal of Cambridge. I mention these names because it would be difficult to get knowledge of such men ordinarily &

because I know they would be
of great assistance to you.

If I can be of further assistance
to you command me.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Very truly yours

Enc.

41-15C-61

[Enc.]

The American Negro

Williams: Negro Race in America (Putnams)

The Philadelphia Negro – Ginn & Co, $2.50

Brackett: Progress of the Colored People of Maryland (Johns Hopkins Studies)

Bulletins of the U.S. Department of Labor Nos 14, 22, 10, 32, 35, 37, 38, 41 (Time Reformer) (found in libraries or to be had gratis of Government.

Publications of Atlanta University No 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7. (sent hereunder)

Publications Slater Fund Nos 3, 4, 6, 7, & 9. (address Registrar of Johns Hopkins University, - 25¢ a num)

2 Dietary studies of the Department of Agriculture, Bulletins No 38 & 71 (gratis of government)

Publications of the American Negro Academy ~~Nos~~ 7 numbers 15-25¢ cents a piece (address Secretary, 1439 Pierce Place Washington, DC)

World's Work, Vol 2, p 848.

Atlantic Monthly, Vol 90, p 289

41-15C-62

Ames's Race Problems:
Doubleday & McClure 1901.

Atlantic Monthly Vol. for 1901

Recent Articles in Periodicals

12th census, ~~Population~~ Volume 1,
Introduction pp CXI - CXXIV

41-15c-63

Collier's Weekly

Editorial Department
Robert J. Collier, Editor.
416-424 W. 13TH ST. NEW YORK.

Jan 16

21-4-50

January 7, 1904.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear sir:

I wish very much you could find it possible to appropriate from your busy time five or ten minutes in which to write for me an editorial comment or opinion of not more than 500 words in length, on what you may conceive to be the most direct solution of the negro problem. This of course is a subject on which volumes have been written, and might still be written, but if I am not mistaken, your views and those of my friend, Mr. Washington, are diametrically opposed, or at least in that you feel that his program in all particulars is not in harmony with the modern spirit.

I would appreciate it very much if you would state your own thought in this short editorial fashion, with directness and frankness, for our use and send it to me at this time.

Very truly yours,

Richard Lloyd Jones

Collier's Weekly

Editorial Department
Robert J. Collier, Editor.
416-424 W. 13TH ST. NEW YORK.

Jan 30

21-4-57

January18, 1904.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear sir:

I am very much obliged to you for the very excellent editorial statement which you have sent to me. I shall be glad to receive at all times your editorial thought on the race problem, or anything else that appeals to you and upon which you would like to address the American public.

I am sorry to note that you seem to feel that Collier's Weekly has treated the negro with injustice. We certainly have no editorial policy of this kind, and I do not know just what particular article or statement has appeared in our paper to cause this offense.

At all times belie e me to be

Very heartily yours,

Richard Lloyd Jones

I have been thinking over the situation
you gave us on your talks & see of the
18 of Jan. To send you my "Edmund Burghart + + + (city
+ + + American problem". Have you ever thought
of this: The color line is daily the moral today;
about it world interests are centering. Would it not
be an interesting experiment & start in Collier
a column — or half a column — called "Along
the Color line" or the "Voice of the Darker Millions" and
get there in from week & week or month & month
note & comment on the darker races in America
Africa Asia &c., from their stand point & the standpoint
of the ruling standard & observer. Would it pay? would
the public stand it? I think I could edit such
a column.

The spirit of it being rather
informing & interpretive than
controversial

Collier's Weekly

Editorial Department
Robert J. Collier. Editor.
416-424 W. 13TH ST. NEW YORK.

21-4-58

February 3, 1904.

May 17

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I appreciate very much the courtesy of your letter of January 30th. I am afraid it will not be possible, with the wide demands that press for space in our pages, to conduct a regular column or half column on "Along the Color Line", or "Voices of the Darker Millions". I wish very much indeed, however, that you would try to make it possible to give me an editorial thought of about 500 words in length on the idea you suggest - the color line belting the world today and the growing interests that are centering therein.

Believe me, with all good wishes,

Very cordially yours,

Richard Lloyd Jones

21-4-59

Collier's Weekly

Editorial Department
Robert J. Collier, Editor.
416-424 W. 13TH ST. NEW YORK.

May 24, 1904.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am obliged to you for the editorial on "The Color Line Belts the World". It is very splendid; and I shall have a cheque forwarded to you for the same very shortly.

Very truly yours,

Richard Lloyd Jones.

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., March 22, 1907.

Mr.T.B.Collins,

225 W.11th St.,

New York,N.Y.

My dear Sir:-

Alexander Hamilton was an illegitimate child born in the West Indies. The tradition at his own home was that he always had negro blood through his mother. This tradition is noticed by his biographers -none of whom have attempted to deny it except Mrs.Atherton, who had not heard of it until she had her biography written and tried to disprove it to her own satisfaction. Of course absolute proof in the case of an illegitimate colored child is impossible since there are no records but the tradition

and circumstances convince me of the truth in Hamilton's case.

Very sincerely yours,

P.S.Notice the statement in Lodge's biography of Hamilton with regard to the wellknown tradition.

W.E.B.D.

PROGRAMME

The Colored Citizens' League

of Toledo, Ohio

announce an evening with

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois

at Zenobia Hall,

December 6, 1910, at 8 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS:

CHAS. H. FERGUSON, M. D.
ALBERTUS BROWN
EDWARD T. HARRIS
RICHARD MADISON

PROGRAMME

Piano Selection, "Polonaise" - - Chopin
Miss Myrtle Darby

Reading (Selected) - - Miss Maude Moulton

Baritone Solo
(a,) "Goodby" - - - Tosti
(b) "Red, Red Rose" - Will Marion Cook
E. T. Harris

Introduction of Prof. DuBois - Albertus Brown

Address - - - "The Forward Movement"
Prof. W. E. B. DuBois

Miss Myrtle Darby, - - Accompanist

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TOLEDO, O.

Copy.

May 21, 1907.

Dear Sir:-

The Atlanta University Studies impressed me as the most important contribution now being made to the investigation of our race problem. Cencus reports and monographs complied by students remote from the situation because of race and class barriers do not reach the actual conditions. Sympathetic and first hand study of this people by the men living and working among them is essential to a real comprehension of their needs and of the part they are fitted to play in the development of the South.

The Atlanta University Studies are no less valuable than the researches into neighborh od conditions prosecuted by social and college settlements in our northern cities. Allow me to express the hope that the trustees of the Sage foundation may find it possible to appropriate an adequate allowance for the cassying out of yours plans for future inquires.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Katharine Coman.

Wellesley College,
Wellesley, Mass.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE,
WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS.

DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMICS.

May 21, 1907.

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:-

The Atlanta University Studies impressed me as the most important contribution now being made to the investigation of our race problem. Census reports and monographs compiled by students remote from the situation because of race and class barriers do not reach the actual conditions. Sympathetic and first hand study of this people by the men living and working among them is essential to a real comprehension of their needs and of the part they are fitted to play in the development of the South.

The Atlanta University Studies are no less valuable than the researches into neighborhood conditions prosecuted by social and college settlements in our northern cities. Allow me to express the hope that the trustees of the Sage foundation may find it possible to appropriate an adequate allowance for the carrying out out of your plans for future inquiries.

Sincerely yours,

Katharine Coman.

[COMINGS]

J. G. Oliver,
MANAGER DATING DEPARTMENT
F. Raymund Daniel,
MANAGER ORGANIZING DEPARTMENT

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Dr. F. O. Hellier, Director
Jane C. Hellier, Secretary

21-4-08

Kirkwood, (Atlanta) Ga. Nov'5th. 1904

Fairhope Ala.

18

Prof' Dubois,

My dear Sir,

I am quie disappointed in getting the letter I sent you back with no word of comment from you. I sincerely hope you will not be personally offended at whatyou may feel is very severe criticism of your words in your able book. I have taken pains to heartily thank all the severest critics I have had and quote one who widely differs with me.

The study of this problem for both races is of too much importance to us al(to warrant any personal feeling to blind our anxious eyes, if we can possibly avoid it. It seems to me you ought to see in my severe criticisms of our own arrogant and silly race pride, that I am trying to be fair and even in my critic isms, and that I am as much alarmed for the future of all the Anglo Saxon civilization, as you can be for your own race.

In your book I noted with intense interest and pain you able des criptio of the pathetic situation of so many of the " renters" on the old plantation and your picture is well and correctly drawn ; but do you know that in Mo' Kansas, Ark ansas, Ill, and all the So'West, the white " renters" are almost if if not quite as badly off, and drifting into a " Serf class" and a serf condition, as pitiable, and undemocratic, as your picture of your own people in the cotton belts. Single men coming to own whole counties, or towns and their " Rack-rents" eating all the products except the barest subsistence for their tenants, of their own race.

However we may differ now as to details, let us work together for the one common end and aim, the uplift of a true DEMOCRACY, a higher ideal of HUMAN BROTHERHOOD. We may be either of us mistaken as to details, but let us agree on the general effort at the same end, and we will come to unity to means in time in essentials.

Cordially Yours

S. H. Comings.

Nov. 18 Make copy of this on typewriter

My Dear Mr Commons:

I do not for a moment think that I was offended by your criticism. I am quite used to being differed with as all thinking beings must be. I confess however that some of your errors seem to be so obvious that they make me impatient of even attempting replies. The chief of these are:

1. your assumption that educated negroes are idle & vicious
2. your assumption that industrial schools can be made self supporting
3. your assumption that present methods of study are simply memorizing
4. your assumption that mental labor is not creative work
5. your failure to see that the making of good "hands" and of negroes, with little mental culture & no enlightened leaders will not educate a double

21-4-69

mass of workmen who can be used as clubs to beat unions with labor with submission

I cannot argue these points at length but will simply assert that (1) is absolutely false; and that an educated Negro is idle or vicious but that certainly the overwhelming majority of those educated by present methods are good & useful citizens. That the leaders of Hampton, Tuskegee, Talladega & some dozen other industrial school have done and possess the ability of (2). That every modern course of study recognizes the value of manual training, laboratory methods. Certainly we also as A.U. (5) all creative labor that of the mind is the highest & best; and the Negro men who preach & practice industrial education for Negroes are simply welding new chains for workingmen white & black.

21-4-12

On the other hand I agree with you on the following points:

Students and the Law.

1. Have policemen ever helped or protected you?

2. Have policemen ever wronged you? If so, when, where and how?

3. Have you ever seen a court in session?

4. Did the judge and other officials act fairly?

5. What do you think of persons who are sent to the chain gang?

6. Why do so many young colored boys get into trouble?

7. How can we best keep colored people out of the chain gang?

Name ..... Age .....

Residence .....

1. The importance of well-trained hand-craftsmen.
2. The value of physical labor for brain workers
3. The value of manual training for children
4. The danger of despising manual toil.

I think this will make my position clearer. I shall start with the thesis "Each worker to work with his brain" but this simply means that if a man is to dig for a living his first business is to learn how to dig; if he is to work for his life work he must learn how to work. Did God intend that the children should never toil with his hands or the digger think with his brain; for I am willing to admit that

21-4-71

21-4-72

And I do not mean by ~~that~~ this that workers should not think, nor that thinkers should ~~not practice~~ despise manual toil. I mean merely that in the limited time given us to live we must specialise and that while all his thinking the mason must bend his chief energy to laying bricks & that with all his chopping trees Gladstone must hints of all grade Empires.

And all this I shall agree with you that there is far too much thoughtless toil & far too little knowledge of the material world among thinkers.

Fairhope Ala. Nov' 28th' 1904.

Dr DuBoies,

My dear Sir,

I am much pleased to learn that we are not so widely divergent as I feared, and that you are not averse to differing opinions.

I think you mistake my claim that "memorizing" is all of present day system of education, it is not but it is often spoken of and correctly as I think as mainly memorizing, altogether too much of the abstract, which has no element of recreative learning, which is much less nerve straining, and much less practical.

If men must alway as now work to the extent of their endurance, then would there be more philosophy to your contention that the worker must mainly think of his work, but I am looking forward to and preparin for a social order where no one shall work over six hours per day at productive manual labor and shall have time and taste for study and the higher order of life.

And I realize fully your point that mental labor is often productive, and is not now as productive as it may become. I use and preach the eight hour day in all my hired work, because if a man or woman is alert and mentally rested each day they can do better work, and more of it, it is my kind of selfishness.

I am preparing another addition to the ADDENDA to my book, on the harmfulness of so much abstract memorizing study, and how it may be made more recreative, and less a strain on nerves and digestion - and thus is destroying to the vigor of both races, a precedent to general decay, and disintegration.

I have known some of the most piteful cases of nerve wreck among the pupils of your race, in the mad struggle to keep up with a few precosious pupils who set the pace for the whole school, and were set on by ambitious teachers to do their very best and make a record, and thus were ruined for life from using their education for any useful purpose, and the number of such is a constantly increasing menace to our national life. A dyspeptic, or nerve wreck is almost as bad as a criminal, so far as social value is concerned.

I am sure we do not disagree so seriously but that we can work for the same patriotic ends in a thoroly friendly spirit and I am always willing and glad to meet the man who has a different view point

Cordiall and Fratlly Yours

S.H.Comings.

1/33/40

(REVERSE OF COMINGS LETTER)

A PLEA

For a National Complete Education League, to Promote a Much More Complete, and Scientific Educational System.

It has been proposed to form a National League—and some steps have already been taken both North and South—whose supreme object shall be to advocate and take steps to inaugurate a much more complete, natural and scientific educational system.

First. That shall aim at large increase of *Democratic* educational privileges, and to develop the highest possible average of citizenship, in morals, intelligence, and industrial efficiency—a much higher average than now prevails. A system that shall reduce to a minimum the tendency to crime.

Second. That shall give to *every child of the Republic* a complete, all-around education. That shall train the hands with the same care as the brain. And ultimately make a full Industrial College Course compulsory *for all* before they may become citizens of the commonwealth.

Third. That shall endeavor to inaugurate a wide spread system of *self-supporting* schools, that will in time bring all Colleges, Seminaries, and Universities as near to a self sustaining basis as possible, each with its own industrial plant. In the full belief that they can be made nearly or quite self-supporting, for all pupils of fifteen of over, and to an extent for those much younger, and afford a much higher and better mental equipment, than is now obtained in the so-called "memory storing courses" where no attention is paid to hand training.

Fourth. That shall make some type of Agricultural, or Horticultural training, with allied sciences, an essential portion of every child's education.

Fifth. That shall make *play* as Froebel taught, an essential portion of all educational courses from the Kindergarten through the University with scientifically arranged playgrounds, a part of all school equipments.

Sixth. That shall make special efforts to more fully develop the dull, slow, or unprecocious, and to bring out their talents to the fullest extent possible, through manual and industrial training, both as a preventive against any tendency towards crime, and to increase their industrial efficiency, and also to give their children the benefits of better parentage, in the full assurance that many who are dull scholars when young, have latent possibilities of becoming geniuses, if only properly developed. And in general to carry out Froebel's teachings and philosophy much more fully than it has hitherto been done, for all classes and ages.

Seventh. The League shall also stand for having the same teachers for all handicraft training, and academic courses, to work with their pupils, and thus illustrate and emphasize the inseparable union of hand and brain culture, with highest social ideals, according to the true standards of a Christian and Democratic civilization.

Eighth. The League shall press for both legislative and philanthropic aid in enlarging the democratic educational advantages of the producing masses from whom come the tendencies to national decay or progress.

Ninth. The League shall stand for a demand by the Associated Teachers, and educators of the country, backed by the organizations of Agriculture and Labor, for the expenditure by the general government of at least *twice as much* for aid and equipment of Industrial Schools as for the equipment of army and navy, or any accompaniment of war.

Teachers, educators, clergymen and *thinkers* of all types who approve in essentials the foregoing, will confer a great favor on the movers of this effort by sending their names to the Author, with any suggestions, and indicate if they are willing to help forward the move by circulating literature, or in any way to help the work. If enough will volunteer, aside from those now enlisted, a Convention will be called that this ideal which has been in the air for several years, may take on an organized form, and definite steps for aggressive action be taken.

A Bill has been introduced in Congress, by that indefatigable worker for all social progress, Col. E. Daniels of Washington, for government aid to establish such a school in the District of Columbia, with the hearty endorsement of such men as Ex-Mayor Hewitt, President Schurman, General McArthur, et al., and the Bill will doubtless stay in committees' hands until some organized effort is made to secure action upon it.

Towns, cities, or *philanthropists* who may wish to donate land for such a school, or any portion of the needed equipments, or *teachers* who would like to distinguish their career, by helping to organize and prove such a school as herein suggested, will also confer a favor by sending their names, and the kind of work they are competent to teach.

All who in any way wish to help along the essentials of what has been proposed in this volume, are most heartily urged to send their names, and go on record, to help along by the momentum of numbers, if they can do no more at present.

A few towns have already signified their desire to have such a school located in their vicinity, a few teachers have also expressed their willingness to help forward the practical work, while many eminent professional and business men have given their approval in most unqualified terms to the movement, we feel sure it is along the lines of imminent progress, and only waits the united action of the many friends of educational reform and progress.

1910 C

1146 134

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COMMITTEE FOR IMPROVING THE INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF NEGROES IN NEW YORK

AFFILIATED WITH
THE ARMSTRONG ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.
THE NEW YORK LEAGUE FOR PROTECTION OF COLORED WOMEN.

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39 East 42d Street, Room 16
Telephone, 1786-38th

June 13th 1907

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois.
Atlanta University,
Dear Sir.

Permit me to send you a pamphlet or two, which will probably remind you of the meeting here in New York, to which the late Mr. Spencer & Baldwin by some five years ago called you and several other gentlemen, to consult regarding the condition and needs of the Negroes in New York, and at which time we indulged the hope that something would surely be done soon along these lines. You undoubtedly had Mr. Baldwin's confidence, and know, possibly, more than any of us now here know of his conclusions. The work of this committee it is hoped is along the

1910 C

lecture contemplated by them.

We should be pleased to have you deliver a public lecture at the Association Hall, Y.M.C.A. Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, to speaking of the condition and needs of the New York Negroes, and, incidentally, of Mr Baldwin's wishes before his death.

Professor Cooper has allowed us two dates, viz. Sept 28th and Dec. 28th, both dates being of a Saturday evening, to select from, and we shall be pleased if you will come on one of those dates.

We are authorized to pay fifty dollars for the lecture, added to which, will be the railroad fares and one day's hotel bill, at New York.

Since the Brooklyn Institute is obliged to publish its prospectus early you will see the necessity of an early reply. Hope you will favor us.

Very respectfully
Jones

J. R. Scarlett.
Secty.

This of cours came to me from Atlanta
I've not written to them,
mine

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1140/33

July 5th 07

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois.

Dear Sir.

The Brooklyn Institute, Prof Franklin H. Hooper, Director, has offered this Committee as a contribution to our work, Association Hall (Y.M.C.A.) in one of its regular course lectures, dates Sept 28th or Dec 28th 07, both dates being Saturday, and we should like very much to have you deliver the lecture on one of those dates; and that you at that time tell us of the late Wm H. Baldwin Jr's desire or idea, looking toward helping the Negroes of New York, and of your investigations brought down to date from the time, when Mr Baldwin had you meet several citizens here about five years ago at Mr Olcott

Baptist Church in 53rd St. Dr. C. T. Walker's Church, at that time. Mr Wallace Buttrick. Rev Dr. W. H. Brooks. Rev Felix Adler; the writer, and a few more being present.

This committee is formed, or, at least, supposes itself formed, to carry on the work at that time planned by Mr. Baldwin, and I feel that you know more about that matter than any other person; and that it will enlighten us very much if you'll consent to speak upon the needs of the Negroes of New York from your own and Mr. Baldwin's standpoint.

The Brooklyn Institute will pay you fifty dollars for the lecture, and this committee will pay your fare from and return to Atlanta, Ga. and one day's hotel bill at New York all of which we guarantee.

Please answer at once that the Institute may publish the date in the prospectus which must soon appear.

With kind regards I remain

Yours truly.

S. R. Scottron.

Secty.

P.S. I wrote to you at Atlanta in May. Wrote again lately asking your European address. and have only this hour the answer.

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1146/31

1146/31a

July 8th/07

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Yours from Otsego at hand 3 days ago, but owing to my illness and an effort to locate Prof. Hooper. I cannot acknowledged at once, as I should. Your telegram of July 20th reached me next day by mail, and I sent word to Prof. Hooper of its receipt, which his letter as enclosed will give evidence of as well as ask the question direct that he desires. viz. Will the first week in October be convenient to you? Select your date, only let it be of a Saturday night, please. I personally think it as well to stick to the date first given. Saturday, Sept 28/07, but if you can oblige the Professor by changing I

shall be glad to have you do so.

With best wishes for your health I am

Yours truly

J. R. Scottron

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39 East 42d Street, Room 16
Telephone, 1786-38th

1146/30

Sept 12th/04

My dear Dr Du Bois:

I was never more pleased in my life than to know that you will come and speak for us Sept 28th & I have telephoned to Prof Hooper just this minute and have the matter all settled now, that you are to come as stated. Just in the nick of time, too, for the Professor had been trying to fill that date.

I shall be happy to have you stop at my residence as long as you like. Dr Bulkley also asks that you come to his home, and I suppose Dr Waller will want you, so you see there's to be a fight as to who shall have the honor. I shall

write you further upon that point,

Prof. Hooper asked me had you named the subject you would speak on and I simply said that I had asked you to say something as to Mr Baldwin's intentions to provide for the Negroes of New York City, and of their needs, before he died. but that you had not written me on that point. perhaps you will write to him at once,

Prof. Franklin H. Hooper.
502 c Fulton St. Brooklyn, N.Y.

that he may announce the matter.

Yours truly

J. L. Scarborough.

Secy.

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1/46/29

Sept 16/09

My dear Prof. DuBois:

Not having received an answer to my last directed to 74 Julian St. Upham's Corner Boston, and Prof Hooper not having received any word from you either I am a little worried fearing you may not have received my last in which your very kind offer to come to Brooklyn was accepted.

Prof. Hooper desires that you shall name the subject of your address.

Yours truly

J. R. Scottron.

Sec.

Ltr Booker T. Washington

[Committee of Twelve]
File under Washington

Cheyney, Penna., July 28th, 1904.

Dear Sir:-

The Committee of Twelve met in New York City, July 6th, effected a permanent organization by electing Dr. B. T. Washington, Chairman; Hugh M. Browne, Secretary; Archibald H. Grimke, Treasurer, and adopting a set of rules.

The following suggestions were approved as a basis for a modest beginning of the work, which it was the sense of the New York Conference of January, 1904, should be prosecuted in the interest of our people.

1/35/17

SUGGESTIONS FOR COMMITTEE OF TWELVE.

I. That the chairman, secretary, treasurer and two other members constitute an executive committee who shall have authority to act between meetings.

II. That the secretary be authorized to open and conduct an office for a year, that shall be considered the center of operations.

III. That for the present the work of the office shall be mainly directed in the following channels:

Turning the attention of the race to the importance of constructive, progressive effort, and the attention of the country to Negro successes.

Emphasizing and keeping before the public, points of agreement rather than points of difference amongst us. Example,-- substance of matter agreed upon in New York conference document.

Correcting errors and misstatements concerning the progress and activities of the race, as well as making known the truth regarding the acts of the white race affecting us.

That the central office, under the direction of the executive committee, have power to bring and bear its influence upon emergency conditions that may arise from time to time in any state, county or municipality.

That the central office shall utilize as a medium of doing this work the press, North and South, black and white, the pulpit, platform, printed circulars, private correspondence, and any other means that may be deemed wise.

That as far as possible, the central office shall collect and tabulate data bearing upon the condition and progress of the race, as well as the relation of other races to our own.

That the foregoing suggestions to be carried out with a view of perfecting a larger and more systematic effort in the unification of the race.

(We shall expect from you from time to time any authentic data you may possess which will assist the Committee in its efforts to carry out these suggestions. It is believed that if you will in a quiet way direct the thought and action of those in your community, whom you may influence along the lines of these suggestions, very profitable and lasting results will follow.)

The Committee is not yet ready to make public its purposes and work.

R U L E S.

1. That this organization shall be known as the Committee of Twelve.

2. The Committee shall have power to fill all vacancies.

3. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

4. Meetings shall be called at the discretion of the Chairman.

5. The Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, with two other members, shall constitute the Executive Committee.

6. The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys belonging to the Committee and shall honor drafts upon the Committee on order signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the Chairman of the Committee.

R E S O L U T I O N S.

The report of the Committee of Three, regarding the printing and circulation of several matters of importance, was approved.

"That each member of the Committee of Twelve agrees to give or secure so much money as he can for the furtherance of the purpose of this Committee".

(Five members present gave personally Fifty Dollars each.)

"That the Secretary be allowed a sum not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars ($200.) for the expenses of his office for the current year."

"That a committee be appointed to find out the facts of the unequal accommodation upon common carriers and report same to the management of such companies."

"That newspaper articles or documents prepared by individuals who may assume authority for same may be issued by the Committee, at the discretion of the Secretary."

"That this Committee take the initiative in calling a conference of Southern white men, Northern white men and colored men to consider race conditions."

The election of Dr. I. B. Scott to the "African Bishopric" A. M. E. Church, created a vacancy which was filled by the election of Dr. J.W.E. Bowen. Dr. Bowen has accepted.

S P E C I A L.

Submitted for your immediate consideration and vote:

Shall we add the following to the "Suggestions for the Committee of Twelve?"

"And keep before the race the importance of voting at municipal, state and national elections, and especially the payment of all taxes and especially that class of taxes which are a consideration for voting."

Very respectfully,

Dr. W.E. Burkhart Du Bois
Atlanta University

Hugh M. Browne
Secretary.

11/35/20

Bell telephone 260 L - Westtown, Pa.

Western Union Telegraph.

Post Office, Cheyney, Pa.

(Confidential) 1904

[Committee...]

The Committee of Twelve.

Proposed Organization Proposed by W.E.B. DuBois

(a) The committee shall appoint a permanent secretary.

(b) The committee shall appoint four standing sub-committees on

1. Politics and legal redress.
2. Economic organization and business.
3. Social reform.
4. Information and defense.

(c) Each sub-committee shall appoint a secretary.

(d) The committees shall conduct their work on a general plan laid down by the committee of twelve.

(e) The members of the committee of twelve shall be assigned as follows:

1. Grimke, Bentley, Anderson. (N.Y. Staff assoc.) Morals + Manners
2. Washington, Brown, Fortune. (Business League) Indus. Educ. + Newspapers
3. Scott, Morris, Clinton. (Afro. Amer. Council) M.E. Ch. + Union
4. Miller, Kealing, DuBois. (Negro acad.) Press, Bks + A.M.E.

Copies of this have been sent to Messrs

~~Scarborough~~ Grimke Bentley & Miller.

[Committee of Twelve ...; 1904]

(a) Organization.

At present

A Committee of Safety (12), to meet quarterly.

A General Committee (120) to meet annually.

Eventually

Committees of Correspondence in each state.

Local committees of Correspondence in each Negro community.

The Committee of Safety

To consist of 12 members and to meet quarterly. Each member, with the consent of the whole community committee, to associate with him 10 men as advisors. The committee and advisors together to constitute the General Committee.

The object of the Committee of Safety and the General Committee shall be:

1. To raise an annual Relief Fund of at least $12,000

2. To arrange for systematic and concerted action among American Negroes.

3. To forward the organization of state and local committees.

4. The officers of the Committee shall be a chairman, and a secretary.

5. The committee shall be divided into sub-committees of two each as follows:

1. On political action.
2. On defense and information.
3. On legal redress.
4. On social reform.
5. On economic co-operation.
6. On organization and finance.

(which latter committee shall act as treasurer and give bond.)

Q61-1-43

Objects of Concerted and Systematic Effort for Negroes of the whole Country.

1. Political action.
2. Defence
   - literature
   - petitions
   - letters
   - tracts
   - periodicals
3. Legal redress.
4. Migration
5. Information
   - Lecture bureau
   - Correspondence
   - Libraries
   - Entertainments
   - Press clippings
   - Tracts
   - Research
   - Investigation
   - Negro directory
6. Social reform
   - Crime
   - Asylums
   - Rescue agencies
   - child saving
   - Kindergartens and day nurseries.
7. Economic co-operation
   - consumers' leagues
   - labor exchange
   - Trades union
   - sickness and accident insurance
   - Savings banks.
8. Correlation of Effort among
   - churches
   - societies
   - schools
   - conferences
   - newspapers.
9. Co-operation with whites.
10. Health
    - Hospitals
    - Crusade vs. Consumption.
    - Gymnasiums
    - Tracts
    - Outdoor sports.

31-3-21

(b) Proposed membership of the Committee of Safety.

Number of Committee 12; Approximate population 10,000,000; Approximate Unit of Representation 750,000 - 1,000,000

Geographical Basis.

North Atlantic States, pop. 400,000 - 2 representatives - Crisis & Browne.
Delaware, Maryland and Dist. of Col., pop. 350,000 - 2 representatives - Miller & Lyons
Virginia - pop. 600,000 --1 representative -- Hayes.
North and South Carolina - pop. 1,200,000 --1 representative - Clinton.
Georgia and Florida - pop. 1,250,000 - 2 representatives Bowen and DuBois.
N. Central, Kentucky and Western states - pop. 850,000 - 1 representative - E. E. Davis
Tennessee & Alabama --pop. 1,300,000 --1 representative - Washington
Mississippi & Arkansas - pop. 1,200,000 - 1 representative - E. C. Morris.
Louisiana and Texas - pop. 1,800,000 --1 representative - Dealing.

Basis of Negro Interests.

Baptist Church - 2,000,000 - Morris, E. C.
A. M. E. Church - 1,000,000 - Dealing.
A. M. E. Church - 600,000 - Bowen
A. M. E. Z. Church - 500,000 --Clinton.
Episcopalian - DuBois.
Presbyterian -- Browne and Miller
Catholic --- E. W. Morris.
Odd Fellows & Masons -- E. W. Morris.
Suffrage Association -- Hayes
Negro Academy --Crisis
N. A. A. C. P. Council --Clinton.

Equal opportunity League --E.H.Morris.
Business League --Washington.
Newspapers and Periodicals --Mealing and Bowen.
Democrats and Independents --Crimie
Republicans --- Lyons.
Higher Education -- Miller and DuBois.
Industrial Education --- Washington and Browne.

Basis of Large City Interests and Strategic Points.
Montgomery,Ala. -- Washington.
Washington,D.C. --Miller.
Atlanta,Ga.--Bowen
Chicago,Ill.--E.H.Morris.
New Orleans,La. --Unassigned
Baltimore,Md. --Browne
Boston,Mass. --Crimie.
New York,N.Y. --Washington.
Philadelphia,Pa. --Browne and Mealing.
Charleston,S.C.
Richmond,Va. --Hayes.
Memphis,Tenn. and Helena,Ark. --E.C.Morris.
Salisbury,N.C. --Clinton.
Nashville,Tenn.--Unassigned.
St.Louis,Mo. --Unassigned.

3/3-22

Persons omitted who ought to be considered on the basis of personal equation, and who should at least be included among the advisors.
Grossman,Chesnutt,Bentley,Trotter, Morgan, Grant, Fortune,H.L.Phillips,
E.J.Grimke,Weaver,Walters,Scott, Napier,Cruse,McGhee,Bullock,J.Mitchell,
Moton,Proctor,Penn,M.C.B.Mason.

From the foregoing considerations,I personally suggest the following Committee of Safety:

1. Booker T.Washington. Shadd?
2. Hugh M.Browne.
3. W.E.B.DuBois.
4. Kelly Miller.
5. Judson Lyons.
6. E.H.Morris.
7. E.C.Morris.
8. M.T.Mealing.
9. J.W.E.Bowen.
10. C.Clinton.
11. A.H.Grimke
12. James W.Hayes.

(c) The raising of a Relief Fund.

1. Each of the twelve members of the Committee will engage through his efforts and those of his advisors to raise at present $1,000 a year, chiefly among Colored people.

2. For this purpose regular personal subscriptions shall be made and two general contribution taken on the two Negro National Holidays,British Emancipation Day, (August 1) and American Emancipation Day (January 1) A national service shall be prepared for these days.

3. The $12,000 raised shall be expended somewhat as follows:
$4,000 invested as an endowment fund.
$4,000 to legal defense and literature.
$4,000 to further the organization of Negroes.

(d) Memoranda.

It shall not be the object of the Committee of Safety to duplicate existing organizations or agencies but rather to secure among them the largest and most effective co-operation and in some cases to seek to delimit the fields of their operation.

31-3-23

April 4 - 11

8th conference
- Envelopes
- Work
- Bible
- Letters & solicitors

9th Conference
- Letters
- County Court Clerks
- Penitentiary
- Criminal law
- Speakers
- attendance
- invitations
- newspapers

Proof in covers.

Classes

Cycle

[Archibald Grimke]

Ale

528 Columbus ave.

Boston, Aug. 13/04.

My dear Dr Du Bois:

I was very glad to get your letter, & to learn something of just how you are getting on & your health. It is a relief to all of us to know that you are quite your own self again. Just look out, & don't work too hard this Summer. Take

1/33/16

a complete rest. By the way
Jim is the most forgiving
Santa I ever in Berlin for
the Summer, & we are both
quite well. Frank & Lillie
have been spending two weeks
at Hampton Institute. They are
to come for part of the mu-
sicale at Jarvis on next
Sunday, to finish the rest of
their vacation.
I'm did not say anything
of Mr. Du Bois or Yolande.
I hope that they are both well.

I suppose Kelly Miller wrote you an
acct. of our meeting in Chas & ask
what I say. I liked the results as lit-
tle as I did the way organization to
Brown the second day after my ar-
rival to Washington. I am glad that
you have sent your dau. There was
nothing for men like ourselves to do
on such a committee, dominated by
as rank cowardice, prudence & politics.
Well we must keep the light up however
when we can get a body of
fearless people behind us. But anyhow
good-bye. Anna & I join in kindest re-
gards & best wishes for Mrs. Du Bois,
Yolande & yourself.

Very cordially yours.

Archibald H. Grimke.

P. S.

My dear Dr Bird: I have withdrawn my resignation as a member of the Committee of Twelve on the earnest assurance of each of the members present at the last Meeting of the Committee in New York on the 10th & 11th inst. that my radical positions & opinions on the Peace question are desired in the counsels of the Committee. And let me urge on my dear fellow, to return to the Committee, & let us together with others of our way of thinking do what is in us to advance our cause from its vantage ground. We cannot lose anything by such action & may gain much.

Ever faithfully yours

A. H. S.

22-13-1

College of Arts and Sciences.

FACULTY.

REV. JOHN GORDON, D. D., President,
Professor of Moral Science.
F. W. FAIRFIELD, D. D.,
Dean, and Professor of Greek.
ROBERT B. WARDER, A. M.,
Professor of Physics and Chemistry.
KELLY MILLER, A. B.,
Professor of Mathematics.
C. C. COOK, B. L.,
Professor of English Language and History.

Professor of Latin.
W. P. HAY, M. S.,
Professor of Natural History.
MISS E. A. COOK,
Instructor in French and German.
J. W. BOTTS, A. B.,
Assistant in Physics and Chemistry.

1/32/10

[Committee of Twelve]

Howard University,

Washington, D. C., Mch 15 1905

3/22

Dear DuBois:

We beg to inform you that your resignation from the Committee of Twelve has not been acted upon. Your letter of withdrawal was, apparently, without cause or motive. We ~~[illegible]~~ do not deem it just to You that this unexplained resignation should be accepted and made of record. It appears that the movement was of your own suggestion. You served on the inner committee of three which selected the Twelve, and, as you assured us, it was your full intention to attend the St. Louis meeting. Upon the basis of this assurance, we sent a joint telegram to Mr Washington, requesting him to postpone the meeting on account of your ill ness. We are assured, that it was solely to suit your convenience that the meeting was called in New York for July 6." There has been no action on part of the committee, so far as we have learned from You or others, to which you have made objection or protest. We have attended all of the meetings, and can say candidly that nothing has been done which those of the most radical and pronounced views might not approve. Remaining on the committee is not, as we view it, the endorsement of

of any particular propaganda or brand of leadership, but merely the fulfilment of a compact honorably entered upon by gentlemen of well known divergent views. We are frank to say that your sudden and unexplained withdrawal from a compact of your own devising would seem to lay you liable to the charge of bad faith; and, as you know, your opponents are ready to exploit this charge. As members of the Committee we shall use our best endeavors to protect you from all such imputation, but feel that we would be in a much more satisfactory position, if you could see your way clear to continue your connection with the movement. Under these circumstances, we suggest the advisability of reconsidering your resignation.

Yours truly

Archibald H. Grimké.

Kelly Miller

1910 C

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

— OF —

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CHARLES F. COX, CHAIRMAN
OTTO T. BANNARD
HERMANN M. BIGGS, M. D.
DAVID BLAUSTEIN
HERBERT S. BROWN
JOSEPH D. BRYANT, M. D.
THOS. C. T. CRAIN
THOS. DARLINGTON, M. D.
ROBERT W. DE FOREST
EDWARD T. DEVINE
HOMER FOLKS

LILIAN BRANDT, STATISTICIAN

PAUL KENNADAY, SEC.
105 EAST 22D STREET.

J. H. HUDDLESTON, M. D.
ROBERT HUNTER
A. JACOBI, M. D.
WALTER B. JAMES, M. D.
E. G. JANEWAY, M. D.
MISS A. B. JENNINGS
S. A. KNOPF M. D.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT, M. D.
ERNST J. LEDERLE
FREDERIC S. LEE, M. D.
EGBERT LE FEVRE, M. D.

HENRY P. LOOMIS, M. D.
MRS. JAMES E. NEWCOMB
EUGENE A. PHILBIN
ERNEST POOLE
T. MITCHELL PRUDDEN, M. D.
ANDREW H. SMITH, M. D.
W. G. THOMPSON, M. D.
E. L. TRUDEAU, M. D.
JAMES H. TULLY
FREDERICK L. WACHENHEIM, M. D.
MISS LILLIAN D. WALD

New York, March 15, 1905

Prof. W.E Burghardt DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

3/22

My dear Sir:-

1138/34

We have under consideration, the formation in this City of a small Committee of colored people to work in co-operation with the Committee on Tuberculosis in the same manner as does the Committee on Sanitation of the Central Federated Union. One very quick result of such a Committee's co-operation would be, I believe, that we should at once be able to deliver a series of popular elementary lectures, before large gatherings of negroes. If we could secure the interest of a number of people in this City, who are particularly interested in the negro problem, it might be that we could secure funds for a general investigation of the conditions of housing, employment &c.

Could you suggest to us the names of perhaps a dozen people in this City whom you think would be of service to us on such a Committee as we propose forming? Of course we are already in touch with a number of clergymen and a few others a list of which we enclose. Your advice as to these gentlemen, and suggestions as to additions to be made to our list would be very helpful.

1910 C

Mr. Paul Kennaday,

My Dear Sir:

I am very glad you have in mind some effort to stop the ravages of consumption among negroes. Of the list enclosed I know the following & the men of character & ability: the Rev. W.G. Waller, the Rev. W.S. Bacon the Rev. T.W. Henderson & the Rev. W.H. Brooks I would recommend in addition Mr. John S. Brown, a teacher in the public schools, Mr Buckley, a principal of one of the grammar schools I would recommend for them you consult such Mrs Mrs Mary W. Ovington, Hotel St. George Brooklyn. She is working among the Colored people & knows some of the best of them. Dr. Owen W. Waller of Brooklyn might help you

The Deacons Society
INCORPORATED
Service, not gain, the motive of Action

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 941 — 95 WASHINGTON STREET

Chicago. Sept. 24/04

Prof. William E. Burghardt Du Bois Oct 28

Atlanta Ga.

Dear Sir. I have been reading your book The Souls of Black Folk. It was handed to me by a fellow employee a colored man - We both are in the Custome Service. I have been in Government employ since 1883 - Examined in September appointed in October of that year. 1/25/04

Do you not think it feasible to establish industrial plants here such as laundries - printing offices &c. where students could work a few hours a day and attend our Universities -

Where I live we are only 20 minutes ride from Evanston and yet in the city.

Yours very truly

Charles Wesley Commons

Custom House. Chicago Ill.

Dear ———

Dear Sir

I do not see why it would not be possible as suggested in your favor of the — inst. to establish industrial plants for student aid. It would call for hard work & sacrifice however to keep the enterprises going. It is worth a trial

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON

POLITICAL ECONOMY
JOHN R. COMMONS

February 27, 1905.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt, Du Bois,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Mch 9

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I propose to make the following extracts from your monograph on the Negro Artisan, with the accompanying headings, with the idea that it would be representative of the volume as a whole. I should be glad to have your criticisms on my selections and any suggestions in the way of improvement. Also I enclose $.50 for payment for a second copy to be used for the printer.

Thanking you for your kind offer of assistance, I am,

Sincerely yours,

John R. Commons

N.B. - I enclose publishers' announcement of the volume which I have in preparation.

C.

1/31/14

My Dear Mr Commons.

I find your letter here on my return from the North. I think your selection are very good indeed & I do not think I could suggest any improvement or change.

Ever.

The Conference for Education in the South

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
125 East 56th Street

New York City, March 26, 1908

The Eleventh Conference for Education in the South will be held in the Lyceum Theatre, Memphis, Tenn., April 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1908.

The invitation to meet in the City of Memphis has been extended to the Conference by the following: The Mayor of Memphis, the Superintendent of Schools, the Memphis Board of Education, the Business Men's Club of Memphis, the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, the Chickasaw Guards' Club, the Memphis Commercial League, the Memphis Cotton Exchange, the Woman's Public School Association, the City Federation of Women's Clubs, the Public Education Association, the Board of Education of Shelby County, the County Superintendent of Education, the Nineteenth Century Club, the Teachers' League of Memphis, the City Club of Memphis and other representative organizations.

All meetings of the Conference will be held in the Lyceum Theatre. The opening session will be held on the evening of Wednesday, April 22nd. The address of welcome will be delivered by the Hon. M. R. Patterson, Governor of Tennessee. Governor Patterson's greeting will be followed by the annual address of the President of the Conference, Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of New York; and by two addresses to be announced later. There are also important provisions for the program on the morning, afternoon, and evening of both Thursday and Friday.

The session of Thursday morning will be in charge of the Association of the State Superintendents of Education in the South. The President of this Association, the Hon. J. Y. Joyner of North Carolina, will be in the chair, and this section of the program will be directly under his care.

The afternoon of Thursday, April 23rd, has been especially set apart for "State meetings"—separate assemblies of the visitors and members in attendance from the several States of the South. Details as to the place and hour for the holding of each of these meetings (all of which are assigned for Thursday afternoon) will be found upon the printed programs to be obtained upon arrival in Memphis. The need for a more compact and efficient organization of local forces is of such imperative importance that the representa-

tives in attendance are earnestly requested to do all within their power to add to the interest and importance of these State gatherings. The name of the chairman of each delegation is here given:

ALABAMA,—The Hon. H. C. Gunnels, State Supt. of Education; ARKANSAS,—The Hon. J. J. Doyne, State Supt. of Education; FLORIDA,—The Hon. Wm. M. Holloway, State Supt. of Education; GEORGIA—Mr. Samuel T. Inman, of Atlanta, upon nomination of the Hon. J. M. Pound, State School Commissioner; KENTUCKY,—The Hon. J. G. Crabbe, State Supt. of Public Instruction; LOUISIANA,—Dr. J. H. Dillard, of New Orleans, upon nomination of the Hon. J. B. Aswell, State Supt. of Education; MISSISSIPPI,—Dr. P. H. Saunders, upon nomination of the Hon. J. N. Powers, State Supt. of Education; NORTH CAROLINA,—The Hon. J. Y. Joyner, State Supt. of Education; TENNESSEE,—The Hon. R. L. Jones, State Supt. of Public Instruction; SOUTH CAROLINA,—the Hon. O. B. Martin, State Supt. of Education; VIRGINIA,—the Hon. J. D. Eggleston, State Supt. of Public Instruction.

The program of the Conference will include addresses by representative speakers on "The Progress of Arkansas," "The Training of the Southern Teacher," "The Methods of an Educational Campaign," "Industrial Education," "The Schools and the Forests," "The Christian South and Negro Education," "More Efficient School Supervision" and "Business Leadership in Educational Progress." There will be, on the afternoon of Friday, an "open forum" on the subject of "Compulsory Attendance," at which Dr. B. J. Baldwin, President of the Board of Education of Montgomery, Ala., will preside. The discussion will be opened by Prof. W. H. Heck, of the University of Virginia.

Immediately after a short business session on Friday morning, there will be addresses by representative Southern women on the service which is being rendered to the cause of popular education by the "School Improvement Organizations" of the several States of the South. The subject of the "Higher Education of Women" will also receive attention.

The names of all speakers at the Conference, together with the arrangement and order of the topics, will be given to the press as soon as all the details of the program have been fully completed.

Those attending the Conference should report, immediately on arrival, to the Headquarters at the Business Men's Club, 79 Monroe Avenue, Memphis. This is important. As the seating capacity of the Theatre is likely to be overtaxed at the evening sessions, those attending the Conference from out of the city will be provided with reserved seats for the night meetings if, immediately upon their arrival, they will introduce themselves and register their names as above directed.

The following list of approved hotels has been furnished by the Reception Committee. Those desiring accommodations in boarding houses should write, in advance, to the Hon. I. C. McNeill, Tennessee Trust Building, Memphis, Tenn., the Chairman of the Executive Committee on arrangements. The boarding house rates are not lower, however, than $1.00 per day:

HOTEL GEHRING. European Plan; single rooms $1.00 to $1.50; double rooms $1.50 to $2.00; meals 35c. each. American rates $2.00 and up. Corner Main and Union. All cars pass hotel with the exception of Raleigh and Bimghamton lines.

GASTON'S HOTEL. European Plan; rates $1.50 to $3.00. South Court Avenue. Take any car and get off at South Court, walk half square East.

HOTEL SAZERAC. European Plan; rates $1.50 to $3.00. Madison Avenue and Second Street. Take any car, get off at Madison Avenue and walk one block East on South Side.

CORDOVA HOTEL. American Plan; double rooms $2.00 and up. Single rooms $2.50 up. European Plan; double rooms, $1.00 up; single rooms, $1.50 up. Take any car and get off at Madison Street, two blocks East, North side.

HOTEL FRANSIOLA. European Plan; $1.00 to $2.00; American Plan; $2.00 to $3.00. Corner Union and Second Streets. Take any car with the exception of Raleigh or Binghamton cars, get off at Union Street, go one block East.

ARLINGTON HOTEL. American Plan; $2.00 to $3.00. Corner Main and Adams. All cars pass door with the exception of Jackson Mound, South Memphis, Kansas Avenue, and Suburban.

GAYOSO HOTEL. European Plan; rates $1.50 up without bath: rates $2.50 up with bath. Location, Main Street. Cars from all railway stations stop in front of door.

PEABODY HOTEL. European Plan; rates $1.50 up without bath; rates $2.50 up with bath. Location, Main Street. Cars from all railway stations pass door.

"A railroad rate of approximately one fare and a third for the round trip has been granted within the territory of the South Eastern Passenger Association. Dates of sale, April 20th, 21st, and for trains scheduled to arrive in Memphis before noon of April 22nd. Limit April 30th, 1908."

"Agents who have them will use signature form of tickets. Other agents in Kentucky and Tennessee will sell local excursion tickets. Tickets are non-transferable."

The participating carriers include the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway; the Illinois Central Railway; the Louisville & Nashville Railway; the Mobile & Ohio Railway; the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway; the Southern Railway; the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway (Frisco); the Western & Atlantic Railroad; and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, with other lines operating within the territory of the South Eastern Passenger Association. Owing to the rate of 2 cents per mile obtaining in much of the trans-Mississippi territory, it may not be possible to secure reductions "West of the River," but the effort will be made.

The unanimity and cordiality of the invitation which Memphis has extended should find response in a large and representative attendance from every quarter of our country.

The Conference program, soon to be announced in full, will be one of especial interest and importance.

New opportunities for public service await us in a great and interesting territory within which the Conference has not as yet had the privilege of assembling.

And in the records of other States as well—States within which the activities of the Conference have been long familiar—there will be found anew the inspiration of our common work for the extension, the equipment and the efficiency of "the schools of the people."

All that makes for the larger development of all our educational activities in Church

or State is within the province of our interest; and all who confess themselves the servants of such an interest are counted within our fellowship.

To the members of the growing constituency of the Conference for Education in the South, I would send a word of personal greeting, and—with it—I would couple the suggestion: "Let us all contribute again to this cause the sacrifices which our attendance must involve; let us turn toward Memphis with the resolution 'Our latest Conference shall be our largest and our best.'

For the Executive Committee,
ROBERT C. OGDEN, President

G. Gunby Jordan, Columbus, Georgia, Vice-President
Benjamin J. Baldwin, Montgomery, Alabama, Secretary
William A. Blair, Winston-Salem, N. Carolina, Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

S. C. Mitchell, Richmond, Virginia, Chairman
W. H. Hand, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. Carolina
Seymour A. Mynders, Supt. of Schools, Knoxville, Tennessee
George J. Ramsey, Danville, Kentucky
Harry Hodgson, Athens, Georgia
Paul H. Saunders, Laurel, Mississippi
Erwin Craighead, Mobile, Alabama
James H. Dillard, New Orleans, Louisiana
John H. Hinemon, President of Henderson College, Arkadelphia, Arkansas

Correspondence concerning local arrangements should be addressed to
HON. I. C. McNEILL, Chairman,
Tennessee Trust Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Correspondence concerning the program should be addressed to
MR. EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY,
Montgomery. Alabama,
P. O. Box 347

The Conference on the Status of the American Negro

Program

The Conference will be held in New York City on May 31st, (Memorial Day) and June 1st, 1909. All the sessions, with one exception, will be held in the hall of the Charity Organization Society, 105 E. 22nd Street. The exception is an evening session or public meeting, to be held in Cooper Union, 4th Avenue and 8th Street, on Monday evening, May 31st, at 8 o'clock.

21-N8-04

The morning sessions will begin at 10 a. m., the afternoon sessions at 2, and the evening or closing session at 8 o'clock.

All the sessions will be closed except the first, which will be given up to papers and discussions by persons specially qualified who have been invited to attend the Conference, on Race Prejudice Viewed from a Scientific Standpoint. Professor Livingston Farrand, of Columbia University, and Professor Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University, have been invited to deliver papers at this meeting. Professor John Dewey and others will lead the discussion of these papers, which will be open only to previously assigned speakers.

The other sessions (closed) have been assigned to the following subjects:

Monday afternoon, The Civil and Political Status of the Negro.

Tuesday morning, The Industrial and Educational Status of the Negro.

Tuesday afternoon, General Discussion and Business.

Tuesday evening, The Negro and the Nation.

Among those who are expected to speak or present papers are the following: Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, Mr. Edwin D. Meade, Bishop Alexander Walters, Mrs. Celia Parker Wooley, Mr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett, Mr. William A. Sinclair, Dr. William Bulkley, Mr. Joseph C. Manning, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker and others.

Judge Wendell P. Stafford, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, will preside over the public meeting Monday evening. The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Mr. Clarence Darrow, Professor John Spencer Bassett, Rev. J. Milton Waldron, and Professor W. E. B. DuBois.

Those who notify the Secretary of their intention to attend the Conference, w ll be sent an invitation to a reception on the day before the opening of the Conference, and will be given other information.

WM. ENGLISH WALLING, Secretary.

21 West 38th Street,
New York City

Dear Mr. Van Lennep:

I send enclosed a letter to the Sunday-school -- after having written I have had doubts as to its appropriateness, but I shall send it at any rate -- perhaps it would be better for the Courier, if so I should like to see a copy. I am well and happy, expecting to enter the University of Berlin soon. I send my best regards to your Mother, Ma and Miss Byrd &c. Also to all friends and to yourself. I send you herewith a photo of the Wartburg. Thanking you for many kindnesses, I remain

Truly yours,

W. E. B. DuBois.

Eisemach, 29 Sept. '92.

IX

Eisemach, S.-W., Germany,
29 Sept. 1882

To the Congregational Sunday-School:

I venture to send you a few words about the German town in which I have been spending the summer, because it is so intimately connected with the life of Martin Luther whom we all reverence. In the middle of Germany, on the north-west edge of the famous Thuringian forest stands the town of Eisemach, one of the most beautiful spots of a beautiful region. I shall not attempt to describe the natural beauty of the place, first because I know I could not do it justice, and secondly because the memory of my own blue Berkshire hills tells me that the task would be an unnecessary one. It is however of the rich legacy of history and legend which belongs to these hills that I wish to speak. It is ever a strange experience for an American to walk for the first time in a land, the natural beauty of which is surrounded and enhanced by the thought, legends, and deeds of a thousand years. Such is the case here, and the deeds are all the more interesting because they furthered that freedom of conscience and deeper religion which is the heritage of Gt. Barrington and of the world. Let us suppose our hills were thrown in somewhat wilder confusion, our shingles turned into red tiles, and our streets crooked a bit: so could you imagine yourselves in Eisemach; now we can take a walk through the old town treading on centuries of footsteps and breathing air full of ancient whispers. Here on the Luther placed is the house where Martin Luther, the first Protestant, lived, while he attended school in Eisemach. His father and mother dwelt over the hills yonder to the west, in Mohra -- poor ordinary peasants, too poor to keep the boy in school. So Frau Vreula Cotta gave a place at her table and here, in the same decade in which Columbus discovered America, lived the great boy, in this queer old house with its projecting stories and little windows.

A little farther on, in the great square market-place, he went to school under the shadow of a huge, unsightly Gothic church, which for half a thousand years has stood here. I attended service here last Sunday: it is a queer place with stiff old pews, great pillars, galleries, ancient grave-stones, and an old high gilded pulpit. As I heard the grey-haired preacher in the pulpit, I remembered that 371 years ago, Luther himself had preached in the self-same pulpit, and under the same cherub-bedecked covering. It was on his return from the Diet of Worms in 1521, where, before the Emperor Charles V, and the assembled princes and prelates of Europe he had defended liberty of conscience. Excommunicated by the church and forbidden to preach, he nevertheless defied the edict of the Emperor and preached in this church, and then was spirited away by his friends for nearly a year hidden from his persecutors -- so costly was it to be brave. And where was he hidden? Let us see; imagining still that Gt. Barrington is Eisemach, let us take our stand in the market-place in front of the Town Hall. Look now upon East Mountain, and in place of East Rock, imagine the height crowned by a rambling old castle with great walls, buildings and towers. It is the castle Wartburg, and is very old; when Washington was President it was old; when your great-great-grandfathers stole my great-great -grandfather and brought him a slave to America, it was old; when Wycliffe translated the bible, it was old -- indeed, it was at the time William the Conqueror invaded England, that Ludwig the Springer, a warrior, saw this height and saying: "Wart Berg! Du sollst mir ein Burg sein" (Wait, mountain! You shall be my fortress), he forthwith builded this castle. Thus for 825 years has it guarded the land, and here Luther found asylum in 1521 when the rest of Christenthum was closed against him. Protestantism could have had no more significant cradle. Here classic heathen and Christian legend

meet and join hands/ Here is the scene of Wagner's great opera Tannhauser. The Frankish singer came riding out of the west at the behest of Herman lord of the Wartburg, but when upon the Horselberg the peak facing the castle, he was turned aside from his journey by the goddess of beauty and perished miserably. So runs the legend. Here too lived that beautiful half-mystic Austrian princess, St. Elizabeth, whom the Germans have made an ideal figure of self-denying charity, and whom they always picture as standing before her hard-hearted lord with the food in her apron which she carried to the hungry, turned, as by a miracle, into roses to deceive his greed./ In the midst of such scenes of such more or less true tales, Luther lived for nearly a year, known in the castle as Junker-Jorg, and buried himself in writing polemics and translating the bible. The chamber where he lived and the table on which he wrote are still shown to visitors. While we may not indeed be certain as to many small details in the life of this great man in Eisemach, we are nevertheless sure that here occurred many important events in which you and I have even more than a personal interest.

23-3-115

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

[Congregational Sunday School, Great Barrington Mass.]

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 22, 1908.

Dear Mr. Van Lennep:-

I wonder if the Congregational Sunday School would be interested enpugh in the work here to help it next year. In my department, particularly, I am trying to fit up a museum of sociology and history, with busts of great men like Lincoln and Douglass, charts of the growth of the country and the Negro race, an anti-tuberculosis exhibit, tracts, literature, etc. Of course the current funds of the University cannot be called upon for this purpose and I am trying to interest some persons especially. If you think the school might be interested I could write them more in detail.

Very sincerely yours,

1/49/47

[Congregational Sunday School]

11/2/09

The Supt. of the Congregational

Sunday School,

Great Barrington, Mass.

1/55/34

My dear Sir:

Some time ago after writing Mr. Van Lennep concerning our needs I had a letter from him by which I understood that your Sunday School of which I used to be a member, was going to make a contribution toward the fitting up of our recitation rooms. Will you kindly let me know if this is true? And when we may expect to hear from you?

One bill of $100. for furnishings is due December 1st and I am anxious to collect as much as possible toward meeting it.

Very sincerely yours,

81-6-18

April 14, 1906.

The Editor of the Congregationalist,

Sir:-

I have seldom been more surprised than I was at finding you giving publicity to certain parts of the article by Baker entitled "Not Pity but Respect." Mr. Baker has of course a perfect right to his opinions and you have a right to publish them so long as they are not indecent. But the intimation in this article that educated Christian Negro women such as were delegates to the ? Nashville convention are little better than public prostitutes is too dirty to be allowed in any paper which calls itself religious. You owe a published apology to my wife, to the young women of Fisk and Atlanta and to that whole class of colored delegates to the Student Volunteer Movement who in every single case are as chaste and decent as the wives, sisters and daughters of the editors of the Congregationalist.

It is a burning shame for men like you to give currency to such slurs simply because we are helpless before you. Nor is it any excuse for you in publishing the words that a colored man was found willing to write them.

Respectfully yours,

1910 C

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS,
THE CONSTITUTIONAL LEAGUE,
ST. JAMES BUILDING,
NEW YORK, JANUARY 22, 1906.

DEAR SIR:

A MASS MEETING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THIS ORGANIZATION, WILL BE HELD AT COOPER UNION, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, AT 8 O'CLOCK, FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF

"SUFFRAGE CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH."

ADDRESSES WILL BE MADE BY EMINENT AUTHORITIES, INCLUDING:

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, EDUCATOR, SOCIOLOGIST AND AUTHOR OF "SOULS OF BLACK FOLK."

GENERAL HENRY E. TREMAIN, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF NEW YORK, AUTHOR OF VARIOUS CONGRESSIONAL BILLS ON THIS SUBJECT.

PROFESSOR KELLY MILLER, OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WHOSE MASTERLY LETTER IN REPLY TO "THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS" HAS ATTRACTED SO MUCH ATTENTION.

GENERAL J. WARREN KEIFER, FORMER SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND RECENTLY RE-ELECTED TO CONGRESS FROM OHIO ON THIS ISSUE.

HON. GEORGE H. WHITE, THE LAST NEGRO CONGRESSMAN FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES.

MR. ANDREW B. HUMPHREY, SECRETARY OF THE LEAGUE WHICH HAS SECURED THE ADOPTION OF A SUFFRAGE PLANK IN MORE THAN TWENTY STATE CONVENTIONS, INCLUDING THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF MASSACHUSETTS, AND ALSO IN THE LATE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

MR. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE, ESQ., COLONEL CHARLES H. DENNISON, MRS. TERRELL, OF WASHINGTON, CONGRESSMAN BENNET, OF NEW YORK, WHO, WITH GENERAL KEIFER, IS LEADING THE AGITATION OF THIS VITAL QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND OTHERS EQUALLY WELL KNOWN, TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER, AMONG WHOM PROBABLY WILL BE MR. JOSEPH C. MANNING, A REPRESENTATIVE WHITE LEADER OF ALABAMA, WELL KNOWN FOR HIS FEARLESS WORK, IN CONNECTION WITH UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY PARSONS, IN EXPOSING THE HORRORS OF PEONAGE AND FOR HIS MEMORABLE SPEECH IN BOSTON ON "LETTING THE SOUTH ALONE."

MR. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND WILL PRESIDE, THE CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT 8 O'CLOCK.

AN INTERESTING, INCIDENTAL FEATURE OF THE EXERCISES WILL BE A PRESENTATION TO COLONEL HOUSTON, UNITED STATES MARSHAL OF TEXAS, IN RECOGNITION OF HIS RECENT GALLANT DEFENCE OF DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AGAINST A MURDEROUS ATTEMPT TO THROW THE PRINCIPAL OF TUSKEGEE FROM A PULLMAN TRAIN.

THE MUSICAL PART OF THE PROGRAM, ESPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR THIS OCCASION, WILL BE IN CHARGE OF MR. GEORGE WALKER, OF WILLIAMS & WALKER.

AS THE HALL WILL ACCOMMODATE LESS THAN 3,000 COMFORTABLY, IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO HAVE ADMISSION BY TICKET ONLY. THE DEMAND FOR TICKETS BEING UNUSUAL, WILL YOU KINDLY REPLY BY ENCLOSED ENVELOPE IMMEDIATELY HOW MANY YOU OR YOUR FRIENDS WILL REQUIRE?

HENRY CLAY PIERCY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Room 1328 St. James Building,
Broadway and Twenty-sixth St., New York.

1/40/3

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS,
THE CONSTITUTIONAL LEAGUE,
ST. JAMES BUILDING,
NEW YORK, JANUARY 22, 1906.

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Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Room 1328 St. James Building,
Broadway and Twenty-sixth St., New York.

file under N.M

HEADQUARTERS

THE CONSTITUTION LEAGUE,

ST. JAMES BUILDING,

NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1906.

DEAR SIR:

THE PRINCIPLES OF THIS LEAGUE ARE FUNDAMENTAL.

WE INSIST THAT THE CONSTITUTION IS NOT AND CAN NEVER BECOME A MERE SECTIONAL INSTRUMENT, WITHOUT GRAVE DANGER TO THE REPUBLIC; THAT IT APPLIES WITH EQUAL FORCE TO ALL PARTS, NORTH, EAST, WEST AND SOUTH, AND THAT THE VIOLATIONS OF ITS SPIRIT AND PURPOSE, IF NOT ITS LETTER, WHEREBY MILLIONS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ARE DEPRIVED OF THEIR POLITICAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS, PRESENT A VITAL ISSUE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, AND ONE THAT MUST BE MET, IF THE CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT TO EVERY STATE MEANS ANYTHING.

1/40/1

A DISCUSSION OF THIS SUBJECT WILL BE HEARD AT COOPER UNION NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, AT 8 O'CLOCK. IF IT APPEALS TO YOU SUFFICIENTLY WE SHOULD BE PLEASED TO HAVE YOU AS (1) A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING, OR (2) A MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE, OR (3) A LISTENER TO THE SPEECHES. THEY WILL BE WELL WORTH HEARING.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE ENTIRELY VOLUNTARY.

SINCERELY YOURS,

THE CONSTITUTION LEAGUE,

A. B. HUMPHREY, ACTING SECRETARY.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

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This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK

41-15c-45

RECEIVED at _____ 190

Dated _____

To _____

defiance to fear - then real beneficent results to humanity invariably follow -

Mitchell Land, Chairman

Sinclair Organizing Secty -

Form No.

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ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

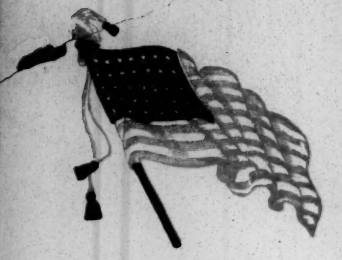
NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY		CHECK.
118	S	F	51 Paid	Night 3 Ex

RECEIVED at Harpers Ferry Aug 15th 1906

Dated Philadelphia Pa-

To Dr W E B Du Bois. Niagara Movement.

On the threshold of your deliberations the Constitutions League begs to express its appreciation of the Courageous work already done by you and your associates and to bid you Godspeed for the future when duly bids



The CONSTITUTION LEAGUE of The UNITED STATES

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
No. 500 Fifth Avenue

Telephone, 3085 Bryant

New York, March, 1907
April 25, 1907.

PURPOSE

To assist in maintaining and enforcing the Federal Constitution in all its provisions and throughout its jurisdiction.

LYNCHING

There is no grievance a fit object for redress by mob law.—Lincoln.

For nineteen years, according to the undisputed statistics compiled by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, there have been more than 150 lynchings annually in the United States, *practically*, on an average, of *one every other day*, and of this number fully six-sevenths were in the Southern States.

"We should condemn lynching in the South or in the North as we condemn massacres in Russia."—Platform Massachusetts Democratic State Convention, 1903.

THE MURDER RATE

In a recent address, delivered at Nashville, Judge Thomas of Alabama stated the number of homicides per million inhabitants of the various countries to be as follows:

Germany . . .	4.6
England and Wales	8.4
Canada . . .	12.4
Japan	14.0
Australia . . .	20.0
United States .	118.0

Professor William B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Professor:

I have the honor to notify you that at an informal meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 22nd. inst. , you were unanimously selected as a Director of the Constitution League of the United States. I have no doubt that this action will be formally ratified at a regular meeting of the Board to be held at an early date.

We are trying to evolve a plan to make the League self-sustaining and would be pleased to have your views on this subject and also on the general line of work to be pursued by the League.

Sincerely yours,

W. B. Humphrey
Secretary.

MEMBERSHIP

All citizens, regardless of race, sex, creed or color, who favor the enforcement of the Constitution in spirit and in letter.

SUPPORT

By voluntary subscription entirely. Make checks payable "Treasurer The Constitution League." All funds are deposited with the Colonial Trust Company, New York, fiscal agents of the organization.

DISFRANCHISEMENT

With what execration should the statesman be loaded who permits one-half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of others.—Jefferson.

There are more than 150,000 colored citizens in Louisiana qualified to vote under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. Less than 1,000 of these were allowed to exercise the right of franchise in the last Congressional Election.

To elect Mr. Crumpacker Member of Congress from Indiana 46,158 votes were cast. With 42,047 votes Georgia elected ELEVEN Congressmen, and Mississippi, with 18,108, elected EIGHT Congressmen. John Sharpe Williams, Democratic leader of the House, was chosen representative from Mississippi on a poll of 1,433 votes.

Speaking of 10,000,000 native born American Citizens, the late Senator Gorman declared: "The Colored Race is no longer a political factor south of the Potomac."

All men up rather than some men down.—Roosevelt.

CONVICTS

"The ideas of humanity and civilization would be better carried out if the torch were applied to every jail in Alabama." Official Report for 1906, Inspectors of Convicts, Alabama.

The Contagion of Lynch Law

Three Thousand American Citizens hung, shot or burned to death in twenty years without the semblance of legal trial. The evil spreading over the country—Only five States have escaped it.

In a recent open letter on the Atlanta massacre Professor Kelly Miller of Howard University deals with the rapid spread of this lawless spirit: "There is no contagion so swift and sure of diffusion as the baser passion of man. The Nation puts forth a strenuous endeavor to stamp out cholera or yellow fever, however remote the plague spot where it first breaks forth. The baleful effect of the burning and lynching of human beings is as widespread as the Nation whose dormant evil passion it tends to encourage. The question is truly a National one, and as such should appeal to every man, woman and child who loves his country, and is pledged to uphold its good name and high ideals. The infectious germ has inoculated almost every State in the Union. The list for States and territories, from 1885 to 1904, or nineteen years, is as follows:

SOUTH		NORTH			
Mississippi	298	Indiana	38	Iowa	12
Texas	272	Kansas	38	South Dakota	11
Louisiana	261	California	33	Oregon	10
Georgia	253	Nebraska	33	Alaska	4
Alabama	232	Michigan	6	Maine	3
Arkansas	207	North Dakota	5	Pennsylvania	3
Tennessee	191	Nevada	5	New York	2
Kentucky	148	Minnesota	4	New Jersey	1
Florida	128	Wisconsin	4	Connecticut	1
South Carolina	100	Wyoming	33	Delaware	1
Virginia	84	Colorado	31	Massachusetts	0
Missouri	79	Montana	29	New Hampshire	0
North Carolina	58	Idaho	21	Vermont	0
Indian Territory	54	Illinois	19	Rhode Island	0
West Virginia	43	Washington	16	Utah	0
Oklahoma	38	Ohio	13		
Maryland	20				
Arizona	18				
New Mexico	15				
Total for South	2,499			Total for North	376

Total for Nation . 2,875

Senator Tillman in Despair Appeals to the North.

He Acknowledges the Reign of Terror in the South to be an Absolute Failure.

(From a speech delivered by the South Carolina Senator in the United States Senate, January 20, 1907.—Congressional Record, Pgs., 1472-3)

Race hatred grows day by day. There is no man who is honest, going through the South and conversing with the white people and blacks, but will return and tell you this is true. Then I say to you of the North who are the rulers of the land, who can change this or do something to relieve conditions, what are you going to do about it. Are you going to sit quiet. If nothing else will cause you to think, I notify you, what you already know, that there are a billion dollars or more of northern capital invested in the South in railroads, in mines, in forests, in farm lands, and self interest, which fact if nothing else, ought to make you set about hunting some remedy for this terrible situation. As it is the South is helpless. We can do nothing. We are one-third of the population. You are two-thirds. Every year your numbers are being added to by a million immigrants in the North, who stay there, while none go to us. The million who came in last year represent five Congressmen. Those who came in year before last represent five more Congressmen. There is no danger of political power ever drifting away from the North. Therefore we say to you it is your duty to do something. It is your duty to move. It is your duty to begin the discussion. For the time being the South is occupying an attitude of waiting. It is occupying an attitude of constant friction, race riot, butchery, murder of whites by blacks and blacks by whites, the inevitable, irrepressible conflict.

"He that only rules by terror
Doeth grievous wrong;
Deep as Hell I count his error."—Tennyson

[Constitution league...]

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., May 5, 1907.

My dear Mr. Humphrey:-

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 25th of April informing me of my nomination to be director of the Constitutional League. If my nomination is confirmed I shall be to accept because I regard your work as among the most important enterprises now going on in the United States. I congratulate you upon what has already been accomplished.

Very sincerely yours,

1/44/63

Justice For The American Soldier
Equal Rights For All Citizens.

... Constitution League ...

Of the United States

IN

MASS CONVENTION

AT

THE LYRIC

Thursday Evening, - May 9, 1907,

BALTIMORE, MD.

National Airs by Gaines Band

"No man is above the law and no one beneath it."—Roosevelt.

1/45/1c

...Programme...

MUSIC

"My Country 'Tis of Thee"

Prayer - - - Rev. J.T. Jenifer,D.D.

MUSIC.

Introductory Address, - Hon. F. C. Latrobe
Introducing Gen. H. E. Tremain
President Constitution League.

Address—Hon. John E. Milholland, Chairman, Executive Committee, Constitution League.

MUSIC

Address—Hon George H. White, Ex-Member of Congress.

Address—Hon. J. Osmond Middleton, Member of Alabama Legislature.

MUSIC

Recitation - - Miss Annie Credit
"The Black Regiment"

Address---Hon. Joseph C. Manning, Editor, Southern American, Ala.

Address - - Mrs. Mary Church Terrell

MUSIC

Address - - Gilchrist Stewart, Esq.

Address—Andrew B. Humphrey, Esq., Secretary Constitution League.

Address—Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Editor, N. Y. Evening Post.

Benediction - Rev. W. M. Alexander. D. D.

MUSIC

The Constitution League of the United States.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.

National Headquarters: No. 500 Fifth Avenve, New York City, N. Y.

Broadly speaking, it is a belated expression of American conscience and patriotism; belated, because the work should have been undertaken long before it was actually begun, about four years ago. It was started because thoughtful citizens, alarmed at the contempt for law, the frightful increase of crime, and the growing disregard of human rights and human life, felt that something should be done to counteract these dangerous developments. With trial by a jury ignored, freedom of speech denied to thousands of American citizens, the plain provisions of the Constitution unheeded, the mandate of the Supreme Court actually defied and with an average of three citizens put to death without legal trial every week, year after year, it seemed that the time had come for organized protest and definite action, unless our great Nation were to be allowed to drift into some appalling form of anarchy. To ignore existing conditions was to set at naught the solemn warnings of civilization's history.

The American people are not alarmists. They are neither systematically cruel, nor deliberately unjust, and because they are not it follows that in due time lawlessness, brutal oppressions, the violence of mobs, the thousands of inhuman lynchers with their attendant horrows, should make a profound impression upon the mind and the sense of the Nation, rousing the spirit of indignant protest against practices that drag us down to the level of Jewish massacree and Armenian assassination.

Composed of citizens without regard to sex, race, political or religious creed, the Constitution League has undertaken to interpret the American people's devotion to law and order, their natural sense of justice, their contempt for caste, bigotry, prejudice, intolerance, and their recognition of the Constitution as the only safe, supreme law of the land. It has aimed to make itself an organ through which the moral sense, the sane, patriotic thought of our people shall find utterance in demanding the firm impartial enforcement of just humane, equal laws, civil, political and criminal; the suppression of midnight maraudings, atrocious beatings and political intimidations; the elimination of peonage and all forms of unlawful servitude; the alleviation of outrageous practices on common carriers in respect to passengers; the rigid enforcement of equality of representation in the National Legislature and throughout those of the several States, and above all, by the dynamatic power of an aroused, organized public opinion, the immediate curbing of the murder spirit, which, according to the statistics furnished by a leading Southern jurist, is making human life in the United States more than five times less secure than in Australia, six times less secure than in Japan, nine times less secure than in Canada, fourteen times less secure than in England, and almost thirty times less secure than in military Germany!

An illustration of the League's activity on this point is afforded by what is known as the recent "affray" at Brownsville. In this the League, holding a brief for the national sense of fair play, and regarding the condemnation and punishment of United States Soldiers without due process of law, civil or military, as immoral and a dangerous precedent, demanded an open hearing for the defenders of the Flag, and sent two commisions, part white and part colored, to the scene of the disturbance in Texas, to San Antonio, and also to El Reno, Oklahoma, for the purpose of making an investigation of the facts.

The facts thus gathered by the League were laid before the President and the United States Senate.

An investigation of the entire proceedings through the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is now under way, largely through the courageous, indefatigable efforts of Senator Foraker, supported at every point of the inquiry by the League's Commissioner and Representatives. Whatever else may follow, it is morally certain that the people of this country now understand, as they never did before, the persistent efforts being made to degrade the Negro race in the Army, as well as in civil life, and the extent to which official sanction may be secured for the purpose.

In brief, the League has behind it the heart, brain, and conscious of the Nation. It does not represent personal exploitation, but National betterment and makes for the ultimate peace and good of the Republic. If this work appeals to you send for a membership card and join "The New Crusade" for the Constitution's vindication.

Send all communications to A. B HUMPHERY. General Secretary,
500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

OFFICERS.

REV. G. R. WALLER, D.D., PRESIDENT; REV. J. A. HOLMES, D.D., SECRETARY;
REV. J. HURST, D.D., TREASURER.

Executive Committee.

Revs. G. R. Waller, J. A. Holmes, J. Hurst R. C. Woods, D. P. Seaton,
Harvey Johnson, D. G. Hill, D. G. Mack, D. W. Hays,
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K. Bertha Hurst,
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The Guide Print, 600 N. Eutaw Street

[Fragment]

"EQUALITY OF RIGHTS IS THE FIRST OF RIGHTS."

The Constitution League

of the United States

(Incorporated)

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HEADQUARTERS

Banner Real Estate Bldg.

1428 Lombard Street

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1/12/08

Philadelphia, Pa., January 6th, **1908.**

OBJECTS.

To assist in maintaining and enforcing the Constitution of the United States of America, in all its provisions and throughout its jurisdiction.

MEMBERSHIP.

All citizens of the United States, regardless of race, sex, creed or color, who believe in an honest enforcement of the Constitution in spirit and in letter, North, South, East and West. Dues entirely voluntary.

"No citizen is above the law, and no one beneath it."—Roosevelt.

"There is no grievance that is a fit object of redress by mob law."—Lincoln.

"And with what execration should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one half the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other. * * * Indeed I tremble for my Country when I reflect that God is just: that His justice can not sleep forever."—Jefferson

The Constitution League stands with Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt for the equal application of the law, civil, political and criminal without regard to race: and it denounces "Lynch-Law," all forms of jimcrowism, and all subterfuges whether by "grand-father" clauses or otherwise which deny equal rights at the ballot box as undermining civilation and subversive of American institutions.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

A meeting looking to Church Federation of the several branches of the Methodist Churches will be held in Washington, D.C., February next. This meeting will be attended by all the Bishops of the several branches with certain other representatives and general officers of the churches. This body of men constitute the representatives of several millions of our people. A declaration from them upon our civil and political rights will attract national attention. I am sending herewith a clipping which sets forth the position of the New York Republican Club on the question of the civil and political rights of our colored citizens.

We would like very much to have you join with a few other public spirited citizens in presenting to the

XII

Wilberforce, O., Aug. 11, 1909.

Mr. Charles C. Cook,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Cook:

The plan of the encyclopedia is such that your work could be done in time between the present and the year 1910. Do you not think that under these circumstances you could find time to help. I sincerely trust that I may hear that you will cooperate. We have few well trained men and we need every one of them.

Very sincerely yours,

1/54/76

11/4/09

Professor C. C. Cook,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Professor Cook:

I got the impression from my last conversation with you that if work on the Encyclopedia Africana would not be asked for for several years that you would be willing to be named as one of the editors. Your name would help the enterprise a great deal and I trust you will consent to it's use.

Very sincerely yours,

1/54/75

City Public Schools,
Wilson, N. C.

Oct. 14, 1909. Ack. 10/15-09

Dear Mr. Editor,

I see You have printed what the Raleigh News & Observer had to say about my Atlanta Speech, quoting Supt. Joyner's statement as to the negro's contribution to his own education, in North Carolina.

I am sending You my second reply to the News & Observer as to Mr. Joyner's statement of Sept. 25th, which You quote. I do not know whether this reply will interest You or not. If it does, You are at liberty to print it, or to print parts of it.

There is no question as to the substantial accuracy of my Atlanta speech. You will see from Mr. Lyon's letter, which I quote in full, how one North Carolina official has gone about verifying my statements.

Very truly Yours,
Charles L. Coon.

1/53/40

The Evening Post, New York

[Enc.]

You continue to speak of my "half baked theories" supported by " a lot of so called statistics". I have no argument to make to a court which decided what I said at Atlanta without ever reading my speech. Still I think the people of the State should have both sides of this question, hence this reply to some recent utterances contained in the News & Observer.

As to Eggleston's Statement.

In the first place, you make much of a letter written by Supt. J. D. Eggleston, of Virginia. You parade his utterances as if they were the last words on the subject. Mr. Eggleston's statement, divested of all attempts to be smart, amounts to this: "The 661,000 negroes of Virginia who own more than $25,000,000 worth of property, by no means direct or indirect, contribute more than $87,000 to their own education." Against this puerile statement I place the recent utterances of his North Carolina brother superintendent who, on September 25th, said that the 630,000 negroes of North Carolina, ~~owning~~ owning $21,000.00 worth of property, are contributing more than $250,000 to their education. If all the school funds of North Carolina and Virginia were raised by taxation, the tax rate would be practically the same for each state. Both statements, ofboth superintendents, of course, are erroneous. But if you are to answer my Atlanta speech, Mr. Editor, it seems to me you will have to get your authorities in a row. These"able and brilliant" statisticians are proving too much. If you could only hear from another State Superintendant, it would be safe to predict that the negroes would then be found to contribute nothing to their own education.

Those who know me know that I do not juggle with figures. I have no time to chase theories and to make absurd statistics. When Ex-Senator Butler and others were attacking the present management of the public schools, my figures were good enough to save your Democratic hide, but now I am guilty of "a lot of so called statistics"! When there was a movement in 1905 to divide the school fund between the races, my figures were good enough to use in the argument many of the papers of the State made against that proposed change of the the constitution. And let it be remembered that the figures and the arguments published in The Post and other papers in 1905 contained the same conclusions as those reached in my Atlanta speech. A similar statistical study prepared in 1906 will be found in Mr. Joyner's 1904 - 06 Report. Why are you so late realizing that my statistics are absurd?

His Atlanta Speech.

Maybe I ought again to tell what I did at Atlanta, in order that the avalanche of words you are employing may not obscure the facts:

1st. I said that "the total assessed value of all property in North Carolina is $593,485,331, divided as follows:- Listed by whites $440,669,472; listed by negroes $21,716,922, or 3.7 per cent; corporations $111,098,937, or 19.3 per cent."

My authority for this statement is the report of the State Auditor of North Carolina for the fiscal year 1908.
2nd. I copied the report of the State Superintendent for 1908 as to the available school fund of North Carolina for that year, giving the fund by itmms. The statement of the school fund I used is found on page 136 Report, Supt. of Public Instruction. As I used the exact figures and language of that official I imagined I was on safe ground.

3rd: This school fund, mentioned on page 136 of the 1908 Report of the State Supt., I suggested, to the man who favors race division of such funds, would have in fairness to be divided as follows:
(a) Give negroes the school taxes they pay on their own property and polls.
(b) Give them one third the fines, penalties, liquor license and other indirect taxes accruing to the school fund, because negroes are one-third of our population.
(c) Give the negroes one-third of the school taxes derived from property not listed as either white or black, such as railroad and other corporation property.

4th:- When this is done, I showed that the negro would fare just about as well as he is faring now; that the man who favors race division of the school funds of North Carolina is merely wasting his time talking about his philanthropy to the negro.

5th:- If the man who favors the race division of our public school funds does not agree to my method of division as set forth above, then that is another question. However, I desire to observe that it seems to me, after some study, that the division I suggested ought to be considered a fair one by the man who would divide the school fund on the race basis. One thing is certain, some such division as this would now be the rule in this State, if the Dortch Bill of 1883 had remained on the statute books.

6th:- I do not believe any candid man who reads the above and then my speech will mistake its purpose or my intention. I used only the official figures of North Carolina and other states. I did not juggle with those figures, neither did I invent the plan of division of the school funds, which I employed The following language of J. Y. Joyner's Biennial Reports for 1902-04, page 73; for 1904-06, page 34; and for 1906-08, page 42, contains the plan I employed in dividing the school funds. I again direct attention to it:-

"This report shows that in 1908 the negroes of city and rural districts received for teachers' salaries and building school houses $366,734.28 for 231,801 children of school age. The whites received for the same purpose for 483,915 children of school age $1,851,376.57. The negroes therefore, constitute about one-third of the school population and receive in the apportionment for the same purposes less than one-sixth of school money. This report shows that the negroes paid for schools in taxes on their own property and polls about $147,949, or nearly one-half of all they received for school purposes. Add to this their just share of fines, forfeitures and penalties, most of which they really pay, and their share

of the large school tax paid by corporations to which they are entitled under the Constitution by every dictate of reason and justice, and it will be apparent that if any part of the taxes actually paid by indivual white men ever reaches the negro for school purposes, the amount is so small that the man that would begrudge it or complain about it ought to be ashamed of himself."

If, therefore, the conclusions reached in my Atlanta speech are erroneous, they are erroneous because of the plan employed in the division of the school funds, which plan has had the approval of one of your "able and brilliant" allies for the past six years. In all humility, let me suggest that this is the point you must answer before you will be able to get along in your case against me. And, in this connection, I frankly plead guilty of saying at Atlanta exactly what I have said at home for several years, what the State Superintendent has said, what Governor Aycock and numerous other educational speakers have said, upon the authority of the statement quoted above. Did I commit the unpardonable sin by saying away from home what all of us have been constantly dinning into the ears of ~~the~~ tax-hating, negro-hating North Carolinians? If I did, then that sin was committed for the purpose of hushing the mouths of people who, every time an increase of school tax is proposed, immediately begin to talk of the philanthropy of the white tax payer toward the negro school. In committing this so called sin, I was egged on by the honorable State Superintentent of North Carolina and by dozens of others whose names I shall not now mention, because I freely assume responsibility for all I said or did at Atlanta.

A Question Asked.

Now, let me ask this question: What better grist do those who have favored the race division of the school funds of the South need than the two statements from the North Carolina and the Virginia Superintendents, which you parade as an answer to my Atlanta speech? When that question comes up again, these people will have abundant material furnished by the very men who have always claimed they stood against such a proposition. I respectfully submit that it is a much more serious matter whether we shall give aid and comfort to the enemies of public education in the South than it is whether we shall any longer be able to parade the philanthropy of the white race before the admiring gaze of the North. My record on these two questions is, at least, consistent. I do not hesitate and have never hesitated where to stand on either of these questions. I regret the part the North Carolina and the Virginia Superintendents are now taking in the effort to uphold the theory of white philanthropy toward the negro school, which can only be done by placing both feet of the white race in the school fund trough and appealing to the lowest instincts of greed. For six years this is the thing Superintendent Joyner has told people they ought to be ashamed to do. Of course, he and Supt. Eggleston will still say they oppose race division of the school funds. Indeed, but in the day when their opposition ought to count, the veriest tyro at argument may route them them with their own figures, foolish and puerile though the figures be.

Let me repeat. I said at Atlanta and I say again that upon any equitable race division of the school funds of the South the negro school will fare as well as it does at present in the absence of such race division. This is the truth which no ghosts of a dead past will scare away. There is not an unprejudiced student of Southern educational conditions who does not know this to be true. Abusing me will avail naught to prove the contrary. And if the Superintendents of North Carolina and Virginia and the News & Observer could answer this real point of my Atlanta speech, why, in heaven's name, all this writing? It is a simple question of fact. It can be determined with almost mathematical accuracy what the truth is, and the results can be printed in less than a column of type.

But as soon as you and your "able and brilliant" allies approach the real subject you begin to multiply words. Supt. Joyner's statement of September 25th, was so absurdly unworthy a man in his position that I at once characterized it as a "pathetic jumbling" of statistics. As you continue to quote that statement I desire to show the public just a few of its faults.

Supt. Joyner's statement.

1st:- The State Superintendent says the literary fund and bonds issued and spent during 1907-08, though spent on the schools of that year, are not to be counted because these loans and bonds are to be repaid! Indeed, they are to be repaid! In other tables the State Superintendent gives the school expenditures. Those loans and bonds, spent on buildings, are there credited. But we are cooly informed they are not to be charged to both sides of the ledger. Did any one ever hear of such school book-keeping in North Carolina, until it seemed to be necessary to "refute" some statements I made at Atlanta? But I will account for this book-keeping. Mr. Joyner and his statisticians knew, or ought to have known, that these loans and bonds are really liens on the property of the people. The negroes were due 3.7% of these loans and bonds, on their property showing and whatever else "reason and justice dictate" of the 19.3% corporation property. By leaving out these items of receipts and charging the negroes with the full amount of expenditures (these bonds and loans being a part of expenditures for the year) the difference between the debit and credit side of the ledger was made larger by so much! And this is the irrefutable book-keeping of a state official we are calmly asked to accept, with an authority little short of inspiration.

2nd:- The State Superintendent says we may neglect the balance carried over from the previous year, 1906 - 07, to the year in question, 1907 - 08, because the balance at the beginning and at the end of the year is about the same. That is naive and innocent looking. But it just so happens that, in 1907 -08, the balance carried over from the year 1906 - 07 was $413,214.63, while the balance remaining at the end of 1908 was $336,071.51 - only a difference of $77,143. 12! Which of course does not amount to anything in an "irrefutable set of figures.

3rd:- It is interesting to note that the State Superintendent makes one table based on actual money raised for the year, then turns around and bases conclusions not on receipts, but on expenditures! And that is one reason I said his statement was pathetic. Surely the head of the public schools of the State ought to be able to do better than that. Possibly he will refuse to make a practice of such accounting in the future. The school statistics of North Carolina, made on such a basis, would be unique and worthless.

4th:- The State Superintendent arbitrarily estimates that the negroes pay one tenth of all fines, forfeitures and penaltiess But he said in 1908 that the negroes pay most of them! And the Solicitor of this judicial district says the negroes pay about 60% of the fines collected. I gave the negro one-third of this source of income, his share according to population. Judgment!

5th:- The State Superintendent claims that he figures out what the negroes pay directly and indirectly. Yet he figured entirely around the fact that 19.3% of all the property in this State is not listed as white or black! Hence, he says, in effect, that by no kind of direction or indirection may a negro school get any of the school money derived from corporations. According to the State Superintendent all corporations are white! Yet, in 1908, he was telling the people that, by every dictate of reason and justice and under the sanction of the Constitution the negro was due his part of the school money thus derived.

6th:- The liberality of the State Superintendent toward the negro in the matter of the poll taxes is beautiful to behold! He gives him 27% of these taxes, or $101,655.66. And then he turns around and takes it back, saying that half that amount would be nearer the truth. Then in all candor, why didn't Mr. Joyner tell the truth as he saw it? But Mr. Joyner had an office full of data on that subject, yet he speaks as if it were impossible to find out just what the negro does pay in the way of poll taxes. If he refers to his 1906 report, he will find that the negroes that year paid $79,000 general poll tax. So his figures on this subject are mere guesses and valueless, of course. There is absolutely no way to ascertain, under present conditions, what local poll taxes the negros pay.

7th:- The State Superintendent charges the expenditures for negro schools with $93,281.21 over and above the expenditures for teachers and buildings, basing his estimate on the ratio the expenditure for negro teachers sustains to the whole expenditure for teaching. But in the five Southern States which report the total expense of negro schools above teaching, the cost of the negro schools above teaching is hardly three per cent of the total of all expenditures. This means that the State Superintendent has made his figures some $60,000 too large, in this respect. Surely the State Superintendent knew that the cost of negro schools above teaching, which is by far the most expensive item of their schools, does not bear the same relation to the other expenditures for whites as the cost of negro teachers sustains to the total cost of teaching. No one who knows anything about the matter ought to make such a

statement seriously.

These are a few of the reasons why that "irrefutable" statement of September 25th, made by one of your "able and brilliant" allies, needs to be largely re-written before it goes down in our educational history as a statistical classic!

Mr. Lyon's Letter.

I have asked you, Mr. Editor, to answer my Atlanta speech so the public may understand your answer. Here is the way it may be done, except that this letter takes the other side of the question.:

" Oxford, N. C., Sept. 30th, 1909.

"Prof. Coon,

Wilson, N. C.,

"Dear Sir:-

I see that Supt. Joyner has questioned your facts and figures as given in your speech made in Atlanta relative to the amount the negro contributes to his own education. Since seeing his statement in which he says the negro does not pay 50% of his own education in this state, I have taken the trouble to ascertain the actual amount expended on his education in this county for the scholastic year from July 1st, 1908 to July 1st, 1909 and what he contributes toward it. I must confess I am surprised and somewhat startled at the figures, I find the total amount spent for the past year in this county on negro education to be $5635.00 and he contributed as follows:

"Actual amount collected on property listed by him	$682.42
Actual amount collected on colored polls	$1555.39
Actual fines collected from him	620.35
2/5 of R.R. tax paid for schools	$1438.22
2/5 of dispensary profits(total profits $4260.)	$1704.00
1/10 of the amount the state gives this County out of the first $100,000 appropiated to schools (1149.61) as he pays state tax and the railroads pay a state tax, he should have his fair and equitable part of this ----------	114.96
Total contributed by the negro.	$6115.34

"In making the above estimate I have considered that 2/5 of the polulation of this county are negroes, reckoning from the number of negro polls listed in this county. From the number of negro school children, they constitute more than 2/5 of the population of this county.

"So you see giving them their own school taxes paid and a just and equitable part of the taxes they are entitled to, they more than paid all the money spent on their

education in this county last school year.

"This letter is sent you to contribute whatever it is worth toward strengthening you in the position you took at Atlanta."

"Very truly,

"W. T. Lyon, Treas., Granville County."

This unsolicited letter of Mr. Lyon tells what is true of many other counties in North Carolina and in the South.

And now, Mr. Citizen of North Carolina, Mr. Editor, and Mr. Editor's North Carolina Friday and his Virginia Friday- what have you all to say to Mr. Lyon? Is he speaking fair, or is he,too,"as false as hell?"

Charles L. Coon

Wilson, Oct. 14.

ANDREW C. HUGHES, President, ... 1012 Boylston Street, Newton Highlands, Mass.
THOMAS McMANUS, 1st Vice-President, ... 513 Oliver Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
F. A. SCOBY, 2nd Vice-President, ... 2801 Third Street North, Minneapolis, Minn.
C. L. OCHS, 3rd Vice-President, ... 340 Sixth Street, San Francisco, Cal.
JAMES A. CABLE, Secretary-Treasurer . . . . . P. O. Box 77, Kansas City, Kansas.

Coopers' International Union of North America.

36

COOPERS' LABELS.

1 C. I. U. No. 1.

TIGHT BARREL. COOPERS' INT'L UNION Union (No.) Made BLACK BARREL.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

All Correspondence should be Addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Kansas City, Kans., Feb. 26, 1903.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,

c/o Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

21-4-38

My dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your "Negro Artisan" and first of all permit me to congratulate you upon the issuance of same which to say the least is a very neat and interesting book and is a monument to the progress of the negro race since its emancipation from slavery in 1865. Please find postage enclosed amounting to fifty cents in payment of same.

By comparing your tables on pages 87 and 158 I find that we have about 8% of the negro coopers organized. If you will compare our white membership with the census report of 1890 you will find that we have very little if any more than 8% of the white coopers organized. Considering that the trade union movement is a Northern institution and has but recently begun to spread into the South where the negro coopers are located we fail to see upon what grounds you base your claim on page 163 where you say that the Coopers Union "admits negroes but does not seek them." This is a mistake as we want all the negro coopers in our union as well as all the whites.

We also take exceptions to the remark as it is put on page 159, fourth line from top where it says that we "admit that local unions can

refuse to admit negroes." It is true we do admit that but we now have nine negro locals and are after more, and they in like manner can if they choose, refuse to admit whites and we think you should have made mention of this fact in connection with the report. We also have German locals who may, if they choose, refuse to admit Irishmen and vice versa and from what I know of this movement I am of the opinion that the German and Irish coopers discriminate against each other oftener and with more bitterness than the whites discriminate against the negroes.

21-4-39

The General Office of the Coopers' International Union is doing all it can with the facilities at hand to organize the negro coopers wherever found without discriminating and if you know of any who wish to form a local union I can guarantee you that they will be granted a charter and that they will receive the same consideration and the same benefits from the International Union as the whites receive.

Very respectfully yours,

James A. Cable
Int Secy Treas

Enclosure.

P.S. I am sending you some marked copies of our Journal under seperate cover and in order to aid you in keeping posted have placed you on our free mailing list.

Cable

I thank you for your contributions
& letter of the 26th ult. I recognize ~~the~~
~~fact~~ the force of your comments & yet
I think that you will admit with
me that race lines between Germans
& Irish are as deplorable from a
workingmen's standpoint as the
color line & that simply because
a colored worker has not enough
fellows about him to form a union of negroes excludes
that this was of course for barring him from
the white unions. Let us hope that
time & justice will solve all
these difficulties

Jan. 1. 8

STATION: HOLMFIRTH.
TELEGRAMS: NEW MILL.

HEPWORTH VICARAGE,
HUDDERSFIELD.

7. 1. 04.

Dear Sir

Your article:
East & West II. 5. 18. (28 & 39)

1/33/47

Pardon a stranger for addressing you. Your article is most fascinating. The Anglo-Saxon assumes that survival of the fittest involves his survival. Quaeritur. Are his qualities i.e. those of the active and

aggressive type the fittest to survive when tested by the march of events? or are the passive and submissive qualities really superior? E.g. On our side the Water the Slave, and the Yellow Race: on yours the Negro, and, in a lesser degree, the Yellows. In other words are we, as animals, under domestication, or are we not? In other

word Shall the meek possess the earth (n. b. HE does not say 'go to heaven') or shall they not?

My chief object in writing is to plead ignorance and to crave assistance. I know that Pres: Roosevelt is getting into hot-water for his favourable treatment of the Negroes: I also know that some Negroes have attained to academic distinction and resent as a slander and claim the allegation that they are

mentally and morally
inferior to the whites. Which
allegation, per contra, is made
by men otherwise open to
credence.
Where can an Englishman
read up the subject?
involving as it does a
history of U.S.A. inter alia.
Can you recommend any
fairly short, fairly impartial
histories, essays etc etc.
I have looked out the names
in my two best books of
reference with meagre results
Yours faithfully & apologetically
R. G. Cole.

STATION: HOLMFIRTH.
TELEGRAMS: NEW MILL.

HEPWORTH VICARAGE,
HUDDERSFIELD.

1. Febr. 1904

15

My dear Sir

I am indeed much indebted to you for your letter, correction of my mss: notes, and parcel of pamphlets. I calculate the cost to be about 1$, or 4/5. of our money, which I beg to forward.

I have only had time to

1/33/46

skim your evidence before the education commission, and the "College Bred Negro"; which last by the bye is an imperfect copy, spoilt in the stitching.

As far as I can judge your lines seem those of true nobility: to elevate and cultivate the back of your own "co-colonists" to coin a phrase. The "colour line" is to us over here so strange an institution. We are quite accustomed to Jaks coming over and coming

out top: to "Indian Princes"
(as the newspapers call
Ranjitsinjhi) being "our"
best bat at cricket: to a
full blooded African marrying
one of the nicest girls in
a fashionable congregation,
and being one of the first,
(if not the first) among
modern musicians, that to
be told that a white man
may not travel in a black
man's car, and vice-versâ,

to us suggests Jules Verne,
or a "Trip to the Moon."

My artisans and laborers
here were delighted with
your article, and wish you
good luck. They seemed
to think that (as usual)
it was "the pigs (i.e. false noses men)
on both sides that were to
blame."

Yours very gratefully
R. G. Code.

STATION: HOLMFIRTH.
TELEGRAMS: NEW MILL.

HEPWORTH VICARAGE,
HUDDERSFIELD.

24. 3. 04.

Dear Sir

I recently received a second copy of the College Red Negs, for which I beg to tender my best thanks.

1/33/48

The following brief Extract from some recent remarks by W. George Moore, one of our most thoughtful present day

writers, as quoted by Mr. William Archer, one of our leading dramatic and artistic critics, may prove of interest:

"It is the primitive folk who invent languages: it is the journalists who destroy them. The American wonders what to do with the negro population. It

negro in America is the seed of future literature."

If literature is worth having, (and if not why educate?) this pregnant thought, from one on this side worth listening to, should be at all events a modicum of encouragement to you in your arduous task.

Yours faithfully

R

1155/48

Columbus, O.
7/30/09.

Dr W. E. B. DuBois.

Dear Sir:

I recieved your communication, in regard to the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Niagara Movement.

It is with regret that I inform you, that it will be impossible to be present.

Hoping that the meeting will be a success, and assure you that all participants in this movement will have their efforts abundantly rewarded.

With kind regards I remain

Yr. E. H. Cox

#573 Henry St. Columbus O

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., March 11, 1907.

Mr. Forest Cozart,

Hotel Cadillac,

Detroit, Mich.

My dear Sir:-

I always hesitate to criticize the work of people when it is sent to me because it is a thankless task and people are apt to take my criticism rather amiss especially when I am compelled to criticize verses.

Nevertheless you [redacted] my criticism and I give it. The trouble with your Ms. is that you are not abreast with modern anthropologists on the subject of the origin of races. The Biblical account of the origin of races, the story of Noah and his sons is not credited by scientific men today but is looked upon as a myth of the Jewish people -an interesting

myth true in the sense of teaching a true lesson but not as being historically accurate and anyone basing a study upon this myth would be simply laughed at today. If therefore you want to really study the history of the origin of mankind as scientists today believe you must read such works Ratzel's History of Mankind, or Ripley's Races of Europe, or Denniker's Races of Men. These books together with the references which they give would put you on the track of the latest scientific works. I am returning your Ms. to you and thank you for your good word. I should be very glad to have you interested in the NIAGARA MOVEMENT and am sending you some literature on the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

PROBATE COURT,
DISTRICT OF NEW HAVEN.

LIVINGSTON W. CLEAVELAND, JUDGE.
JAMES KINGSLEY BLAKE, CLERK.
GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, ASST. CLERK.
C. B. UNDERWOOD, STENOGRAPHER.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 5, 1903

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois.

Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Sir:

I would like to know for certain purposes the exact number of Negro college graduates there are in the United States. It occured to me that you would be very apt to have at finger's end just such information by reason of your investigations, and so Iam writing you in the hope that if such be the case I may be able to obtain the exact number - as far as that is possible - from you.

Thanking you in advance for any aid you may give me in this matter, Iam,

Yours sincerely,

G. W. Crawford

Res. 1320 Chapel St.

1/28/17

The exact number of Negroes I am unable to give. A pamphlet recently issued gives the exact number in 1899

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
COUNSELOR AT LAW
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
42 CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

1/52/18

June 14, 1910

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Geo.

Dear DuBois:-

Your letter was forwarded to me in the South, from whence I have just returned, after a fortnight's visit. Had time permitted, I would have stopped off at Atlanta and had a talk with you concerning the matter of which you write, butit was impossible for me to do so.

To answer your questions as asked in your letter: First : What do I think of your plan of placing your family in New Haven, in event of your coming North? It occurs to me, that everything being equal, that would be a splendid thing to do, as it would afford a much more desirable living place for your family than New York is. The schools in New Haven are the best in New England outside of Boston. Those f us who live here think that New Haven is an exception to the general run of communities in that its attitude on the color question seems to be slightly improving all the while. It certainly is way ahead of New York and for that matter a good many New England communities.

The single cottage, such as you described and such as would be undoubtedly available in Atlanta, is difficult to get in the more desir ble central localities. Two family houses are the rule, but many of these are so arranged as to make very pleasant tenements. Moreover, there would be a possibility of getting a much cheaper rent and as a rule with better appointments where you go into a two family house.

1356/9

No. 2.

New Haven has appreciably improved in the matter of the possibility of decent colored folks securing rents in desirable localities.

Concerning your proposition to purchase. It is possible to purchase desirable property for living purposes upon fairly reasonable terms, and if your prospective change is to be a fairly permanent arrangement, I would advise by all means, that you purchase an equity in a desirable bit of properly here. Real estate investments in New Haven at present, in our judgment, are first class, and you would stand to lose nothing on the money you put into a place, assuming that you bought advisedly, and at the same time, you would procure immunity from constant change of tenements. I should say that if you are prepared to put down from $700 to 1500 , that I could assist you to find something that would be desirable and upon satisfactory terms.

As to the cost of living. Of course, you know that because of the tariff or some other fool thing, unknowable to us ordinary cusses, food stuffs are imitating Mother Goose's cow and New Haven is no exception to the rule. Hazarding a guess, however, I should say that with prudent domestic economy, Mrs. DuBois and the baby ught to be able to get along with $20.00 a month. If this does not cover the ground ~~send me~~ spend some more postage and I shall gladly do all I can to assist you.

Yours sincerely,

Henry Crawford

1/22/104

Clark University,

So. Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 29, 1903.

Dear Friend,

Please accept at this late hour my thanks for your kind words of congratulation on my election to the presidency of Clark University. I hope the administration of my office may not fall below the expectation of my friends.

Very cordially yours,

W. A. Florgman.
"

[1905]

5/19 again 6/1

Dear Mr. Crosby:

I learn that there is an Elks convention in Buffalo the second week in July. Is this true? If so what are the rates, to what territory do they apply, & can any one take advantage of them? Kindly find out for me & let me know where I can learn.

There are about 30 possibly 40 men who may want to meet for a quiet conference in or near Buffalo about that time. What arrangements could we make? Is there a farm in the suburbs near the water where we could get board & lodging for a week or 4 days? Is there a

11/30/59

Camping ground or a small
Canadian hotel. Kindly let
me know of any such
facilities or give me address
Please mention the matter to
Parsons as far as possible.
I remember my visit to Enfield
with pleasure

We intend to do by ourselves
and if possible and of the heart
of the city where we can combine
an outing with bathing & fishing
with our business

Enfield

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

1/33-1/49

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 21, 1909.

My Dear Mr. Cromwell:-

I shall be very glad indeed to write the introduction which you speak of but I do not know what I am introducing, that is I have no idea of the book. It seems to me it would be impossible for me to write anything of value unless I see the manuscript. I shall not be in Washington before Spring, and possibly not even then. As soon as I come, however, I shall be very glad to look over the manuscript, or if you feel like sending here by express I shall be very glad to look it over and shall be very careful of it.

As to publisher you are going to have a hard time. Probably the best thing for you to do will be to have Neale publish it as Kelly Miller had his and pay part of the cost. You will undoubtedly get it back through sale in the

(over)

public schools. I do not think that you will find any publisher who will be willing to take the risk of publishing a purely Negro book, it is very seldom done, still you might try it of course. There is Doubleday & Page, and A. C. McClurg & Co., who are the most likely ones to take it.

Very sincerely yours,

Amherst College.

Amherst. Mass. Jan. 21. 1905.

26

My dear Professor Du Bois.

I suppose you do not remember me, but I recall with pleasure my meeting you in Berlin, Germany introduced by our mutual friend Knowlton, now of Fargo. N. Dakota.

I have been pleased to know of your conspicuous work in the scientific world and I hope you may find time and inclination to give us a little

1138/50

Advice about a study of the small negro population in Amherst which I am desirous of doing with my class in Sociology.

We have thought that we would like to make some such study as you and some of your pupils have done for other places. We thought there might be some peculiar features about the conditions of a negro population in a more or less isolated college community in the North.

The negroes constitute about 200 in a village population of about 3,000 and they are pretty largely segregated.

It has occurred to me that you may have a uniform set of blanks upon which facts for tabulation could be recorded - or that you could tell me where they could be obtained. Your experience has no doubt taught you the most useful line of enquiries. If you are interested I should be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely,

J. M. Crook.

My Dear Mr. Crook:

You will find in the Philadelphia Negro (ginn,) and in U.S. Bulletin of the Labor Department, No's 10, 14 & 22 indications of schedules used in investigations among Negroes. The simple questions indicated in No 22 will best suit your purpose. You must remember several things in connection: the remaining Negro population is a remnant – the ~~best~~ young & ambitious are gone to cities. They are sensitive: the lower grade will answer readily & the better class will not answer at all

I am glad to render you assistance

EDITORIAL ROOMS

THE CUMULATIVE BOOK INDEX

Minneapolis, Minn. June 12 1902

The following clipping, cut from the monthly issue for June *is forwarded with the publisher's compliments.*

Very respectfully,

H. W. WILSON,
Per E.M.H.

Negro Common School; edited by William Edward Burghardt Du Bois. pa. 25c. Atlanta University Press, Atlanta, Ga.
This pamphlet contains the report of a social study made under the direction of Atlanta University, together with the proceedings of the sixth conference for the study of the negro problem held at Atlanta University, May 28, 1901.

Select Bibliography of the American Negro for General Readers; by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. pa. 10c. Atlanta University Press, Atlanta, Ga.

But. 32.32-33.79

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:- "COSMOPOLITAN, LONDON."

ERNEST R. SHIPTON,
SECRETARY.
AND EDITOR OF THE "C. T. C. GAZETTE."

CYCLISTS' TOURING CLUB.
Founded 1878. Incorporated 1887.

CHIEF OFFICES:-
47, VICTORIA ST WESTMINSTER.

Dictated by W.O.

Typed by M.G.

LONDON, April 17th 1905.
S.W.

4/29

Dear Sir,

I received your favour of the 5th inst., enclosing remittance value 7/8, of which I have utilised 2/- in payment for the Foreign Handbook, and 6/6 for a Consul's badge.

You will note that the Foreign Handbook this year is not sold in separate parts, but is bound in one volume and sold complete at 2/-.

I am sorry to say that we have no good maps of Canada, the demand for these on the part of our members being very small If you would write direct to Mr.H.B.Howson, Canadian Wheelmen's Association, 110, Wellington Place, Toronto, mentioning your connection with our Club, I have no doubt he would be able to inform you as to what maps are obtainable.

The badge has been posted to you by registered letter post and the Foreign Handbook by Book Post to-day.

Yours faithfully,

E R Shipton
per W.O.

W.E.B.Du Bois, Esq.,
Atlanta University,
ATLANTA,
Ga. U.S.A.

1/36/14

I sent you another remittance recently. Let me know the total balance due & I will make final settlement

3 0/
8 0/

W.C.

April 17th 1903.

Dear Sir,

I received your favour of the 5th inst., enclosing remittance value 7/6, of which I have utilised 2/- in payment for the Foreign Handbook, and 5/6 for a Consul's badge.

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The badge has been posted to you by registered letter post and the Foreign Handbook by Book Post to-day.

Yours faithfully,

W.M.B.Du Pois, Esq.,
Atlanta University,
ATLANTA,
Ga. U.S.A.

C. & P. 2684.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COSMOPOLITAN, LONDON."

The Cyclists' Touring Club Gazette

EDITED BY E. R. SHIPTON, SEC.

Chief Offices, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster,

London, S.W.,

May 2nd 1905

Ex. Cy. much obliged for letter & return balance 5/15

W. E. B. Du Bois Esq.
Atlanta University
Atlanta U.S.A.

In Account with

Dr. to E. R. Shipton,

Secretary, Editor, and Publisher.

TERMS:—NETT CASH WITH ORDER.

All remittances must be made payable to the Cyclists' Touring Club.

Cheques should be crossed "& Co." and Post Office Orders drawn on the General Post Office, London.

1136/13

1905	By Remittance			3	.
	To "Cycle & Camp"	1	.		
	" "Cycle Campers Handbook		6		
	" Postage		3	1	9
				1	3

Stamps 1/3 herewith.

The above books forward today per Book Post

CYCLISTS' TOURING CLUB.

FOUNDED 1878.

CHIEF OFFICES:

47, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W., England.

INCORPORATED 1887.

From ~~E. R. SHIPTON~~,

~~Secretary, and Editor of the "C.T.C. Gazette."~~

To **W.E.B.du Bois, Esq.,**

Date **24/10/07. ATLANTA, U.S.A.**

Dear Sir,

We hear from Messrs. Robinson & Price that they are certain that they delivered your bicycle properly packed to the S.S. "Virginian" on the 16th of August, and think that it must have been changed in transit. I am, however, making further enquiries. Kindly do the same at your end. Probably the lady has your bicycle.

Yours faithfully,

for the Acting Joint Secretaries,

C.H. Basketville

POST CARD CARTE POSTALE

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND

THIS SIDE FOR THE ADDRESS

LONDON S.W

OCT24 07

6.30 PM

ONE PENNY

W.E.B.du Bois, Esq.,

Atlanta University,

ATLANTA, Georgia,

U.S.A.

FAMOUS MARCH SONG, "YOU WILL MISS THE COLORED SOLDIERS."
With Picture, 25 Cents.
SACRED SONGS: "THIS NIGHT MAY BE YOUR LAST." 10 Cents.
"GOD OUR FATHER." (A PRAYER.) 10 Cents.

1/43/151 2

1/43/151

DABNEY PUBLISHING COMPANY,
420-22-24 McALLISTER STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,

2 Cartons

3/14/07

Prof W E B Du Bois

My dear Dr -

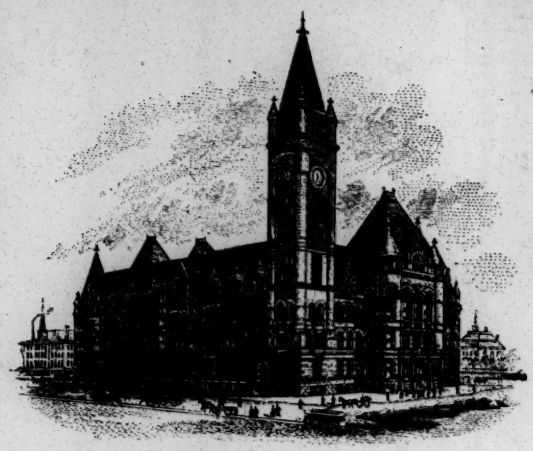
Concerning Gen Lew Wallace - A most highly respected and reliable Colored couple here man & wife knew his sisters well. The wife particularly knew them almost intimately & was acquainted with the General, who diffent from his sisters did not go with Colored people & Spent most of his time in Indiana with his father's people. I am informed that his mother was a mulattress & was brought probably from Mississippi by old mass Wallace & the boy was born there instead of in Indiana as his memoirs State. Apart from that a most reputable & intelligent citizen here

the pioneer photographist among our people, States that on one occasion during the war he heard the General making a speech to an audience in this city in which he spoke of the Colored people harshly as being the cause of the war & one of his auditors turned away with the remark, "I am surprised at Lee talking that way since he has always been accused of possessing Negro blood himself."

The above Statements can be verified here without any trouble. The only proof we have is reliable testimony & fortunately our informants are persons of intelligence, good reputa, and good Standing financially. I think the lady went to School with the Sisters.

Kindly Cmnd

Yours W. E. B. Dubois



Office of the TREASURER,

City of Cincinnati,

Jacob F. Eyrich, City Treasurer.

1910

W/8

My dear Dr Dan Bris- yrs to hand. Yr one appreciates or realizes better than I the value of the Horizon. Of us of course a little to Light for the masses but with proper handling it can succeed. Has had many disastrous financial happenings not the least being a fire and of course a loss of $40 monthly on "the home" a petty paper run by one — which has offered lately many articles concerning yourself & "Booker T." ——— Knowing the immense pressure of business Submitted to by you daily I charitably refrained from sending you copies. Will send the ten upon date specified. Congratulations on your success. Yrs W. R. [illegible]

[Dabney Testimonial]

Union Republican League Rooms

DABNEY BUILDING

420, 422, 424 McAlister Street, Cincinnati, O.

1152/39

Cincinnati,

February 24 1908.

My Dear Sir:

You are cordially invited to attend the banquet at the Hotel Douglass, Monday, March 2, 1908, given by our citizens in honor of Mr. W. P. Dabney, recently appointed Assistant Paymaster of Cincinnati. Your presence, or an immediate reply, will place us under many obligations.

Commmittee

Geo. W. Hays Chairman	E. L. Thomas
Warren King	S. C. Townsend
W. E. Smith	E. G. Gaither
Rev. J. F. Walter D.D.	R. D. G. Troy Secretary

E. A. Williams M. D.

41-15C-33

F

The Waldorf-Astoria
New York. Oktober 9. 1905.

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

Hier angekommen fand ich eine grosse Sendung von Schriften vor, die Sie so gütig waren mir zu schicken und die für mich von allergrössten Interesse sind. Erlauben Sie mir, Ihnen meinen besten Dank für Ihre Freundlichkeit auszusprechen.

Mit den besten Empfehlungen

Ihr
sehr ergebener

Dr. Carl Darmstaedter

41-15C-13

GÖTTINGEN 9. XII. 1907.
BAURAT GERBERSTR. 7

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

Erlauben Sie mir, Ihnen für das kommende Jahr meine besten Wünsche auszusprechen. Zugleich habe ich wieder eine grosse Bitte an Sie: Sie waren so liebenswürdig mir verschiedene Sonderabzüge über die Hegerprize zu übersenden, darüber u. die Atlanta University Publications, die ich bis zu 10. Heft. Ich wäre Ihnen ausserordentlich dankbar, wenn Sie mir gelegentlich wieder einige Exemplare schicken würden. Ich weiss, dass ich Ihre Zeit sehr in Anspruch nehme, aber es ist mir unmöglich die Sachen mir anderweitig zu verschaffen, und ich bitte Sie mir die Sachen "per Nachnahme" zu schicken, oder wenn es nicht geht, die Rechnung hinzulegen, die ich durch

Postanweisung / money-order / beizulegen könnte. Ich bin
jetzt Professor an der Universität Göttingen, und halte Übungen
ab über ausgewählte Probleme, bes. über Regenfrage, die für
uns wegen unserer Kolonien auch praktische Bedeutung hat. Wir
sind Nachbarn, da ich ein Gegner der ostbaltischen Russifizierung bin,
und Kasimirowitsch, der bei uns auch ganz Vorträge hat, und bin
der Partei ein wenig Material, um meine Ansichten zu
stützen. - Falls Sie irgend etwas aus Petersburg wünschen, bin ich
zu jedem Dienst gern bereit.

Hoffentlich sind Sie Zuhause bei Ihren wieder ganz gesund-
den. Indem ich Ihnen ein gutes Weihnachtsfest und alles
Gute für das neue Jahr wünsche

bin vielem Dank ein voraus

Ihr

ergebener

P. Paul Damsdaus

Personal Service Fund

Trustees:
Roger N. Baldwin
Anna N. Davis
A. J. Muste
Alexander Trachtenberg

260 West 11th Street
New York City

Dec. 2 - '30

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,

Dear Friend: —

I have talked with A. J. Muste about the possibility of a negro student at Brookwood — another one beside Florida Pinkney. He is strongly in favor of it if someone can be found who has had sufficient training to be able to enter thus late in the school year. Because of the over-crowding of the men's quarters, a woman would perhaps be more acceptable, although a man could be taken care of.

So will you kindly put the notice in the Crisis — that a scholarship is open at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N.Y. for a colored worker, who wishes to

44-2-114

44-2-34

train to be effective in the labor movement.
It should be added that further information
may be obtained by writing to Brookwood
or from Mr. James Weldon Johnson.

Hoping that we may be able to find
just the person (I am planning
consulting Mr. Ira Reed, as you suggested)
I am sincerely.

Anna H. Davis.

NN

ST. JOHN'S CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WILLIAM N. DEBERRY, PASTOR

April 16, 1907

Mr. George W. Crawford,
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Mr. Crawford:

I have your letter of April 12, and in reply to it beg to say that while I am in most hearty sympathy with the aims of the Niagara Movement, I have been unable to bring myself into accord with the methods, in the main, which it has adopted for realizing these aims. I have felt it my duty, therefore, as a matter of conscience, to decline active membership in the Movement.

Yours with best wishes,

William N. DeBerry.

1/43/67

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, Ph. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., April 30, 1907.

My dear Mr. DeBerry:-

Mr. Crawford has forwarded me your letter. Evidently I had misunderstood - I thought that you had joined the NIAGARA MOVEMENT. I am very sorry that while in sympathy with the aims of the NIAGARA MOVEMENT you cannot work for its object. We are wedded to no particular way of working we comprise men of a great many different kind of ideas and the plan is to let every one work freely for the great object. If any one does not like our methods we are very glad to have them come in and show us better methods but I think it is very unfortunate at this time to have a man of your ability and ideals stand outside of an organization like this and refuse to help. I wish very much you could bring yourself to work with

us. Meantime however,I am striking your name from the roll. My regards to Mrs.DeBerry.

Very sincerely yours,

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Nov. 29, 1907.

Mr. W. E. DeBerry,
Springfield, Mass.

My Dear Mr. DeBerry:-

I am writing the life of John Brown, and I very much want to know of his connection with the colored people in Sp Springfield. Have you ever heard much about it, or will it be possible for you to get hold of any data for me? I should be very glad if you would look into the matter a little, both as to libraries and the memories of older people. I am convinced that the connection of John Brown with the colored people of the country has been greatly neglected, and I want to see what I can do to bring it to light. There was article

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

W. R. D.#2.

published on the matter in the New England magazine, volume IO. This has a good of his General life in Springfield. If you could put me on the track of any information in this line, I shall be under very great obligations. My regards to your wife and child.

Very sincerely yours,

1142/135

Sunday July 10th 01.

Boston Club.

Dear Professor,

I am very sorry that my offer came too late as I would have much enjoyed undertaking that work, your Latin ideas appealing strongly to mine -

However, the translation being under way, it settles the question & I shall go over the copy you send me very carefully & with all you know

41-15C-55

if any alteration I might like it.

Trusting I shall have the pleasure of seeing you some day on my side of the water

I am yours very sincerely

F. Thierry Delamour

Delamour

C/o J. W. Seligman

Bankers

Broad Street

N. Y. City.

Return to

W. E. B. DuBois
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GA.

1904

E. Thierry Delanoue, Esq.,
c/o Denver Club,
Denver, Colo.

Prof. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Professor:-

Since I had the pleasure of meeting you, I have had many opportunities of getting interested in your people.

I should much enjoy [illegible] to do anything which might in some way help them, and I feel that your book, with its high intellectual tendencies, would greatly appeal to our Latin races. I believe it has not been translated as yet in French, and if it proves satisfactory to you, I shall be well pleased to do so and effect any sum coming there from to the highly useful work you are directing in your College.

I was sorry to miss Mr. Scott in New Orleans, but he had left for a trip through the North.

Trusting you may find my proposition worthy of consideration, I remain,

Very sincerely,

E. Thierry Delanoue.

1/33/43

[Delaware State Bd of Educ.]

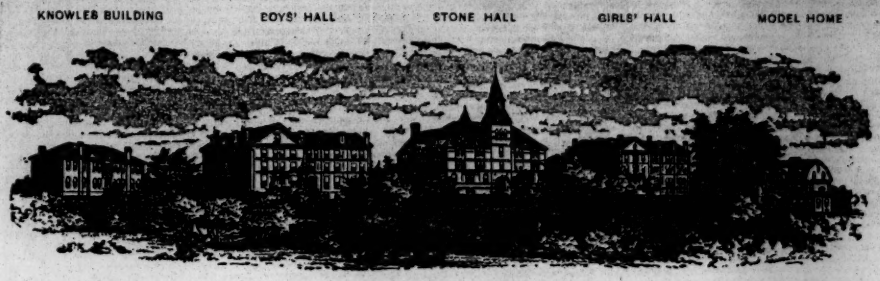
Delaware.

13

Del

Rev. Horace Bumstead, D. D.,
President.

Rev. M. W. Adams, Ph. D.,
Dean.



ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

Atlanta, Ga., 1902.

Sec. State Bd. of Education,

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly answer two queries for me?

1. In what cities or towns in your state, if in any, is normal instruction given for the training of colored teachers for kindergartens? Stone

1/27/22

2. How far has industrial training been introduced in the colored public schools and what future plans are on foot? Not at all

I shall be greatly obliged for an early answer to these questions.

Very respectfully yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

Sec'y

Signed, State School Board

G. S. DICKERMAN
140 COTTAGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

GENERAL FIELD AGENT
AND ASSOCIATE SECRETARY
OF THE
SOUTHERN EDUCATION BOARD

May 22nd, 1906.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Negro Bibliography

My dear Prof. DuBois:-

The invitation to attend the Eleventh Conference for the Study of the Negro Problem has been received and I greatly appreciate the privilege thus offered. I think that the work performed by these Conferences has been of inestimable value not only to the Negro people but to the people of America, irrespective of race, for truth is of vital importance to all, and the good of a part involves the wellfare of the whole. Circumstances make it impracticable for me to attend, but I wish that the Conference may be full and equal to its predecessors.

I recently received a copy of "Negro American Bibliography" for which I wish to express my thanks to the author as well as to the sender. I have the similar, but shorter work, in the Report of the Race Conference at Montgomery. Every compilation of this sort in aid of study and systematic research seems to me of great value.

Yours very truly,

G. S. Dickerman

DICKESON & STEWART,
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TELEPHONE: No. 332 BANK.

94, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

Oct. 31st 1907

ENCLOSURES.

J.H.

W. E. du Bois Esq,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,
Georgia, U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

By a letter received from Mr. Carpenter who renovated Miss Moreland's bicycle prior to shipment by us which had been addressed to him by the Cyclist Touring Club, we think that by some strange mistake her bicycle has been delivered to you in error and we are writing to Messrs. Allan Bros. accordingly. Miss Moreland's bicycle was shipped as part of her baggage from Liverpool July 19th so it must have been on hand somewhere for a very long time. Miss Moreland's address is Box 382, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Trusting matters may soon be put right.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

DICKESON & STEWART

1/42/64

Virginia 51

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Nov. 14, 1907.

Messrs. Dickerson & Stewart,

London, Eng.

Gentlemen:-

I beg to say that I have found my wheel and that I am returning Miss Moreland's to her.

Very sincerely yours,

1143/62

The Dial

Chicago

May 16, 1905

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

We are taking the liberty of sending you, today, a newly-published contribution to the Negro Question, which we trust you may be willing to review for The Dial. Hoping you will find the book of interest, we are

Very truly yours,

Editor The Dial

1/37/bio

I will be glad to review Lincoln's Attitude of Slavery when I can get time

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D.
PRESIDENT

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN AND TREASURER

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA., April 9, 1907.

To the Editor of the Dial,

Sir:-

Does ypur reviewer of Finot's Race Prejudice mean seriously to assert that the Negro American is the most difficult "case" in the way of universal brotherhood? We have usually been patronizingly informed that our advance in America had little to do with the case since we were exceptional and that the real crux of the matter was the origin and destiny of the African Negro. When now there comes an advocate who successfully ridicules the pretended inferiority of Africans, your acrobatic writer gracefully informs us that we of America lack "the seal of proof". Is this because he knows anything about the Negro American or because he misses in Finot the staring headlines of "rape" and "lynching"?

Very respectfully yours,

1/42/63

State University
712 W. Kentucky St.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 12, 1907

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I endorse the call for a meeting about Xmas and favor Cleveland as the place. I shall be present if possible or send proxy.

I think I shall have a Kentucky delegation at next annual meeting. The recent election here went our way and we have a splendid Hawaiian man for our governor and a good man for mayor of this city.

I am indoctrinating our students with the Niagara spirit and hope to help Mason W. Hawkins in his college propaganda.

Let us be hopeful and let us sing the songs of hope.

Our school is doing well. We have full classes in Arts, Law, Medicine Theology and Business. 300 on roll.

Yours as ever

J. R. L. Diggs

1143/16

I shall meet the Niagara men in Canada [illegible]

The Virginia
Theological Seminary And College

Lynchburg, Va., July 12 1902.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

For some time I have been thinking of a work that ought to be done by the men who are of our way of thinking. The educated Negro owes the world a history of reconstruction. No subject has been treated in a way more harmful to our race than this one subject.

We have the men. We ought to have a series of ten volumes or more covering the reconstruction periods in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. I have mentioned the matter to Mr. J. W. Cromwell of Washington, D.C., and he thinks it is the supreme need of the day.

We must get our views of that period before the public. The series of works by Southern writers present our white brothers' side of the question but I do not find the proper credit given our people for what of good they really did in those trying days.

21-5-34

The Virginia
Theological Seminary And College

Lynchburg, Va., _____ 190__

Now it has occurred to me that Hon. John R. Lynch who is now retired on a good salary, Dr. Rhosphilus S. Steward, Gen. Robert Dinalls, and others might give the facts from which a good case might be made out for our cause. Mr. Cromwell was active in the Virginia Constitutional Convention, was an editor and knows the men. Now would this work, if done say within the next three years, not form a splendid array of facts for the larger work you are planning? Should we not have both side of reconstruction?

I am willing to write up either State if no one who lived during those days and who for such reasons can do it better than I, can be found. Perhaps if Cromwell will take North Carolina I will work at Virginia. If you will take the lead, we will follow. If not, perhaps Cromwell might be Editor in chief. Any plan you suggest will suit me. I simply want the work done. Yours truly James R. L. Diggs

21-5-35

Wilberforce, O., July 24, 1909.

Mr. J. R. L. Diggs,

Lynchburg, Va.

My dear Mr. Diggs:

Your scheme for the set of histories of reconstruction from the Negro point of view, is excellent, and will fit into my encyclopedia, project perfectly.

I shall take it up in the fall.

Very sincerely yours,

212 Mero St., Frankfort, Ky.
July 5, 1910.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta, Ga.
Dear Mr. DuBois,—

I am somewhat late in replying to your letter of June 6th. Pardon me, please,

Oh, yes, it will be convenient and very agreeable to pay ten dollars ($10.00) more on my guarantee before August 1st." I will do so, on or about July 24th.

Wishing you success, I am, with high regards,

Very truly yours
L. A. Diggs

1/52/1

212 Mero St. Frankfort, Ky.
July 27, 1910.

Dear Dr. Du Bois-

Find enclosed a post office money order for ten dollars ($10.00) in part payment of my Guarantee to The Horizon. I have not the magazine with me to day, and I don't remember the name of the Business manager, so I've made the order payable to you.

I rec'd your card, but as I had written you, I did not reply to it.

Kindly remember me to Mrs. Du Bois.

Wishing The Horizon success and hoping that you and family are well,

I am

Truly yours,

C.H. Wiggs

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July 18, 1910.

1/56/32

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

New York.

My dear Sir:

I have just received your letter of July 14 and am glad to hear that the new report will probably be in print by January. I am much interested in getting definite and accurate information in regard to the work of the higher institutions. I should like to have the opportunity of talking with you at some time about this matter. I meant to return to the Conference in Atlanta, but was unavoidably prevented.

I may ask you later to send me some of the copies of the last report.

Yours truly,

James H. Dillard

Address until October 1 -

R. 1, Orange, Va.

1143/67

Rev. Pitt Dillingham.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL,
Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Ala.

Charlotte R. Thorn.

March 28, 1907.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I go North next week and will try to get the list of ratings for Lowndes County merchants. I ought to be able to get them to you within a very short time after reaching Boston, and I will write as to the restrictions which may be put upon me in getting you the list.

Very sincerely yours,

Pitt Dillingham

Capt. Rogers of Tuskegee has been ill & I have misunderstood him about the last-named list. Will do so as soon as I can.

Hope you get a good round from Mrs. DuBois & the boys & girls.

E Dillingham
1907

Dear Mr. Dillingham 7/17

The U.S. Bureau has authorized the study. I said nothing as I am talk but I am willing to go over the report with Professor Farnham & will insert nothing ~~to~~ which he is sure will ~~seriously~~ injure the school The only remaining hitch is funds; the bureau by law can only buy the completed the report & not furnish funds ahead. I hope however to get around this somehow

1143/65

Mrs. E. B. Dunnidee.
11 Hazel Ave.
Broadmoor
Colo. Springs, Colo

3/2.10

My Dear Madame!

I have your kind letter of the 1st & am glad to know of your reading club. I feel that you might have found a more worthy namesake but in spite of that I can see by your program that you have striven to do worthy work

I have ordered a photograph sent you & I enclose a biography I shall hope to hear more of your work & I thank you for the honor done me

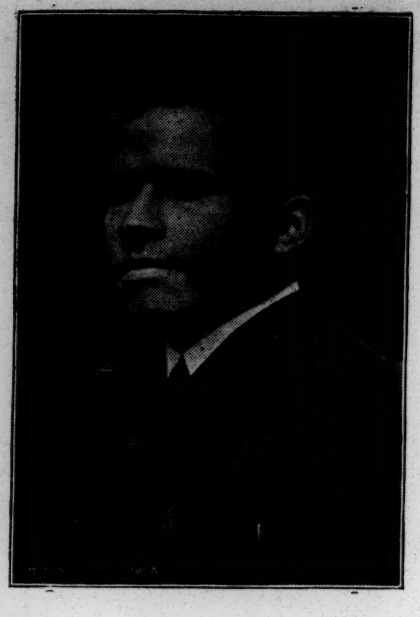
41-101-14

~~Mrs. L. B. Bowman~~,

~~Atty Gen Mass~~

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
was born in G. Barrington Mass
Feb 23, 1868. His father was
Alfred Du Bois, the son of Alexander
Du Bois late of New Haven, Conn
His mother was Mary S. Burghardt
He was educated in the public schools
and at Fisk, Harvard & Berlin
Universities. He is a teacher and
has held positions at Wilberforce
& the U of P. He is at present
professor of Economics & History
at Atlanta University. He is the author
of "The Suppression of the African Slave
Trade," the "Philadelphia Negro" & the Souls of
Black Folk" & ~~many~~ edited
of the A. U. Pubs. He is Gen Sec of the
NM.

41-10A-15



1909 SEASON 1910

Carl R. Diton

PIANIST

REQUEST PROGRAMS WITH DUE NOTICE A SPECIALTY
ALSO CHILDREN'S MATINEES

G. GRANT WILLIAMS, MANAGER
726 S. NINETEENTH ST.

Greenwood Jan 13

1153/572

Philadelphia, Pa. 12. 12. 1907.

My dear Dr. Dubois:-

I want to thank you so much for your kindness in recommending me to the folks at Wilberforce. My mail (and special, too) was held up by their somewhat decrepit postmaster, and hence our aim missed the mark.

I played before the students one morning, however, and have the promise of an engagement whenever I see fit to give it. So I gained something, after all. I may add that I was the visiting artist on Wed. eve. last, at the pupils' recital at Oberlin.

Would I be asking very much of you, besides sending me a letter of recommendation — to make known to Dr. Ware that I can be at Atlanta, Jan 14 (Friday)? You told me in Cincinnati that somewhere around the 15th would suit better — just before the close of the semester.

I wish to thank you in advance, and then, with best wishes,

I am
Very cordially yours,
Core K. Dillon.

Address my letter please to
Hampton Institute
Cf Major Moton
Hampton,
Va.
— until — Dec. 15. —

1/55/53

No. .....

CONTRACT

BETWEEN

.....

AND

CARL R. DITON

This is to Certify that I, ..., do hereby engage CARL R. DITON, Pianist for a concert to be given at ..... Jan. 14/19 19[illegible] and in consideration of the faithful performance of such service on his part I agree to pay him ~~one half of the net proceeds~~ the night of the concert. AND I FURTHER AGREE, that CARL R. DITON shall not receive less than $ 25.00 for his part

I also agree to furnish him room and board for one day.

IN CONSIDERATION OF THE FOREGOING AGREEMENT, Carl R. Diton agrees to fulfill his part of the agreement as indicated by the following specifications: To pay his own transportation to and from. ..... To report at hall or church at..... To play ..... numbers.

In witness whereof we hereunto affix our signatures this ..... day of ....., A. D. 19 .

.....
Party of the First Part

.....
For CARL R. DITON

G. GRANT WILLIAMS, MANAGER
726 S. 19TH ST., PHILA., PA.

No. .....

CONTRACT

BETWEEN

.....

.....

AND

Carl R. Diton

Date of Concert ..... Jan. 14/10.

FRANK H. DODD
BLEECKER VAN WAGENEN

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

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CABLE ADDRESS
"DODD, NEW YORK"
A. B. C. CODE USED

NEW YORK Feb. 24, 1906

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

We are sorry to say that we have no such bibliography made up of Mr. Dunbar's works nor do we believe that a life of him would sell sufficiently well to warrant its publication. We thank you, however, for writing us, and remain,

Yours very truly,

Dodd, Mead & Co.

8/24/18

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY
OF JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.

Minister's House, 14 Roanoke Avenue.

May 29, 1907

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Dear Sir

I am glad to see the valuable study upon the Health & Physique of the American Negro. This work greatly needed to be done & it will surely do good. I beg leave to send you from the Publishers a recent book which I hope may help a little to focus thought upon one great problem, the Spirit & Power of Jesus

1146/3

paid that bill. Could you
tell me can perhaps tell me
where to the American Library.
Will you excuse
me for troubling
Yours sincerely
Charles F. Doe

S. W. Harbor Me. [Dole]

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY
OF JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.

Minister's House, 14 Roanoke Avenue. Aug. 12

My dear Prof. Du Bois

I see that you are to be one of our speakers at the American Conference at Atlantic City next month. Our American Temperance Society has a session on the Thursday afternoon of the Conference. Would you not give us the pleasure and help of a short address, 15 or 20 minutes at this meeting. I am sure that you might speak on this big & difficult question which

31-13-124

concerns every part of our country and every speck of our population, with even so much benefit to your hearers.

I was sorry to be absent from this place when you spoke at North East Harbor. If only Mrs. Dole & I had known that you were still at S.W. Harbor when our friends there came up to dine with us, it would have been a great pleasure to have welcomed you with them.

Yours sincerely

Charles F. Dole

[Dole]

31-13-125

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB
2 Ashburton Place
Boston, Mass.

Charles F. Dole, *President*
Edward H. Chandler, *Secretary*

Mar. 23 — 31

My dear Prof. Du Bois

I shall be very glad if I succeed in hearing you Tuesday afternoon. In case I fail to see you at Mr. Wheelwright's I write now to invite you to be my guest at the luncheon of the XXth Cent. Club on Saturday this week. It will give us all pleasure to see you

Yours cordially
Charles F. Dole

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dear Mr Gale;

I am very sorry that my former visit did not leave me time to accept your kind invitation of the twenty-third.

The Passing of Willefore X 1892-5

—o—

Dear old Dollar:

I'm again the the hot loud whirl of a great city — I know you wonder what has become me — what on earth I'm at & in these two years. They have been full great years hazing like a troubled dream and now that they're passed I'll tell you of them. You know I landed in New York in 92 June, with $2 plus my fare home up in the Berkshire. It was not altogether a happy home coming — it was too much of a disillusionment after months of picturesque german gutturals, days of ennui chez, and weeks of dirty mighty Rome. I felt as tho' the bottom of the universe was loose and might go down & after all evening I stepped full feet upon it. And I must step walk stumble and climb now; for the Lehr jahre were passed — I fancied! — and the Wander-jahre began. So I sat down and wrote letters — let's see: "President & Exs Ex College

Ein: I am a Negro, 27 of age, educated in the public schools of Mass, at High Univ. Math ville & a Harvard University, where I took the degrees of A.B. & A.M. Danish & teach next year. Have you a vacancy &c &c. Thus they were all and I wrote so many and I easily remember. The first months rolled by and answers came slowly — brief nos, polite regret, general disclaimer & one or two vague note with dubious hopes. The editors with the standing, no college man expects the gates of the wide world to fly open before him" with reflections recoil and reject I say it wasn't two years for a colored man with a Harvard A.M., to appeal a bread & butter job — was it? At last the offers came — in a burst. The first was a telegram from Wilberforce: "Our chair of classics $800 is yours. Wire acceptance come next week." Then there was one Institute and in Missouri that offered $1050 for a teacher of classics mathematics and then — well I learned immediately & Wilberforce, I had heard of it; it was venerable & well known.

So late in Oct August I started. Life was now begun & I was half happy. Up the Berkshire valley with its quiet beauty, then

across New York & glided unsteadied in dreams
The lights of Buffalo bade me goodnight
and half asleep I drifted across the
The depot was small and "busy"
with a slight admixture of tobacco juice
that was unpleasant. There was more
there & telephones. When I waited a hour
and the President entered the waiting room. I
shall never forget that man. He is stamped
on my heart & the most perfect realization
of what the devil might be in three closing
years of the 19th. He had by long odds the
prettiest smile of any man I ever saw —
so innocent quiet & charming. All I remember
now of that first meeting is the vision of
that smile softly entering the room &
remember to that it was borne on two
short & rather disreputable looking bow legs.

me know & I shall inflict it upon you immediately. I am writing another now — a novel, & the publishers are waiting ravenously. For the new year I have a great plan on foot — a monthly journal which is to be "a record of the darker races". There are three of us interested & I hope to be early your number before another year — it is planned & become the periodical of the century. But also beginnings will be modest, very modest as befits modest men.

1/31/69

By the way were I able & be borrowing right & left to finance it & if you're really in wealth (as no doubt you are) I may startle you with a cool request for a couple of hundred soon. Please ponder prayerfully. — absolutely safe investment, unless me fail.

Why don't you come over & see us — the doors wide and some things you'd like. Others you wouldn't, but you'd

[1905?]

Mr. John A. W. Dallas, 56, New Bond St., London, W., England.

My Dear Old Boy: I am / &

My wife was just saying about a week ago — "you haven't heard from Dallas this year" & I was contritely reminding myself that it was barely possible he did not know where on earth I was, when lo! the gilded card! And now I am torn with doubt as to just how to address the distinguished writer — whether as His Highness, His Nibs, or simply (in his own inimitable phrase) "Great Garden Stuff!" 94 is certainly good to count your strides upward & I am only worried at the thought of your apparently reaching the last round so early in life

Personally I am well; a bit battle-scarred and bald but in good weight & appetite. Did I send you my last book — "Souls of Black Folk" — if not let

1/31/68

Look pleasant all the same, I'm sure.
Are you married, or engaged or
sailing off in search? Please notify me
of first symptoms. Have a little
girl whose temples interest me. I'll
send her picture some time.

Good bye,

11/37/70

End Credo

((I was just looking over my Gimmel-
dingen Journal yesterday!))

56, NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.

Jan. 31st 1905

My Dear old Burghardt,

I really think that ought to be "Löwenherz", unless the "hardt" is a corruption for "Herz" & then it would signify what I always think: "Ein fester Burg ist Ihres Herz" and happy is the woman whose image lies enthroned therein. In a small & insignificant way I feel a better man in that I believe some faint reflection of myself sometimes flits to & fro there. How you can keep up your spirits & hopefulness

1/31/67

after all you have gone through almost passes my comprehension. I would give much for that gift. Here am I - with everything that ought to make me happy - saving always for your presence the love of a good woman - & yet I'm - more or less miserable. It's true I'm chained like a watchdog to my home & practice so that I see no one & gradually fossilize; but even a decent watchdog now & again breaks his chain & roams the world. If I don't pluck up courage & make a start soon I shall become in the words of Carlyle a "scrupulous, edentulous old man." I got your last book & read it with great interest though I was saddened by the news it conveyed. I hope that time has softened your

[5]

Sorrow & that great as the blow was
it has not dimmed your life. But
there - your letter tells me you
have been tried & not found wanting.
I hope your position is now assured
& that you are reaping some reward
for your efforts. Would that we
could once more tread the routes
we once trod together - endure the
little hardships - hardships only
in name by reason of their novelty -
scheme out our ambitious plans
or such tenuous finances -
revel in the richness of the
provincial land of Rome - dream
our dreams of great pictures for
ourselves & of the long past
glories of mighty empires whose
mouldering palaces we visited -
back in the days of that glorious

[4]

Italian sun & satisfy all our wants
with such simple means. Ah!
woe's me for the days that are gone.
You ask me if I am married!
You know the answer aforetime. I'm
one of those unfortunate beings who
worship the other sex but am
too wo-ful shiftless to inspire
them. I'm beginning to despair
of it. Would that I might have
such fortune - I fear it's beyond
compassing. And worse the art of
attracting is beyond teaching.
Home ties keep me here. I am the
prop of the old folks & my brother
is not strong. How can I leave
them? Sometimes I curse the ill-
fortune that bound me to this
sunless land. But there - I've
had influenza & that does not
conduce to joyousness. My kindest
thoughts will always be with you
& your family circle. Commend me
to them. Meanwhile in truest
friendship believe me
Yours as ever.

Jno. W. Dallas

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J. H. PEARSONS, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC RAILROADS.

F

Fort Dodge, Iowa, 11/8/1905.

Prof. W.E.B. Du Bois,

Atlanta, Georgia.

My Dear Prof. Bu Bois:--

I have your letter, which came during my absence from home, kindly inviting me to visit Atlanta University during my stay at Atlanta.

I have been compelled, owing to ill helath and the pressure of public matters, which have crowded upon me, to postpone my speech in Atlanta until a later date. When I come there, I will be very much pleased to seethe University and the work which you are doing. I have, in my imagination, a very complete picture of it, which I got from your splendid little book, "On the Souls Of Black Folks."

Wishing you very great success in your work,

Yours very truly,

J. P. Dolliver

1137/71

On Senate Letter-head.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, 11/8/1905.

Mr. Geo. H. Woodson,

Oskaloosa, Iowa.

My dear Woodson:--

I have your letters, which came while I was away from home. In reply will say, that I have been compelled, on account of the pressure of my business to give up the trip, which I had contemplated to Atlanta, and so will not be able to visit the University. I have read Prof. DuBois' book, to which you refer, and other works of his upon the situation of our Colored people. I have to go practically at once to Washington to take up the business of the interstate commerce committee, but I will be very glad to have a full statement of your views as to what ought to be done in relation to Howard University. I have promised these folks at Atlanta to go down there later, if I can get the time, and when I go, I will be sure to visit the University.

With cordial personal regards,

Yours very truly,

J.P.Dolliver.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA · DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO · 133-135-137 E. 16TH ST. NEW YORK · THE WORLD'S WORK

11/24

Nov. 22, 1905.

21-4-111

Dear Professor DuBois:

I wonder if you are not at work on material that will in the course of time take book form. I hope so and, if you will permit me to say, surely you ought to be. If you are, may I remind you without prejudice, of course, to any other publishers, that my partners and I are sure to be very deeply interested in anything that you write.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Walter H. Page

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr Page.

I am working on Three books — a novel, virtually finished, which is promised to McClurg. I am beginning a life of John Brown, promised to Jacobs of Phil. I have long been collecting for a "Sociology of the Negro America" — a sort of text book, a readers guide & manual of the Negro in America — designed to be a popular presentation of the results in literary form & small compass with such detailed science and history as the mass can stand. This is unpromised and — unwritten. At the same time will you let me I can frankly say that when it is written I cannot help but hesitate to offer it to the exploiters of Tom Dixon.?

F

COVNTRY·LIFE·IN·AMERICA· DOVBLEDAY·PAGE & CO· THE WORLDS·WORK·
133-135-137·EAST 16TH STREET·NEW YORK·

21-4-12

Nov. 27, 1905.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I thank you for your letter and it is a pleasure to know that you have so much interesting literary work ahead, because I am interested in what you do not only from a publishing point of view but from a reader's point of view.

I am glad, too, that my little note gave you occasion to make the criticism that you have of our publishing Dixon---although I confess I am a little surprised that you should write as you did about it.

When a publishing house becomes a machine for a propaganda, it immediately ceases to have economic virility, as of course you know. When, years ago, I was fighting my way for and to freedom

of opinion in the South, the one thing that those whom I may call the enemies of freedom of opinion granted me was perfect freedom to say what I chose, and in the little circle of my own influenne I have used that one weapon to their dismay. That is to say, a democracy can rest absolutely on one principle, perfect freedom of expression, and it cannot rest on any other basis. When, therefore, Mr. Dixon came along--who stands for what I regard as my enemies' doctrine--I should have felt ashamed of myself if I had hesitated, as a director of a publishing house, to give him the same freedom of its use that I have always asked of his side with their machinery of publication.

Of course, you understand this principle as well as I, and it is for this reason that I am a little surprised that you should

COVNTRY-LIFE IN AMERICA · DOVBLEDAY-PAGE & CO · 133-135-137 EAST 16TH STREET-NEW YORK · THE WORLDS WORK

21-4-113

speak of us as "exploiters" of Dixon.
We are simply his publishers.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Walter H. Page

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Return

THE WORLD'S WORK FARMING DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO. COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA THE GARDEN MAGAZINE
133-135-137 EAST 16TH STREET, NEW YORK

March 26, 1907.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I have meant for a long while to write you and ask if there was not some book which you would care to have us bring out for you. I have followed your work with a great deal of interest since the time when I had the pleasure of meeting you in Atlanta, and I feel very strongly that with the right subject, you would make a volume of extraordinary distinction and permanent value.

I hope you will let me hear from you. I have always had the greatest faith in your preeminent literary

ability since reading something of yours in the Atlantic years back, and I want to have Doubleday, Page & Company publish a book of yours which has a subject large enough to give this ability a real chance.

Very truly yours,

H W Lanier

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Dubois,
Atlanta, Georgia.

HWL/LAC

1/44/101

[Fragment: Doubleday, Page and Co.]

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., April 8, 1907.

My dear Mr.Lanier:-

Replying to your kind letter of March 28,I feel like saying as I did to mr.Page sometime ago,I hesitate to deal with the exploiters of Tom Dixon . Nevertheless,persons on salaries of a thousand dollars a year cannot afford to be too independent and certainly I recognize your firm as a very efficient means of publicity. I have on hand four literary ventures,more or less definite,first is a piece of work for the Labor Bureau which is of course severely scientific in form . At the same time after it is published by the Labor Bureau there are literary possibilities in it. It is a study of the economics of emancipation - a study of an Alabama Black Belt and the most thorough which I think has evere been made both statistically and historically. My idea is after the study has

published as a scientific work in the Bulletins of t e United States Bureau of Labor where it will be safely buried to then work up a book on the economics of emancipation, giving the human side and the real historical development as I see it. It seems to me that a book like that would be a thing of very great interest. The second thing which I have in mind is a life of John Brown which is already promised to the Jacobs Co. The third thing is a novel. I have already written the first draught of it but it is not satisfactory. I am going to lay it aside and try it again. This while not definitely promised to McClurg, should I think possibly be offered to them first. The last thing, which is quite nebulous as yet, is a general study of the Color Problem throughout the world. I should like to travel in the West Indies and Africa and write my impression and I think that people would like to read them. Still the possibility of my doing

THE WORLD'S WORK · FARMING · DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO. 133-135-137 EAST 16TH STREET, NEW YORK · COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA · THE GARDEN MAGAZINE

April 11, 1907.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am indebted to you for your letter of April 9th. I like your frank statement about Mr. Dixon, but I cannot think that a publisher is at all committed to a doctrine because he brings out a book which expounds it. We have never felt in the least inconsistent in publishing Dixon's novels at the same time that we bring out Booker Washington's works. It isn't a question of what we think: in fact, probably no member of this firm would agree entirely with either of these gentlemen -- or with you, who represent an entirely different point of view. But we should be delighted to publish your books, because we think you have extraordinary literary ability and have something to say which a considerable section of the reading public will want to hear. That is as far as a publisher can go, anyhow, unless he is going to be a sectarian.

I am immensely interested by your plans, perhaps most of all by the novel, for I have had an idea for some time that this was the way in which you might perhaps reach the widest public

1/44/102

(or, I might add, with each other!)

with what you have to say. Would you not be willing to send this rough draft to me, so that we could read it? It is just conceivable that we might be able to make some suggestions that might be of help from an outside professional point of view.

I think, too, that your volume on emancipation and its results might be very well worth while if you can get the human side into it, and as soon as you have this in any form to show, we should be delighted to read it.

Hoping very much that you will let me see the novel, I am

Sincerely yours,

Henry W. Lane

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta, Georgia.

HWL/LAC

THE WORLD'S WORK | AMERICAN FARMING
DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO.
133-135-137 EAST 16TH STREET, NEW YORK
COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA | THE GARDEN MAGAZINE

October 28th,1908.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois;
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Sir:

Under separate cover we are returning to you to-day the photographic portrait which you kindly loaned to us for publication in Mr. Baker's volume.

"Following the Color Line" is now published, and we are giving ourselves the pleasure of sending a copy to you, with our compliments.

Very truly yours,

DOUBLEDAY,PAGE & COMPANY

A. J. Krahe

LEP/AGK

I beg to acknowledge
with thanks your
kindly favour of

do. to Baker

Celia Parker Woolley, Pres. S. Laing Williams, Sec'y. Wm. Eliot Furness, Treas
Rector Building

Frederick Douglass Center

3032 Wabash Avenue

Telephone 207 Douglas

Chicago Jan. 12 1906

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I hope you will pardon the delay in answering your letter concerning the speech to speak before the N.A.A.C.P. during your visit to the city in Feb. I find it so difficult to arrange matters of that kind, I mean take personal charge of them, with my other work, that I have placed your

1/49/103

letter in the hands of
Mrs. Wm Emanuel,
president of the Douglass
Center Women's Club, and
you have doubtless heard
from her by this time.

The Center will be very
glad to give a reception
to you, in the afternoon or
evening if you can spare
the time.

Hoping all is going well
with you, I am

Yours very truly

Celia P. Woolley

Selwood, S. C.
Sept. 9, 1904.

Dear Professor Du Bois:

I thank you very much for sending me your book which I have read with deep interest and sympathy. A man must have little feeling who can read it without being deeply touched. "The Coming of John" lays bare the pathos and tragedy * of the educated negro, half Anglo-Saxon, full of noble ideals unattainable. I suppose you have read "The Case of Mary Ellen" in "The Chronicles of Aunt Minerva Ann". I called the attention of the editor of The State to that "case." Your people are only the Egypty bondage, but forty years in the wilderness have not brought them in sight of the promised land. That promise is like a mirage which cannot be overtaken, although always in sight in the distance.

I have often thought of what you told me about the sad fate between you and the white people of Atlanta, that you knew scarcely any Southern men with whom you felt free to discuss the needs of your race. I wonder

1/33/50

whether there has been any improvement in that respect. I must try your faith and patience to work in the face of so many discouragements. But there must be light ahead, even though we fail to see it just now. The attitude of the South towards the Negro is wrong from my standpoint. It is impossible to repress & suppress 8,000,000 people. Dr. Haygood saw that plainly when he wrote "Our Brother in Black". Our policy ought to be one of encouragement to the worthy colored people who are trying to do right and to become good citizens.

You are very kind to wish to see the book, but you have so many calls on your purse that I must ask you to allow me to send the book and pay for it. I really want it.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Julius S. Becker

1/33/51

41-15c-37

Dear Mr Drummond: 4/13

I in a moment of excitement
last Tuesday you rashly intimated
that you & Mrs. D. would be
willing to take three boarders
next summer in the shade of
me, my wife and the enfant ter-
rible. I am afraid I must have
misunderstood you but in case
you are in dead earnest I write
& say that we may possibly come
& Doctor for the summer & it would
certainly be a great pleasure to stay
with you. Mrs D & I would probably
want to come early in July & stay until
late in September. I should be there
at least half & perhaps two thirds of
that time. Write me your rates
affectionately & tell me (1) whether
you could take us & we should come &

(2) What you ~~could offer~~ would charge.

Our best regards to both of you

41-15C-38

5/13

Dear Mr. Drummond

Mrs Dr Bard, I, & Tom will descend upon you about July 1. We paid Mr Trotter $15 a week when all were there & $10 when I was away. If that suits you, we are agreed. It is very kind of you to let us in. Mrs Dr Bard will write Mrs Drummond shortly.

42 Fountain St.

41-15c-40

6/21

Dear Miss. Drummond:

Mrs Dr Bird & Yolande will arrive in Boston at the South Station on the Federal Express from Washington, Thursday morning June 29. I do not know the exact time of arrival but you can easily find that and, if possible can you manage to meet them? Mrs Dr Bird does not know the cars and you may very well. I shall come along later

41-15c-39

1204
1304
2240
1000
23
1014
1040
1 1
7835

318 Allen Street
Hudson. N.Y

Thursday, Nov. 2, 1905

Dear Madam:-

I am very sorry that I can not help you in your family search.

I know nothing of a (Dr.) James Du Bois of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and as I was born in Dutchess co., and lived there until I was 20 years old, I would have been apt to have heard of him. There was a Cornelius DuBois at Poughkeepsie, who married Julia A. Moore. I knew all of his children, and some went to the Bahamas. Edward C., the eldest son, was at Yale with me, class of '54. (I was in '52); he went to Lima, Peru, as a railroad engineer, and died there two years ago.

Yours truly John C. DuBois, M.D.

New Bedford July 21, 1883.

Dear Mam,

I arrived here ~~safely~~ friday after noon. It was just noon when I got to Hartford. After eating my lunch & buying my ticket ~~I went up to the capitol~~ which is but a little ways to the depot. The grounds are laid out beautifully ~~and the building~~ is magnificent. It consist of a main part and two wings. The main part is surmounted by a tower & dome, which, quite away, is gilded, & upon this is a bronze statue. As you go in the main entrance the

first thing you see is a very large statue of a woman holding a wreath. On either side in cabinets are the different flags. The floor is of colored marble. The staircases are also of marble. There is a book to write your name in there & of course my illustrious name is there. I looked into the chamber of the House of representatives. It is very nice. The chairs & desks are arranged in a semicircle. The ~~Speakers~~ chairmans seat is in the middle. There are seats for the clerks & at the side for reporters. there is an elevator where anybody can go up & down in when they wish to. The whole building is frescoed splendidly. On the out side there are niches for

statues. There is a picture gallery in the state library room. I cannot tell you what I saw there. I did not go up in dome fearing that the train would leave me. When I came down to the depot ~~finding~~ I had had a little time left I took a walk up a street near by. When I got back to the depot ~~the train was gone, I mean~~ they told me there was no other providence that afternoon. Imagine my situation! ~~At last however I found~~ out there was another train out on another road. So I had to sell my ticket which I paid $2.70 for, for $1.50 because I had my baggage checked on it & ~~it~~ by the other train. ~~Was~~ At last I was on the way

to Providence. The railroad
down parelel with the Connecticut river & the scenery is
beautiful. I saw two or three
steamers. After we had got to
the coast I changed cars & took the shore line. Where the
scenery was magnificent
the steamers, sailboat, the
beautiful seaside resorts &c.
I reached Providence about
7 P.M. & there was no one to
meet me, ~~& I was thinking~~
that I would not come because
I did not come on the other train
I asked a policeman & he
~~directed to his residence.~~
Providence is a very nice
city & I like it very much
I went around a good deal
what little time I was there.
Sarah has a very nice little
cottage. I saw the soldiers
monument & I will tell you

1883

2.

aboard it when I come. I
started on the 8 A.M. train
for N.B. & arrive there about
11 A.M. There was no one to
meet me & I was mad, very
mad. If in fact if I could
get hold of some one I should
have hurt them. But I didn't.
I inquiries & found the house
which is about ½ a mile from
the depot. The house is white
with green blinds & the yard
is full of flower gardens.
Grandma is about my color
& taller than I thought.
I like her very much. Grandpa
is short & rather thick set. I
like him better than I thought
I would. He say very little
but speaks civily when I say

anything to him. Grandma says by and bye he'll talk more. I like it very much here & am having a nice time. Last night Grandma & I took a walk up street & visited some of her friends. I have been walking out this afternoon. We are going on a picnic to Onset pond next week & down to Martha's Vineyard & to hear the Miss Davis the elocutionist &c. I have not been to Mr. Freedom's yet but will go next week. Tell Jennie not to forget the courier. Tell Grace I would like to slap her once. I suppose you are very lonesome. I felt a little home sick this afternoon. Write soon, with love to all, good by

Your son,

W. E. Mc Cos.

Rev. Horace Bumstead, D. D.,
PRESIDENT.
Rev. M. W. Adams, Ph. D.,
DEAN.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

Atlanta, Ga., 5 — Jan. 1902

Dear Will:

I don't suppose you've been up very long as this is Sunday morning. It's a bit cold here, Mrs. Brice says it's very cold.

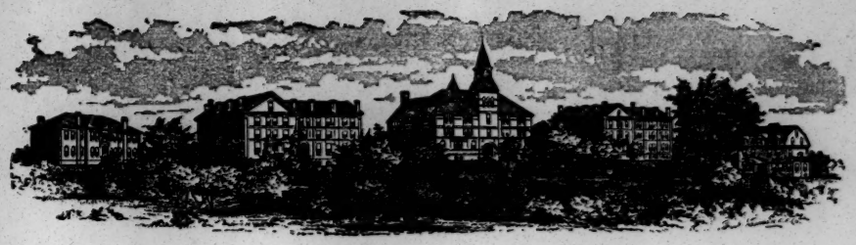
Every thing seems to be going on all right from what I can hear. Mrs Francis, Miss Clifford and Miss Greene have called since you left.

I didn't know wheather you wanted to see these papers from the students or not so have sent you some and send two to-day with my letter.

Yolande comes in your room and looks about but she seems to know you're gone for when I ask her where you are she looks as indignant as though she thought why I know he's gone away and its useless to look for him.

41-15D-44

Rev. Horace Bumstead, D. D.,
PRESIDENT.
Rev. M. W. Adams, Ph. D.,
DEAN.



ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

Atlanta, Ga., 5 – Jan 1902

I wonder if you're at Mrs Erving's How does your lectures seem to be going to go?

I trust you received your books allright they cost $1.75. Arthur Butler is going to leave school the first of Feb. He says he's got to go to work for a while.

I received a nice large box of candy from Harry Phillips the monday after you left and I don't even know his address to thank him for it won't you send it.

We are very lonely evenings here alone, Minnie stays until I eat supper.

Yolande sends love and kisses.

Your
Nina

41-15D-45

[DuBois]

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga. Sept. 25-10.

1/56/25

Dear Will:

Yolande and I have moved back to South Hall. It is good to have it over and to be in our own quarters again.

The first people who returned were given meals in the Middle Home for a few days. The dining room opened yesterday. Georgie is back. Miss Atkin who used to teach cooking at Wilberforce is the new matron. I don't know how she is going to do.

She hasn't been here long enough. Mr. Ware and Dr. Adams spoke of having visited you in N.Y. I learned through them that Mr. Turner is with you I'm glad for you are accustomed to him. I wonder why the New York Independant does not come any more the last copy that came was the one which had your article in "The Souls of White Folk" which we read and enjoyed. A copy of The World To-Day containing an article of yours came some time ago. I sent you the clipping of it which came to me from Romike. Jordan is sending you some things by freight. I'm putting in some things which came by mail that you may want.

You asked about my money I shall get on all right until the first of Nov. Miss Pingree has been sick ever since she came, she was out to-day for the first time. Mr. Davidson the new business manager has come. He is an acquaintance of Mr. Coates

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga
Nov. 13-10-

Dear Will:

I suppose you are still very busy, I was going to write for a couple of copies of the Crisis but learned from Miss Pingree ~~that~~ they had all been sold.

That is good. I hope you will continue to have more calls than you can supply.

There's a fine editorial in this weeks Independant on you & suppose you've seen it.

I saw The bill which Dr.

P.S. We have the right date for our Xmas.

1/52/54

They have a Main woman for Mrs. Herndon's place. I don't know her name, she is to teach english also. The Chaplain is a Mr. Lathrop He hasn't come yet. He is a young married man. Now you see He won't have our rooms as they wanted him to. Jordan said he sent you the bill of $2. and some thing so he gave me the 60¢ which you sent me the check for when he cashed it. I am feeling some better to-day I hope it will last. Many people ask after you and regret your being away. Lovingly Yours Nina.

Adams sent you, The summer expenses are all right, you of course will know about the other.

Carrie wants to know just when and how long you will be here I believe you said you would be here at Xmas. She is getting up a little play for the society to which she belongs and the girls want to have it while you are here.

Miss Ware will probably ask you to contribute to the free kindergartens I think you better leave it to me for I am here and shall have to do something from time to time and we can't afford for both to be giving

Mrs. Adams is here and I've learned that Mr. Howe, Mr. Coate and Mr. Webster are to have $50. more added to their salarys. Mr. Lathrop is to have $1400. a year. Mr. Lathrop is not to be charged for extra rooms but the Adams are and we are to pay extra room rent and extra for having our breakfasts

brought over. Mr. Ware wrote Dr. Adams that he would have Mrs. Adams given a printed list of the dining room rules. Dr. Adams is entirely ignored as to the running of the dining room Miss Aiken, the matron, consults Miss Ware.

Our boys have played three games of foot ball. With Morris Brown it was a tie, at Athens our boys won. Yesterday they played Talladega here and did very well. But were beaten in the very last. How are you these days, I am only fairly well, Yolande has a bad cold. Yours with love, Nina

1/56/26

Dear Will:

I thank you for the shoes they are just what I wanted. also for the check for $50.

I just had a tooth filled yesterday that the dentist has been treating for nearly a year. I have one more to be filled next week.

Yolander cold is better and I have one now.

Paci one of our students broke his arm yesterday while

playing foot ball; He is not on the regular team, was just playing for fun. Mr. Lathrop has gone north to bring Mrs. Lathrop and baby down.

Every thing seems to be going fairly well as far as I know. The Wares do not come down until after Thanksgiving I hear. Sarah are all ready asking if you will be here for Thanksgiving.

I hope you have not robbed yourself in sending me the second $50. check.

Lovingly yours

Nina

Atlanta Univ

Nov. 16 – 10

P.S. I sent you some second class mail yesterday.

21-4-135

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, Ph. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., March 13, 1907.

Dear little Yolande:-

This is Sunday night and papa has talked all his letters into the graphophone and he has half of one of the records left, so he is going to talk a little while to you. I wonder what you are doing - I suppose you must be in bed. How do you like sliding down hill. Papa used to slide down hills when he was a little boy and used to think that it was great fun. We are having nice sunny weather here now, the grass is green, little buds are coming out on the trees, while you up there are all ice and snow. Everybody asks about you. Miss Ware wants to know how you are getting on and Miss Thomas wants you to write to her and Miss Clifford thinks of you and Mrs. Herndon speaks of you and Miss Pingree, especially misses you. But most of all I think papa misses you when he comes in

and has nobody to disturb him and nobody to interrupt his work. He'd be very glad to have you interrupt his work a little while now. I suppose you are being a very good girl and helping mamma to get well. You must hurry up and write me a nice letter. Now good-night.

From the Old Home
To

a Home across the Seas

31-13-87

A link of joy uniting the happy days and years

WITH EVERY GOOD WISH FOR
YOUR HAPPINESS THIS
CHRISTMASTIDE AND IN THE
COMING YEAR FROM

your little daughter
Yolande

[DuBois Circle]

Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.
Feb. 15. '08

26/151

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

The Circle extends its greetings to you. We have decided to wait until the end of the second semester before sending the books to you as we will then have a larger number that can be disposed with. Unless you otherwise desire, we

shall send them to
Atlanta in your care and
leave the disposal of your
judgement.

We have done very little
of interest since I last wrote
to you as it has been the
time of final examinations.

With best wishes for yourself
and Atlanta, I am, for the Circle

Very cordially yours

Hallie E. Queen

[DuBois Circle]

1/5/47

Cornell University

May 22, 1900.

Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois.

You will recall the fact that I wrote to you some time ago, stating that the Circle desired to send some books to Atlanta. We should like to do

this before Commencement,
will you kindly let me
know whether to send them
in your care or in that
of the university?

The Circle sends greetings.

Cordially yours,

Hallie E. Queen.

[DuBois Circle]

Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.
June 24, '08

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Prof Du Bois,

A number of the books which are to be sent you by the Du Bois Circle, are to be used in the summer session of the University (Cornell). Therefore, we ask you not to look for any shipment until after August 1. They will be sent either by myself or by the newly elected secretary, my term of office having really expired with my graduation the eighteenth of this present month.

Cordially yours, for the Circle,
Hallie E. Queen.

[DuBois (W.E.B.) Club]

286 Rowena St.,
Detroit, Mich.
August 18, 1902.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
212 14th St.,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

1/27/15

Dear Sir:-

It is a great pleasure to know that you are to be present, and deliver an address before our Association of Colored Women's Clubs, and also that we are to have the privilege of meeting one

whose name and work has so long been an inspiration to us.

I enclose a copy of our Year-book for 1902-03 which I am glad to present to you at this time as we may thereby have the benefit of your criticism and suggestions for our winter's study.

Thanking you for your interest in our work, I am

Yours respectfully

Pauline Smith.

Cor. Secy W. E. B. DuBois Club.

42-3-210

W. E. B. DuBois
Club Year Book
1902-1903

Motto: Knowledge burns all barriers away.

W. C. B. Lit. Club

Organized Feb. 9 02.

Officers

President Miss Belle Pitts Coleman.
Vice " Miss Elida Pate
Recording Secretary Miss Hensley.
Corresponding " Miss L. [illegible]
Treasurer Miss D. M. Borden

Meetings

Thursdays of each week at 3. P.M. at the homes of the members.

Services of Study

for

1902 - 1903.

Topical Studies on the

Negro in America

and the

Island

and

Current Events for one

half hour of each meeting.

7

2

October.

October Second.

"The proper study of mankind is man."

Historical Sketch of Slavery.
Read and discussed by Club members.

The Enforcement of the Slave-Trade Laws. - Miss Coleman

#

October Ninth.

"Our limbs are purchased and our life is sold."
- Shenstone.

"Suppression of the Slave-Trade.

Reviewed by Club Members.

October sixteenth.

"Slaves cannot breathe in England.
if their lungs
Receive our air, that moment
they are free;
They touch our country and their
shackles fall."

The Slavery Question in England
Miss F. Smith.

October twenty-third.

"The love of liberty with life is
given.
And life itself th' inferior gift
of heaven." Dryden.

The Island of Hayti-
Its Inhabitants.

Toussaint L'Ouverture-
Miss M. Hemsley.

"Sonnet on L'Ouverture" Wordsworth

October Twentieth.

Hereditary bondsmen know ye not
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow!
Byron.

Study: Slavery in the New England States.

Voted upon by the members.

November.

November Sixth.

"He finds his fellow guilty of a skin
Not colored like his own, and having power
T'enforce the wrong for such a worthy cause
Dooms and devotes him as his lawful prey."
Cowper.

Slavery in the remaining Colonies - but Members.

November Thirteenth.

"Excuse thyself as thou will, still, slavery! still thou art a bitter draught."

Sterne.

Subjects:

The Law of Negro Slavery.

Character of Slavery.

- Discussion.

November Fourteenth.

"The cause of Freedom is the cause of God."

Economics of Slavery.

Opinions of Slavery.

- Members.

November Twenty seventh.

Thanksgiving Holiday.

December.

December Fourth.

For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won.
Byron.

The American Colonization Society — Club members.

Review of Brummell's Africa and America.

— Miss Moore.

December Eleventh

"I would not have a slave to
till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while
I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for
all the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have
ever earned." Cowper

The American Society for the
Abolition of Slavary.
The Work of John Brown.
Letter on Slavary Question.

- L. L. - members.

December Eighteenth.

General Review.

Christmas & Holidays.

January 1903

January Eighth.

"They never fail who die in a great cause." Byron.

The Story of the Underground Railroad.
Mrs Elida Pate.

Readings: Extracts from the Dred Scott Decision
Extracts from Lincoln's State Papers—
Club Members.

January Fifteenth

"My angel—his name is Freedom—
Choose him to be your king;
He shall cut pathways east & west,
And fend you with his wing."
Emerson.

History of Reconstruction Period
Read & Reported upon by members.

Review of "A Fools' Errand."
Mrs Wallace.

January Twenty second.

"Long as in Freedom's cause the wise contend,
Dear to your country's fame shall your name extend;
While the world the lettered stone shall tell
Where Caldwell, Attucks, Gray and Maverick fell"

Negro Soldiers

Military Employment of Negroes during the Revolution.

The Negro in the Army and Navy in the War of 1812.

Open Parliament.

January Twenty ninth.

"But little do or can the best of us.
That little is achieved through Liberty."

Robert Browning

Negro Soldiers Continued.

Military Employment of Negroes in the Civil War.

Heroism of Negro Troops.

Treatment of Negro Prisoners.

Bolzes Poem: "The Black Regiment."

"Harriet Tubman" Mrs Coleman

Mrs Boyden.

February.

February Fifth.

"So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man;
When duty whispers, lo thou must
The youth replies, I can.
Emerson.

Negro Soldiers (Concluded)

The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry.
Miss E. Hensley.

The 24th and 25th Infantry.
— Ninth.

Negro Volunteers in Cuba and the Philippines. — J. W. Moore

February Twelfth. "'Tis time
New hopes should animate the world, new light
Should dawn upon new revealings to a race
Weighed down so long, forgotten so long.
Browning.

Representative Men & Women of Period.

Garrison and Douglass as Reformers.

Sojourner Truth. —

Negroes in the Houses of Congress.

—

February Nineteenth.

"Whoso would be a man must
be a non-conformist."

Emerson.

Representation Men & Women (Concluded)?

Richard T. Greener.
John P. Green.
Frances E. W. Harper.
Louis de Mortie
Edmonia Lewis.

} Character Sketches of Members.

4

February Twenty-sixth.

"They would no more in bondage
wind their knee,
But once made free would be always
free."

Condition of Negroes in North during
Slavery Period. —

The Legal Status of Free Negroes of the
South —

General Review.

4

March.

March Fifth. March, April, May } Present Social Condition.

"The making a fact the subject of thought raises it." Emerson.

Education.

Curry's Education of Negroes since 1860.

Echoes on Education of Negro from the U. S. Bureau of Education.

March Twelfth.

All learning is a lifting up of the mind and therefore a widening of its horizon. Irving.

Education.

History of the American Missionary Association.

Reports of Mohonk Conferences (1890-91)

History New York African Free Schools.

Read & reported by Club Members

March Nineteenth.

"Learning by study must be won
'Twas ne'er entailed from son to
son." Gay.

Education:

4. f. The Negro Common School.

Famous Women Educators of the Negro Race — Read by members.

Miss Maud Hemsley.

#

March Twenty-sixth.

"The stream from Wisdom's well,
Which God supplies is inexhaustible." Taylor.

Education. (Concluded)

4. e. The College-bred Negro.

Discussion.

Scarboro — Negro and Higher Learning (May Forum.) Reading.
1902.

Harris. Address at Atlanta University.

#

April.

April Second.

"It is the duty of the Negro to raise himself by every effort to the standards of modern civilization and not to lower those standards in any degree."

Health. Mortality. Family Life.

"Social and Physical Conditions of Negroes in Cities."

"Some Efforts of Negroes for Social Betterment."

Atlanta University publications. Read & discussed.

April Ninth.

"The life of man upon this fair earth is worth just so much as the things about which he busies himself."

Occupations. Wages etc.

Gannett's Occupations of the Negroes. — Club Members.

"The Philadelphia Negro."

Miss P. Smith.

April Sixteenth.

"The largest hope for the advancement of the Negro lies in — mastery of the art of social organized life."

W. E. B. DuBois.

Organized Life of Negroes.

History of Negro in Religious Denominations. — Miss — Smith.

The Function of the Negro Church.

The Present Condition of the Churches.

April Twenty-third.

"No mind of man or woman can be great unless it grasps the whole world."

Organized Life of Negroes. (Concluded.)

Sketch of Negro Hospitals - Washington, Philadelphia - Chicago.

- Miss Coleman

History of Women's Club among Colored Women - Miss E. Pate.

Beneficial Societies - Y. W. C. A. etc.

April Thirtieth.

"It is he that giveth thee power to get wealth. Deut 8. 8

Property.

Negroes of the Black Belt.

Negro and [illegible] of Georgia.

The Negro in Business

May Seventh.

"If in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood,
Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but kindly." As You Like It.

Liquour Problem.

Storey's Economic Aspects of the Liquour Problem. (Chap. 6.)

Pauperism and Alcoholism.

(Chap XIV. Philadelphia Negro)

May Fourteenth.

He who works for the upbuilding of a city works for the world.

Environment of the Negro.

A Study of Houses and rent;
Schools and Wards, amusements
social classes in our own
city from Chap XV. Philadelphia
Negro.

Club Members.

May Twenty-first.

All inhabited districts should
be made holy by the mere presence
in them of human life.

The Environment of the Negro. (Concluded)

Women as Home-makers. Mrs Boyden.

The Aesthetic Element in the
Home.

Mrs Wallace.

Discussion by Club Members.

May Twenty-eighth.

Closing Meeting
Special Program

Works of Reference.

A Select Bibliography of the
American Negro
the Phila. Negro.

Williams History of the
Negro Race.

Year-book
(Compiled from above.

4

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

1/23/03

My Dear Prof. DuBois:--

I have had a letter from Pott & co., N. Y. about the matter of a race-book. I spoke of having you assist them in the matter but they have not mentioned money. If there is any chance for cash in the matter let me know at once.

Very truly yours,

Paul Laurence Dunbar

5355 Grove Ave.,
Chicago, Jan. 15, '03.

My Dear Dunbar:

The Potts people wrote me simply asking the privilege of using one of my published magazine articles. I replied that the book rights for that article were already placed & that ended the matter. I know nothing of their scheme & am suspicious of it. They write & seek as tho' all the rest had consented

I shall have nothing to do with the matter unless it takes more definite & tangible shape

Meantime I am thinking of publishing a miniature monthly magazine — small well printed, of limited circulation. I'm going to edit it. I should like to say in the announcement "with the cooperation of Mr Paul Laurence Dunbar" & others. I am going to ask Mr Chesnutt also. He said "cooperation" will consist of your good will & such contributions from you as the magazine is able to pay for. May I use your name? I trust this will find you well

Yours

1214 12th. St.

Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 3, 1903.

Prof. W.E. B. DuBuois,

Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Sir;

I have your letter, and glad to know that you are going to do the work for Potts & Co. I have had another letter from them also, I think they seem to be in earnest.

Very Sincerely,

Yours,

P. L. Dunbar

1/28/97

1214 E. 12th St.

Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 20 1903.

Mr. W. E. Borghardt, Dubois,

Dear Sir;

Will you kindly do me a favor to give me some facts about yourself which would be of interest in an article, which I am writing upon Representative Negroes?

If you can find time to answer this at once, I shall be very greatly obloged.

I am,

Very truly,

Paul Laurence Dunbar.

1/28/12

Dear Dunbar:

Have really not much to be said. My biography can be found in "Who's Who" + a rent a list of my writings — those starred are books

Ever

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

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L. C. Cole, of Bowling Green, V. Prest.
S. M. Heller, of Napoleon.
W. H. Begg, M.D. of Columbus Grove.
Henry B. Stentz, of Monroeville.

TOLEDO
STATE HOSPITAL

H.A. T[illegible] M.D.
Superintendent.

F

Toledo, O. May 28, 1903.

Prof. W E.B. DeBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear DuBois:-

I regret that, on account of being away from my mail, I got your letter so late, but I hope my data did not come in too late for you to use it. The picture I am sending direct to the magazine from whom I heard yesterday. I am doing the same thing for Pott & Co., and thought you wanted the matter on some book. Pardon the delay.

With best wishes I am

Yours sincerely,

Paul Laurence Dunbar.

1/28/120

Sketch / Both Mailing Blushes.

Born Dayton, O. June 27th 1872. attended the common schools there and was graduated from the high school in 1891. began writing just when about 12 pub. in local papers at 14. was Editor in-chief of school paper & President of school society, being only colored member of my class & in the body. began work at 20 for newspapers & syndicates (especially Chicago Record, Detroit Free Press & A.W. Kellogg Newspaper Co. A clerk under Mr. Douglass at the World's Fair in 93. began magazine work and have written at times for most of them, have published 11 books excluding the first two which were personally printed. They are: 1 Lyrics of Lowly Life. Verse. 2 Folks from Dixie Prose. 3 The Uncalled 4 " " the Heartside 5 The Strength of Gideon 6 Poems of Cabin & Field. 7 Candle Lighting Time 8. The Fanatics. 9 The Love of Landry. 10. The Sport of the Gods. 11 Lyrics of Love and Laughter. verse

I am not yet dead.

Very Truly Yours,

P. L. D.

May 28, 1903.

4217

From L. Dunbar; May 28, 1903.

3209 Dearborn Street,

Chicago, Ill., July 24, 1903.

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.,

My dear Dubois:-

I have been reading your article in the Book Lovers' Magazine, and thank you very much for your kindly mention of me, but I have also been doing for James Pott & Co. (the same firm with which you are now in touch) an article on the same subject, and we have said in the two articles very much the same things. I am writing this so you will understand that I have not stolen your thunder. My article was done in April at Kansas City at the time that I was corresponding with you.

I have not yet got to your "Souls of Black Folk" but I hope to very soon and I know just what a pleasure is in store for me there. Go on and do lots more of it.

Very sincerely yours,

Paul Laurence Dunbar.

1/25/122

[1903]

Balto. Md.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Fr

Dear Mr. Dubois,

I got your letter in Newyork, but have been too busy to answer it. I have no biographical data by me but shall be in Chicago when I will send you something, (there should be miles and miles said)

I am in travail over my own article which was written & lost & now requires to return. If you can find out enough from

1/28/1116

"Who's Who" and Appleton's Dictionary
of American Biography."
don't wait on me.

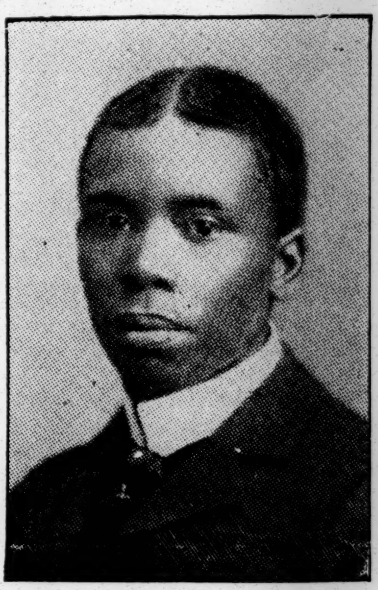
With Best Wishes
Sincerely Yours.
Paul Laurence Dunbar.

The Dunbar Circle

Washington, D. C.

1907

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE DUNBAR CIRCLE



PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR

"BE PROUD, MY RACE, IN MIND AND SOUL:
THY NAME IS WRIT ON GLORY'S SCROLL
IN CHARACTERS OF FIRE."

DUNBAR.

WE, the members of the Dunbar Circle, organized July 8th, 1906, associate members of the Niagara Movement, heartily endorse the "principles" enumerated in its addresses to the country.

W. E. B. DuBois

"Human advancement is not a mere question of almsgiving, but rather of sympathy and co-operation among classes who would scorn charity. And here is a land where, in the higher walks of life, in all the higher strivings for the good and noble and true, the color-line comes to separate natural friends and co-workers."
—W. E. B. DuBois, in "Souls of Black Folk."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

LADIES OF THE DUNBAR CIRCLE:

At the last meeting of the year it is not inappropriate to review the principal activities of the Club during its existence. The doings of the Club will be found in detail in the report of the Executive Committee, so I shall not dwell upon them here. It is a misfortune that we are so placed that we must constantly study ourselves. Such a condition is narrowing in its influence, and results in shutting us out from the broader view which belongs to those who are not bound by restrictions, proscriptions and predjudices. Our struggle is for natural and ordinary conditions, for conditions where each person may pursue his own bent and seek his own happiness without interference from other people, so long as he does not prevent their development and happiness.

The practical work of securing equal civil and political rights which we have helped along during the year must be continued. We must not be discouraged if we do not achieve complete victory in one campaign. We should remember that it required four successive campaigns on the part or the Union Army before Richmond was taken. In all great struggles the early efforts are usually unsuccessful. In the War of the Revolution, the Colonists lost Bunker Hill and Long Island, and endured the hunger and cold of Valley Forge; but Saratoga and Yorktown crowned their undaunted persistence. So with us: we must not be content with one year's effort, we must continue the work so well begun and carry it to a successful issue.

In the years to come we shall have the old question to meet us face to face. We shall have to keep abreast of the current thought, and we shall have to be prepared to argue our cause in newspapers and magazines and on the rostrum. We can fortify ourselves for such work in clubs like this, where we read, study and digest the thought of the day and receive the benefit and uplift of each other's ideas.

In many respects we are better prepared to present our cause to

the public than ever before. There are more of us competent to express opinions on questions relating to the welfare of the race; the race itself has more and better organs of its own for the dissemination of information and opinion, and there are more publications of the opposite race which will accept contributions from colored writers. With an outlook such as this we ought to be encouraged and resolve to continue our work along lines already begun. It is not by spasmodic efforts; it is not by taking membership in a race organization for a single year, but it is by unceasing efforts that we will accomplish something. Beneath all we do there must be a deep and lasting conviction that our cause is right, that it is worthy of sacrifice and endeavor, and that somehow and at sometime it is sure to succeed.

I thank the members of the Club individually and collectively for their cordial and loyal support during the year. What has been done could not have been accomplished without your support and co-operation. Owing to the state of my health I will not be able to serve you longer as chairman—but my interest in the Club and my enthusiasm for the cause it represents shall never cease.

MRS. IDA D. BAILEY

"The solution of the color question is to be found in the Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount, the Declaration of Independence and the amended Constitution of the United States." — IDA D. BAILEY, in The Washington Star.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Dunbar Circle, having decided that a part of its work should be a study of the Negro as he appears in current literature, considered the following articles: "The Negro Brain," by Dr. Bean, in the Century Magazine, of which Mrs. S. G. Rivers gave a resume; "The Training of the Negro," upon which Mrs. Jennie Conner prepared a paper; "Tragedy of Color," by H. G. Wells, in Harper's Weekly; and "Health and Physique of the Negro American," compiled by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, which Mrs. Rivers outlined to the Circle.

In memory of Paul Laurence Dunbar, for whom the Circle is named, a Dunbar night was arranged, wherein, Mrs. M. E. Houston gave a delightful sketch of his life, and some of his poems were read and sung.

Other papers have been prepared by members of the Circle as follows: Dr. R. J. Cole gave some valuable hints in a paper on the "Physical Training of Children;" Miss Otelia Cromwell, an interesting and graphic account of her visit to Europe, illustrated with photographs; Mrs. A. P. Albert, a fine summing up of the Brownsville affair.

In response to invitations of the Cirlce at various times, Dr. S. M. Fraser gave an account of Santo Domingo, its peoples and customs; Mr. Richard T. Greener read a paper on Japan, showing a large collection of photographs; Mrs. Ida Gibbs Hunt read a paper upon Madagascar; Mr. Napoleon Marshall gave his version of the Brownsville affair and an account of his trip to Texas; and the Secretary of the Niagara Movement for the District of Columbia, Mr. L. M. Hershaw, addressed the Circle on "Recent Books on the Race Question."

In accordance with the idea of co-operation and to raise funds in support of the Barbara Pope case, then in the hands of the Niagara Movement, an entertainment was given in December. The receipts amounted to $ 119 20, $2.00 of which was contributed by the following: Mr. A. F. Hernden $1.00, Mr. Geo. F. T. Cook $1.00. The principal

feature of the entertainment was a drama, generously contributed by Mr. Nathaniel Guy and his company.

Following the General Secretary's suggestion, that some recognition be given Senator Foraker for his stand in behalf of the discharged soldiers, the Dunbar Circle drew up a letter expressing its sentiments, and delegated the President and Secretary to transmit the same to the Senator which was very graciously and courteoustly received.

During a visit of Dr. DuBois in Washington, in February, the Circle had the pleasure of entertaining him. At the time he made many valuable suggestions as to the work which such a body might do.

The President invited the Circle to meet Mrs. Carrie W. Clifford of Cleveland, Ohio, who gave a very inspiring talk about her experiences in the work at her home and her desires as to the furtherance of the work of the Niagara Movement.

The President has written two very forceful articles which the local papers published; one a protest against the discharge of the soldiers at Brownsville, and the other an answer to Bishop Satterlee's race talk in an address made in Washington.

Music has been an interesting feature of the programs. The following are a few of the contributions:

An S. Colridge-Taylor transcription of a Plantation Melody.
A Heller Etude.
Two musical settings of poems of Dunbar:
Love, Life and Death (Homo Sum).
Dawn.

Artist Friends who contributed were:
Mrs. Joseph H. Douglass.
Miss Bessie Howard of New York.
Miss Nettie Murray.
Mr. Felix Weir.

Treasurer's Report by Mrs. M. E. Houston:

Dues paid at Harper's Ferry - -	$ 20 00
Total Receipts from entertainment -	119 20
" Expenditures " -	38 65
Net Receipts.	$80 55
Disbursements to Barbara Pope case -	60 00
Balance in hand,	$ 20 55

M. L. KEELAN, *Secretary.*

Officers and Members

: : :

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MRS. MARY L. KEELAN, *Secretary* MRS. HOUSTON, *Treasurer*

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Miss Therese Lee
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Miss M. L. Jordan

Miss Erminie Shimm
Dr. R. J. Cole
Mrs. Jennie Conner
Mrs. Millie G. Lewis
Mrs. M. E. Tucker
Mrs. J. Hope Lyons
Mrs. James F. Bundy
Miss Nellie Datcher
Mrs. M. V. Datcher
Miss Otelia Cromwell
Miss Jessie Fauset
Mrs. O. Brooks
Mrs. Carrie Wilder Harris

"WHEN foes upon me press, let me not quail
Nor think to turn me into coward flight.
I only ask, to make my arms prevail,
Strength for the fight."

DUNBAR

PRESS OF R L PENDLETON

[The East and the West]

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

19 DELAHAY STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

TELEGRAMS:
"GOSPELIZE," LONDON.

January 5th. 1904

My dear Sir

I am sending by this mail 6 copies of "The East and the West" containing your article, for which we are most grateful. The Review contains also a notice of your book "The souls of black folk". I am very glad that an opportunity has been afforded of spreading information in regard to this subject. There are very many people in England who sympathize strongly with the aspirations of the coloured people in America.

Yours very truly

C A Robinson

Editorial Secretary

1135/42

[Eaton] [1906]

6/7

Dear Miss Eaton:

We did not get to the
9 but left the Head Boss
of Columbia & he was
fine. Jane Addams has
promised herself to us next
year, & I'm going to Hull
House 2 & 12. Hope this
will find you well and
happy for a thousand
rest. Mrs. D. sends
regards

[1907?] Jan 25 -

Dear Dr DuBois -

This looks like Telepathy! I think you wrote this note, just recd, on the same day I wrote the first one to you.

I am so delighted that you are coming to us for the Eighteenth (Monday). That day is wholly satisfactory to the "Astral body", and I shall ask some people

whom I want very
much to have meet
you - besides one or two
you know already (as
Miss Ovington, if she is here
then; - and Dr Buckley) -
And I fairly envy
you your trip to Hull-
House. But you give
my greetings to Miss Addams?
- the biggest heart and
the noblest, most Christlike
soul in the world - She
is that. Isn't she? -

I hope you may be able to drop in at my office perhaps before the 18th. At any rate I shall hear your lecture on the 17th.? and shall send cards to Dr. Buckley for himself and many others. So you will have lots of friends in your audience on that day.

Always sincerely yours. Isaac Eaton

[1907?] [Isabel Eaton]
[fragment]

Feb 19. 1
6.30 AM!

THE GREENPOINT SETTLEMENT.
85 JAVA STREET, BROOKLYN.

Dear Dr. DeBois. —

I had no chance last night for a word in your ear, so I am up betimes with a streak o' dawn & a candle flame for company a-writing you

A FRIENDLY WARNING!

I am afraid — frankly — to have you go to "The A Club" at 3 Fifth Av. where you engaged to go for luncheon on Wednesday — and open my

(gratuitous) advice that you manage to be unavoidably prevented or something of the sort! ——— !

Lest this should seem an ungracious word on my part let me explain! — that the A Club has in its midst some ambitious scribblers who are crazy for "copy" — (you know the kind?) and who are — well, just plain unscrupulous every now & then. If you said anything interesting or anything striking or anything they'd never heard before — (and you might! do any of these three!) — you might quite possibly be quoted in the public prints in a way that might hurt you or the good cause you toil for.

This has happened to two luckless wights thro' the A Club — directly & traceably — to how many indirectly I don't know.

Gorky was exploited by the A Club & I have more than once heard his failure in America attributed to the unwise reporting of what he said & did [illegible]

reporting - interviews - were authorized by a clubbers. They lack discretion, that's all -

Wm Vaughan Moody dined there once & one of the Club women said to him smilingly "Well, What do you think of the "Great Divide"? (his own play, & a daudy) -

"Oh," said Moody - "it's a rotten play! Only a few decent lines in it" - Both of them joking, of course.

This comment provoked a laugh, — but if you'll believe it, ~~an interview~~ — no - a paragraph appeared in the next Sat. morning Times Lit. Review saying "Moody doesn't think much of his

[Fragment]
[1907?]

THE GREENPOINT SETTLEMENT
85 JAVA STREET, BROOKLYN.

31-13-7

I do most sincerely hope
so - I know you often
come to Massachusetts, and
Pemaquid Point, Maine — where
my little shanty is just going
up — is not so very far
from the good old Bay State.
If you are to be in New
England this summer I
shall be unduingly grateful
for a bit of your time -

Please consider it if it isn't altogether out of line with the rest of your plans. I'm proposing to make the camp a kind of "Saints' rest"! – nobody comes down to breakfast till he gets ready – tho' there will be a breakfast time & breakfast for the law-abiding & virtuous – & then he just forages for himself, and nobody "entertains" anybody, but himself – and by just making himself happy makes everybody else so too – a paradise for lazy or tired (or both) people!

Do persuade Mrs DuBois and persuade yourself too that it might be a pleasant thing to do – It would be a great delight and pleasure to me and to all my household to have you with us if you can spare us a little of your precious vacation time.

I've thought so often of the good time we had the evening you dined with us – after "Hamlet" arrived – (It was a wee bit sad before that) – But I'm

very glad you took my word of warning in good part - and avoided that particular luncheon on that particular avenue. It was really wise advice -

Eight pages! I beg your pardon, busy man! But do consider Penaquid - It's a gem o' the ocean!

Always sincerely yours,

Isabel Eaton

THE ECONOMIC BULLETIN

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

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January 14, 1903.

Professor W.E.B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

1/49/73

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I received just as I was leaving Madison, on Tuesday afternoon December 31st, your paper in discussion of Dr. Stone's essay. It was then, of course, too late to read it at the meeting. We shall, however, print it in our volume of Papers and Proceedings as tho it had been read during the discussion, and in order that Mr. Stone may in his summary of the discussion refer to it, if he so desires, I am asking him to read your paper and add to the remarks he actually made in closing the discussion such additional statements as he may care to make with particular reference to your contribution..

Permit me to thank you for your kind cooperation in the matter. I hope that we may enroll you as a member of the Society, which, by the way, has just made an arrangement whereby all of our members will receive the Journal of Sociology free of charge, that is to say, with no other payment save the three dollars per annum for membership in the Society. Our next meeting will be held in the east, and possibly at Richmond, Va.

Very cordially yours,

C W A Veditz

12/15/09

Dr. Louis Eddleman,

Florence, Ala.

My dear Dr. Eddleman:

I have your letter of December 3rd. I think Mr. Washington's motives in publishing what he does are not fairly clear. He wishes to say the thing which people want to hear and nothing else. That he says is not necessarily untrue but very often it is a good deal worse because it is half-true.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

[Economic Bulletin]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Mar. 5, 1908.

Dear Mr. Veditz: -

I am returning this proff to you as I cannot read the name at the top. The condition of its publication is the capitalization of Negro*. Otherwise leave it out.

Very sincerely yours,

*It was capitalized in my Manuscript and changed by some editor.

1/40/43

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., ~~Jan. 18,~~ 1909.

My Dear Mr. Edgerton:-

The explanation of the "unknown" owners is perfectly simple. No owner was enetered on the tax lists with neither acres nor value; but continually owners are entered with value of their land given and the number of acres omitted; and vice versa, with the number of acres given and the value omitted. In such case when cpunting the acreage we counted all owners on the list although some had no acreage given. We know these latter were owners because the value of their holdings was given. They were therefore entered as unknown, i.e. holders of unknown quantities of land. When we counted the owners and value we counted all owners on the list although in the case of some owners only the acres were given and the value omitted. These latter persons were counted as "unknown", i.e. owners of known quantities of land but of unknown value. The two unknowns then do not refer to the same things at all and do not of course agree. The total owners given must agree. Here, however, an error entered into the first tables sent simply because of the method of entry: For instance, suppose these were the entries:

A	Acres	Value
A	10	$100
B	___	300
C	20	200
D	15	___
E	25	400
F	___	700

In counting up "owners of unknown acres" my clerk counted the dashes which indicated the lack of entries. But in some cases (vide F) there was no dash but a space and he omitted to count F among the "unknown". This made

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

1/53/52

a series of small discrepancies and the total number of owners did not agree in the two tables.

The same thing happened in my Labor Bureau tabulations. Take Bulletin number 35; on page 673 are given 8,065 owners in the table of owners and acres. On page 675 are given 8,450 owners in the table of owners and values. Yet theoretically these tables should agree intotal owners. Why do they nd? The notes on the bottom of the pages 672 and 674 explain.

As to why the tax records of Georgia have such omissions I am unable to say. I am simply stating a fact which can be easily verified from the original records of nearly every county in Georgia. In the Bulletin tables the "unknowns" were entirely omitted, you will notice.

Very sincerely yours,

R. C. EDMONDSON, PRES. & M'G'R. C. E. SCULL, SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF

Texas Colored Teachers' AGENCY.

R. C. EDMONDSON, MANAGER.

PERSONAL INFORMATION REGARDED CONFIDENTIAL.
IN MAKING FULLER INQUIRIES ENCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY.

To School Officers:

STATE PLAINLY

Grade of Teacher wanted;
Whether man or woman;
Salary and length of term;
Cost of Board to teacher;
Whether you want a Principal or Assistant;
Locality and condition of your School.

We will try to furnish kind of Teacher wanted. If we have not the kind you want upon our lists, we will advertise for him.

NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES RENDERED YOU.

To Teachers:

STATE PLAINLY

Your age, sex and qualifications;
Where you were educated;
Where you have taught;
Your special line, if any;
What testimonials you can furnish;
Kind and locality of school preferred.

Always send $3.00 ***registry fee,*** in advance. A registry gives you the advantage of the Agency till work is secured, or for twelve months.

Galveston, Tex. Sept 28 1890

Replying to yours of

To the Class of '88.

Dear Friends:

My surprise was great a few days since receive a request from your president Mr. DuBois to circle a letter for the circulating packet. His salutation "Dear Classmate" overcame me. But it shows the class of 88 to be pretty good people after all — not a bit supercilious. As no fatted calf is to be ordered, I shall assume there will be no demurrer to a prodigal's return.

Miss Cravat somewhere North or in Europe, Mr. Tindall on loss of Mr Pleasant and Mr. DuBois at
out grip in hand. I am retiring cramer in Galveston. Have lived in six Texas towns and three Galveston boarding houses. Changed towns for more money boarding houses for less money and in proportion to the money Ballet ___. I was about to say, in ordinary Texas vernacular, grub; and yet should I attempt to please a fastidious Eastern ear once again I'd hold me pedantic. For DuBois I will say diet or stamina, for Cravat food or feed, for Tennyson victuals, for

I shall attempt in this letter to confine myself chiefly to the subject "Me", believing this will prove most interesting to you. I shall attempt to report progress to date up the ladder of fame and fortune. And, by the way, should you find any discrepancies between any of my statements and those of Miss Bowers, who lives a stone's throw across the way, remember that it was my intention to compare notes with her but we have failed to do so.

As I now write I shall try to imagine Miss Stewart in Ft Smith, Miss Benson at Holly Springs, Miss Bowers across the way (East Ave I st)

(47)

Stewart <à l'Indian> succeeds; grub will about comport with Kindall's surroundings and for myself & powers — well, I was at a banquet the other night given in honor of some visiting belles when one of the local beaux, reaching past me in a frantic manner, cried "Pass dem stuff!", referring to the cake. So I guess Galveston "hates dem stuff" <cake>.

What am I doing in Galveston? A rather delicate question when

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Galveston, Tex. 189

Replying to yours of

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Galveston, Tex. 189

Replying to yours of

one vacancy will be accepted. Strange to say the profession of teaching is not held in high esteem by the populace hereabouts. And yet this is my occupation. I am teaching in the Central High School the 8th and 9th Grades — the subjects: Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, English & Rhetoric, Physical Geography, Physiology, Singing, Gen. History, U. S. History, Latin, etc. My work is hard though the studies as you will agree but we are interesting compared to ordinary common school work. This is

my second term in the P. school. I passed (for this place) an unusually good examination here a year ago making an average of 92 in about 16 studies. This gave me some prestige which has aided me to agreeable work and reasonable good pay. Salary last year $60 per month; this year $80. No I am not moved by the love of Mammon alone. I attempt to be a real humanitarian though a little unorthodox. It is true I do not frequent the churches but I go upon the principle that the cementing of interests demand a diversity of talent accomplishments and tastes. Whatever I do I am always

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Galveston, Tex. 189

Replying to yours of

fortifying myself in some line wherein I may be of some use to the people. I teach constantly day and night in and out of the schoolroom. I deal out my political, social and ethical correctives in broken homeopathic doses and sugar coated. One slightly Machiavellian, Malthusian, Henry Georgean and Bellamistic must use these precautions. You will detect that I am operating in self defence. Yes, for one who fails to prescribe and administer

the commonly accepted remedies for human woes is generally condemned, and not infrequently I am so attacked. I reserve the right to make my own diagnosis, choose my school and to adopt my own art of manipulation. But that I shall prove a permanent favorite and maintain popularity in the public capacity of teacher, I have grave doubts and on this account I am uneasy to be at something manifestly better suited to me. I have already branched out a little as you will observe and established a teacher's agency which is

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Galveston, Tex. 189

Replying to yours of

Having an eminent pro-
cess and may yet war-
rant my giving exclusive
attention to it. I have
been into the Civil Service
examination making one
of the best marks in the
ten of Southern States for
that particular examination.
I am consequently upon the
list of eligibles for a Clerk-
ship in the Departmental
Service at Washington
and might be called upon
any day to accept a
place worth $1000 and over.

1/4/78

into there.
I went ~~it~~ largely out of
curiosity and am not decided
that I care for a place
at Washington, considering
my chances here for promo-
tion and for making money
in other ways.

I could tell you a volume
about my wanderings to &
fro upon the earth before I
got to the jumping off place
here at Galveston. Mexia
<Mexia> Tex was the
place of my longest sojourn
before coming here. It was
in Central Texas and there I
got a taste <and a taste> of
borderer life. The ideal wild
and woolly Texas is far to
the west of here or Mexia
and indeed for any portion

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Galveston, Tex. 189

Replying to yours of

[1]

1/14/9

this life is fast becoming a thing of the past. Some other day I shall try to paint Texas as she is, and then you will agree with me that she has more to boast of than her size, San Jacinto and the Alamo.

Shall I lift the curtain of my private life? If you will pardon me, just a little. I have a few cherished principles but they are most of them detachable so that they may be laid aside in moments of emergency. I am 28 years

old; not married; not engaged and not improving in personal attractiveness, that is to say if wrinkles are unsightly.

For a time I tried to arrange to take a course in law but being bowed down with debts and wanting of means for personal needs, I gave up the idea for the time. I then tried to read Blackstone but heavy duties and surroundings unfavorable for study opposed success. And rather now the only aim I may be said to have is to get together some property. If I should by chance decide to go to Washington I might contrive to take the Howard Law course, and would design to use it

[13]

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Galveston, Tex. 189

Replying to yours of

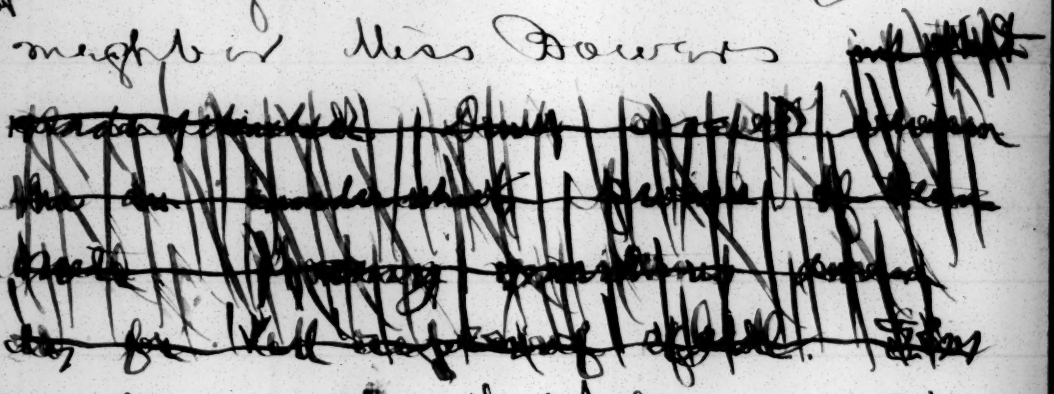
simply in my business re
lations.

Enough of so delicate a
subject — one's self. A word
about you. I believe you
are all doing nicely. I have
watched the course of each
with pleasant interest, especial
ly those who have been winning
honors and seats in Carthage.
I have followed Mr. DuBois
attentively. The press notices of
him regardless of color have
been flattering and matter of
course. The News of this city
at Dallas on one occasion

1/14/10

included him under the heading "Literary People". If I can find the column I will send it to him. I have a faint idea that one of these of you owe me a letter.

I might add that my neighbor Miss Bowers



teaches in the High School and is mentioned for a professorship at Wiley University Marshall, Tex. She is a power in the School and I believe a high muckamuck of some kind in that field.

Yours for the better,

Ransom Edmondson

(In care of T. J. Calloway, War Defit, 10th & Building, Washington, D.C.)

~~459 East Ave.~~

Ernest say Pres. Lyon write letter would appreciate.

[Edmondson]

10th St Building
War Department
Washington DC Dec 12/90

Dear Class mates:

The basket came today and I have just finished reading the whole with the greatest of interest.

I favor the suggestions of the President

I see in the perpetuation of the old bond much practical good. I feel more stimulated to exertion than for a long time. We can assist encouraging (!) at times by sending a

11/7/11

helping them if need be (2) by helping one another to lucrative or influential positions, (3) by advice and encouragement (4) by a friendly emulation. I would favor a system by which periodically a palm should be voted the one, or ones, making the most striking success in a financial, professional, political or literary line. To date Dubois Palmam meruit, et fert. Let each, as suggested, make haste to select a specialty for study or work. Who will write the first book? or magazine article? What's become of Crawford?

Edmund

MEMBERS OF THE CARRIAGE BUILDERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. [EGREMONT, MASS]

W.E. BADEAU, 81 JOHN ST. N.Y.

W. C. DALZELL, Prest ROSCOE C. TAFT, Treas.

OFFICE OF

DALZELL AXLE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE CARRIAGE AXLES

ESTABLISHED 1845.
INCORPORATED 1884.
TELEPHONE CONNECTS OUR OFFICE WITH TELEGRAPH & EXPRESS STATION
GREAT BARRINGTON
MASS.

33-36

South Egremont, Mass. Nov. 10, 1905. 190

11/14

W.E.B.DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of Oct.17th to the Town Clerk of Egremont, would say that I have the honor(?) to be that official, and I hope you will pardon me for not replying before, but I have been quite busy, and then too the matter was overlooked for a time.

I am very sorry, but some forty or fifty years ago the records of this town were nearly all destroyed by fire. Among the few scattering ones which are left, I can find nothing referring to any of the parties in question. I should think there might be something on either the records of Great Barrington or Sheffield. Of course you know W.B.Sanford is Clerk of Great Barrington, and Henry C.Clark of Sheffield.

I am under the impression that there are practically no vital records of any colored person. I only know of one interment in our local cemetery, a woman by the name of Livingston, I think, speaking from memory.

I will make no charge for this, as I am glad to do it for one of my old Great Barrington High School mates.

Respectfully,

Chester G. Dalzell.

My Dear Dalreed

Thanks for your trouble. I is glad to know you're still on the land of the living

[Charles W. Eliot] [1891]

31-13-157-1

17 QUINCY St
CAMBRIDGE.

President Eliot
requests the pleasure of
Mr. Du Bois's
company on Friday evening
June 12th, at half
past eight.

Thursday
4 June.

R. S. V. P.

[Charles W. Eliot]

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 22, 1909.

My Dear President Eliot:-

I see by Science that you are making a trip South. I want very sincerely to invite you to stop at Atlanta University and say a few words to us. Can you not possibly plan to do so?

Very sincerely yours,

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 22, 1909.

1/55/57

Mr. George Washington Ellis,

The American Legation,

Monrovia, Liberia.

My Dear Mr. Ellis:-

I am looking over your letter of September 21st. When you come to America I want you to bring with you a good collection of African material which would have anthropological and sociological and economic interest. I shall expect the collection to cost seventy-five or a hundred dollars($75 or $100). I do not know where on earth I am going to get the money to pay for it but if you will give me time I think that in some way it can be done. I shall be very glad to hear from you at any time. We had a visit from one of the professors of the Liberian University and I was very glad to talk with him.

Very sincerely yours,

[1909]

11/5/59

Dear Mr Ellis

Acordin to promise
I send the article - you will see
+. of plain that it was written in
Nov, but Blyden came later on +
delivered his letter as a Lecture, but
mine is what I meant to be an answer
had it been ~~written or~~ published as
he intimated as an open letter to me

E.E.D

30/11/09

[Enc. from George W. Ellis]

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

January 29th, 1909.

Dear Doctor Blyden:

I have read with interest your open letter on "The Problems before Liberia," at times I was amused and then edified.

I am very glad that you have thus publicly expressed yourself as to your attitude towards Liberia, pointing out what is expected of us and calling attention to what we have already achieved under unprecedented difficulties from within as well as obstructions from without. I say I am glad because I have recently heard it expressed among a few that it was feared that you were not favourably disposed towards Liberia in particular, I hope however this article will remove the impression.

All intelligent Liberians recognize the seriousness of the problems now confronting us a-s a state and are willing and trying to adjust ourselves to them, but there are others unknown to outsiders which we have also to confront and which owing to foreign jealousies and rivalries make the situation difficult. Again there is the problem of the men whom we have to deal with, domestic and foreign, for as you have remarked on a former occasion, 'Liberia is composed of Negroes from many parts of the world, who, all have their predelictions to their former alliances when it comes to choosing those with whom they think they can best work out their problems. There are also those among us who I fear are not the true representatives of the sources from whence they hail, and who, while holding themselves up as friends to assist in the execution of the desired requirements, make confusion and misrepresentations at both ends.

I am sure we are all glad of the assurances you give as to the fears that may be entertained by any of us respecting the designs of those from whom we may justly be suspicious; but the fact must not be overlooked that recent events in contiguous portions of our domain are not as reassuring as we would like in the face of repeated protestations of friendliness from the source of all sources. These, and other acts of obstructions, though not on terra firma, all coming from the same source make the situation very difficult of explaining or harmonizing. I am very sorry that my environments prevent me from expressing the facts in my usual candid and open style, so that all may know of our difficulties in our readjustment as well as the source from whence they come. I am certain, however, that your Negro instinct and personal knowledge will fully enable you to understand me.

With regard to ourselves and the uncivilized natives, I am pretty certain, dear Doctor, that both you and the foreigners are mistaken as to their attitude and attachment to us, and vice versa. Things are not as they were ten years past. You don't hear the term "country boy" these days. Theyboys and girls rared in our families are in everything that goes on now. Only to-night I was at one of the young women's home and she and another young widow (my own cousin's wife) both Vey, black girls, left for practice fro singing for the First of December. Last night there was a concert at the M. E. Seminary or College of West Africa when in every exercise that was held pure native children took part and gave satisfaction, and of the class of two who graduate this year one is a Kroo young man from Grand Sess, (the place where the English sea-captain delighted to smuggle in the white man's poison, gin and rum). Both of the Colleges have them in training. Cuttington is full of them. The Palmas Seminary is crowded with them, and so are the common and mission schools.

The President has one as a clerk and another as a page in the Mansion. Two are in the Treasury Department, and one in every Department of Government. They are to be found in the militia of this country where they form, I dare say, three fourths of the number, and the greatest of all they are prominent officials in the Churches and contribute their full share towards its spiritual and financial up-keep. What ~~xxx~~ is true of this county is also true of the others as well as of our river settlements.

As regards the natives in the hinterland and along the coast, where they have not come in direct contact with foreign influence opposed to Liberia, the most friendly feelings exist. A striking example of this was recently exemplified in the delimitation of the boundary now being carried on between our Government and the French, when to the astonishment of the parties concerned a powerful native chief near Zappa declared his allegiance to Liberia. Of course, I must admit, that owing to the acts of some of our people in dealing with the uncivilized natives, they have felt on many occasions that they were not fairly considered by the Liberian authorities; but when proper representatives have been sent to them who honestly represented the policy and intention of the Government towards them, they have proved a most loyal people in assisting to carry out this policy. I speak from experience, having had to treat with the natives on the coast and in the Interior, both on the northwest and southeast boundaries. I have felt that it is a pity that we were at this stage of our internal policy almost forced to adopt a policy so difficult to explain to the natives, for it must be admitted that it is a difficulty to explain how one set of Englishmen, French, Germen and Dutchmen with native-African soldiers can represent a foreign nation, and another set similarly constituted can represent Liberia's interest in contiguous territory. Yet we are advised

to pursue this course. Granted that such a course is possible it must be admitted that the men who are to be selected to assist Liberia in the execution of this task must be men who are capable of entering into the situation not only with the fullest sympathy, recognizing the peculiarity of the situation but men who are really and truly friends to Liberia, whose efforts will not be to obscure her as much as possible, but who will fairly and honestly act the part of friends in all that the word means. We are willing to accept advice, but must be allowed to reserve to ourselves the right to weigh this advice and see if it suits our condition. We should not be expected to rush into everything which we are advised to undertake. Festina lente seems to me most appropriate, lest we over-leap ourselves. I am sorry to say that it is my opinion that we have yet to find such friends; but I hope they will be found.

It is not so much sympathy we ask for, but fair dealings. We expect to be dealt with as men, and from the character of ~~xxxx~~ the neighbors whom we have to deal with we know that their responsible representatives ~~xxx~~ are disposed to so deal with us.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

Your Old Pupil,

E. Howard

E. E.

X This was written Nov. 30th '08 in reply to an open letter of Dr. Blydens afterwards delivered in Monrovia as a Lecture to be published. When out will send copy to it on Problems of Liberia.

George W. Ellis

Mr. Howard is Secretary of Treasury and Ch. of the Administration Party & the true Whigs.

[fragment]

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., Mch. 9, 190 9.

Mr. George Washington Ellis,

American Legation,

Monrovia, Liberia.

My Dear Mr. Ellis:-

I thank you very much for your kindness in sending me the valuable material which you have. It will be some months before I can get at the matter but as soon as I publish anything on the subject I shall be sure to and send you thecopies asked for.

I propose to publish in time for the Jubilee of Emancipation (1913) an encyclopaedia Africana in five or ten volumes, and I am asking various men to take part in this and write certain articles. The matter is not ready yet for

11/4/08

Mr. George W. Ellis,

U. S. Legation,

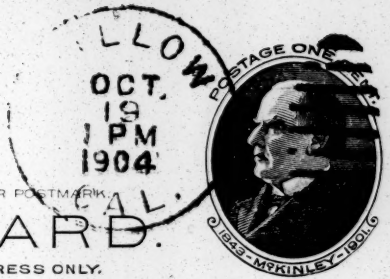
Monrovia, Liberia.

My dear Mr. Ellis:

I sent you a circular like the enclosed sometime ago but have received no answer. May I not put your name down as one of the editorial board of this enterprise?

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible] [Joseph] Ellison



[illegible] OCT. 19 1 PM 1904 [illegible] CAL.

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POSTAL CARD.

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

[illegible] A.GA. REC'D OCT [illegible] PM [illegible] 1904

[illegible] Georgia

I thank you much for your

The University of Missouri
Columbia, Mo.
Department of Sociology.

May 14, 1903

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

1/28/47

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Find enclosed money order for $2.75 in payment of set of Atlanta University publications.

Wishing you the greatest success in your work, I am,

Very cordially yours

Charles A. Ellwood

ackn

[1892]

32-1/75

Historical Conference.

W. H. Mrs. Ephraim Emerton.

191 Chauncy St.
Cambridge.

Saturday. March 19,
at 8 o'clock.

12/31/06.

Send — Review & write

1/7/07

Dr. Du Bois. —

Dear Sir:—

I wish to subscribe to your paper called "The Moon". If you will kindly let me know the price of subscription, I will send you a check for the same.

When at Atlanta about a month ago I ordered Mrs Dr. have a set of your Conference publications. Possibly his memorandum has been lost. Would you be so good as to ask him whether I can obtain copies of them?

I am
Very truly
John T. Emlen

19 E. Penn St.
Germantown
Philadelphia

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., January 7, 1907.

Mr. J. T. Emlen,

Germantown,

Philadelphia, Pa.

1148/75

Dear Sir:-

I am sending herewith under separate cover a partial set of Atlanta University publications. Numbers 1 and 5 are abridged editions and Numbers 2, 3, and 4 are out of print. The MOON suspended last June. I am however, one of the co-editors of a new monthly, the HORIZON. I will mail you a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

[Encyclopedia Africana]

Copies of "Encyclopedia Africana" Correspondence

Wilberforce, O., Aug. 9, 1909.

President Charles W. Eliot
Asticou, Me.

My dear President Eliot:

Answering your letter of July 15th, let me say that I am hoping to get in touch with the Moslem Africans through Dr. Edward W. Blyden, who is a distinguished Mohammedan and full blooded African.

The editorial board which I propose for my encyclopedia is large, but will be controlled by a smaller executive board of about ten active members. On my board of advisors I have already secured Sir Harry Johnston, Prof. Flinders Petrie and Prof. William James. I did not mean to say that this board of advisers would have nothing to do; in their special line of knowledge, they will be asked to read and express general criticism of the manuscripts written for the encyclopedia. But the amount of this criticism which they would be asked to undertake would be in accordance with their wish.

I had sincerely hoped that you might be able to render us this little service, although of course, I am aware of the many calls upon your time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

1/54/134

Atlanta, Ga., April 5, 1909

Dr. Edward W. Blyden
c/o American Legation
Monrovia, Liberia

ORIGINAL CIRCULAR LETTER

My dear Dr. Blyden:

I know you by reputation, and I am venturing to address you on the subject of a Negro Encyclopedia. In celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Emancipation of the American Negro, I am proposing to bring out an Encyclopedia Africana covering the chief points on the history and condition of the Negro race. I am asking a number of the leading scholars of the race to be on the editorial board, and I should very much like you to have a place and should like your advice as to what other Negro scholars I could invite. I am trying also to form an advisory board consisting of eminent white scholars who shall give advice and guidance, but the real work I want done by Negroes. If you can give me any names of men who will do to go on the white board I shall be very glad of it, and I shall be very glad of your good will and counsel on all matters. The plan is still in embryo but I think it can be put through.

I beg to remain, Sir,
Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Encyclopedia Africana 1910?]

Encyclopedia Africana

Commemorating the Jubilee of Emancipation in America and the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Negro

X11

Edited by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Ph.D.

Assisted by a Board of Negro American, African and West Indian Scholars, with the co-operation and advice of eminent Specialists in Europe and America

At England 1909 and 1911
When this correspondence began

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A. W. Peques, A.B.
J. R. Hawkins, A.M.
Gilbert Jones, Ph.D. (Jena.)

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Encyclopedia Africana

Commemorating the Jubilee of Emancipation in America and the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Negro

Edited by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Ph.D.

Assisted by a Board of Negro American, African and West Indian Scholars, with the co-operation and advice of eminent Specialists in Europe and America

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IRVINE GARLAND PENN
ASSISTANT GENERAL SECRETARY

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Read the Herald.
Charter your Epworth League.
Supply your chapter with League requisites.
Organize and charter a Junior League.
Wear the League Badge.
Do Something.

4/12/07

Prof. W. E. B. Dubois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dictated but not read — IR PENN

My Dear Friend:-

Two distinct movements have been made in the last two months looking to securing at the hands of the Inter-State Commerce Commission by direction of the President the investigation of the entire separate car system in vogue on railroads in the South. One was the filing of complaints with the Inter-State Commerce Commission against certain lines running into Washington from the South by Bishop Gaines and others.

The other was a visit by several of us made upon the President, March the 23rd, asking him to direct the Inter-State Commerce Commission to make investigation of the whole separate car system as to its inequality in the point of accommodation for the races.

These movements are not antagonistic, but are helping each other as I happen to know. We are to file with the President a detailed statement of the whole "jim-crow" car situation in the south, giving him the names of lines and numbers of trains upon which the lack of equal accommodations for Colored people is more manifest.

You are constantly travelling and if you can give us any information, stating specific cases, naming city from which these trains run, and point of destination, with number of train it would be just the information we want.

If also you have additional suggestions to make as to what you think should go in a report of this kind we should be very glad to have it.

1/52/59

I happen to know that this investigation is going to be very thcrough. It is also going to be carried on by the goverrment in a way so as to verify the truth of our complaints, before the case is opened for trial of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Since this is to be a fight for sometime until we ate least get better accommodations than we have been getting, it would be well in your travels to make notes and furnish us with such notes whenever you have them.

Awaiting your prompt reply, with such information as you may have now, I am,

Yours faithfully,

J. Harland Penn

National Officers

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" " Mrs. J. Silone Yates
President, Mrs. Lucy Thurman
Vice-Pres., Miss Elizabeth C. Carter
Secretary, Miss Josephine Holmes
Treasurer, Mrs. L. C. Anthony
Chairm. Ex. Com., Mrs. B. T. Washington
Organizer, Mrs. A. W. Hunton

The Equal Suffrage League

Headquarters: Y. M. C. A. Building

405 CARLTON AVE.

E. S. League Officers

President, Mrs. Dr. Morton-Jones
Vice-Pres., Miss M. E. Eato
Secretary, Mrs. L. C. Smith
Treasurer, Mrs. Alice Davis
Superintendent, Mrs. S. J. S. Garnet

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 17th, 1908.

To the members of the House of Representative and of the Senate of the United States of America.

Gentlemen:-

In consequence of race discrimination made against us throughout the country as a class of American citizens, which deprive us of common opportunities and also subject us to all kinds of injustice and indignities for which we are unable to get redress; we feel it to be both a duty and an opportunity in the interest of our Race and Country at this auspicious time, to present our claim to Congress.

PETITION.

Resolved:

That we, the members of The Equal Suffrage League, representing the National Association of Colored Women through its Suffrage Department, in the interest of Enfranchisement, Taxation with Representation, ask to have enacted such legislation as will enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments of the Constitution of our country, the United States of America, Throughout all its section.

Feeling that you are in sympathy with intelligent assertions in the interest of correcting the violations of our God inspired constitution which is so full of justice for all its citizens, we earnestly solicit your kind co-operation in furthering the successful passage of a Bill Known as the Bennet Bill now pending in the House of Representatives.

Respectfully,

Copy of the Petition now on file in Congress.

[Ephraim Ernestain?]

41-15c-31

Cambridge, Nov. 25. 1904

Dear Dr. Dubois:-

I have looked over our catalogues with a view to your inquiry, and find few things that seem valuable, except as guides. The real material comes largely from the Cantillations of synagogues, with which we are moderately well supplied. If you could spend a few days here I think there is a good chance of your finding something that would help you.

The books I speak of are likely to be useful guides as

Esmein, A.

Cours Elementaire d'Histoire
du Droit Français
6ème ed. 1900.

Sée, Henri

Les Classes rurales et
le Régime Domanial
en France au Moyen
Âge. 1901

Doniol, Henri

Serfs et Vilains au
Moyen Age. 1900

Hugenheim, S.

Geschichte der Aufhebung
der Leibeigenschaft etc.
1861

Brunner, H. R.

Lectures on Slavery and
Serfdom in Europe 1892.
[A Roman Catholic apology]

for the Church in regard to Slavery.]

41-15c-32

Dr Gierke, O.

Geschichte des Deutschen
Genossenschaftsrechts

Dear Sir I hope you will find something of interest for your purpose. On the strictly Germanic side, I think our professor Ernst F. Gay would probably be able to address you in a very helpful way.

Hoping this will may be of some service

I am

Very sincerely yours

Ephraim Emerton.

All letters, to ensure prompt attention, should be addressed to the Firm

Dana Estes & Company

Publishers and Importers

Estes Press

212 SUMMER STREET

Boston, Mass.

January 11, 1907.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Office of the General Secretary,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your favor of Jan. 8th would say that we have already distributed a very large number of Honorable Wm. H. Fleming's pamphlet "Slavery and the Race Problem in the South", something like 20,000, and as the first 1,000 of these was a handsome bound volume, we have incurred very large expense in the manufacture and free distribution of it, as a compliment to Mr. Fleming. We have distributed a very large number of the paper pamphlets both in the North and South.

While we do not feel that we can hereafter distribute them gratuitously, in view of what we have already done, we are disposed to furnish them at a nominal price. The pamphlet is published at 15 cents per copy. We furnish them in hundred lots for 1/2 this amount, 7-1/2 cents, or by the thousand for 3-3/4 cents, which only pays for the actual cost of them.

We forward, with our compliments, a copy of the fine edition, which we think you will care to keep for yourself, and an additional copy for the library of the University.

Yours very truly,

Dictated.

Dana Estes & Co.

1147/7

"NON SIBI SED PATRIÆ ET HUMANITATI."

(*Not for ourselves, but for our country and humanity.*)

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Ethiopian Progressive Association,

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

FOUNDED A D. 1904.

LIVERPOOL:
D. MARPLES & CO., PRINTERS, LORD STREET.
—
1905.

Bx+32.32-33.95

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Vice-President: Dr. D. HAMILTON.

Secretary: KWESI EWUSI.

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Assistant Secretary: R. BETTON.

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S. N. KINSON and J. A. ABRAHAM.

Representative Committee:
Dr. H. B. GABASHANE. C. BARTELS-KODWO, Cornwall.

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J. M. WHITFIELD, Freetown, Sierra Leone, W.C.A.
J. A. CAULCRICK, Lagos, W.C.A.
KWESI EWUSI, Gold Coast Colony, W.C.A.
A. W. NEIZER, Gold Coast Colony, W.C.A.
J. A. ABRAHAM, Gold Coast Colony, W.C.A.
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J. KNIGHT, Barbadoes, West Indies.
F. BAILEY, Jamaica, West Indies.
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Rev. E. D. L. THOMPSON, Freetown, Sierra Leone, W.C.A
Rev. J. P. RICHARDS, Freetown, Sierra Leone, W.C.A.

Bet 32-33/2

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

1.—This Association shall be called "The Ethiopian Progressive Association."

2.—This Association shall meet, at such time and place as may be decided upon by the Managing Committee, from 7.30 to 9-30 p.m.

3.—Five members shall constitute a quorum; and all matters discussed and voted upon shall be valid, and accepted as such by all absent members.

4.—The meeting shall be opened and closed with prayer.

ARTICLE II.

1.—It shall be the object of this Association:—(i) To create friendly feeling and intercourse among all its members residing in Liverpool; (ii) To create a bond of union between (*a*) all other members of the Ethiopian race at home and abroad; (*b*) to further the interest and raise the social status of the Ethiopian race at home and abroad; and to try to strengthen the friendly relationship of the said race and the other races of mankind. (iii) To discuss at each meeting matters of vital importance concerning Africa in particular, and the Negro race in general.

2.—It shall be the object of this Association to instil into all its members the necessity for cultivating manly principles, thereby impressing in the hearts of all those with whom it is their opportunity to associate the true efficiency and worth of their misunderstood race.

ARTICLE III.

1.—All members of this Association shall be men of true moral worth and character, irrespective of position or circumstance.

2.—Every member shall be required to pay an entrance fee of two shillings and sixpence (subject to alteration), the said amount to be paid to the Secretary on admission.

3.—Every member shall be required to make the following declaration on his admission:—"I do solemnly declare that I entertain no ill-feeling towards any member of this Association, and will, to the best of my power and ability, uphold the honour of this Association, striving to live an honest life to God, my neighbour, and myself; and to aid any of the members, if requested to do so, to the best of my ability; and will endeavour to further the progress of this Association, my race, and humanity."

ARTICLE IV.

1.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside over the meetings of the Association; receive new members and decide all intricate questions after due discussion by the members. His decision shall be final.

2.—It shall be the duty of the Vice-president, in the absence of the president, to preside over the meetings of the Association and perform the functions of that office. He shall further be president *ex-officio* of the Executive Committee.

3.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to record the business of the Association at its regular meetings; present the minutes of previous meetings; affix his signature to all financial transactions of the Association;

and keep all receipts of moneys expended in the name of the Association, the said receipts to be delivered to the Executive Committee when called for.

4.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and pay out all moneys of the Association; to keep account of the same; and present to the Executive Committee and to the Association a report of receipts and expenditure when called upon.

5.—It shall be the duty of the Assistant Secretary to assist the Secretary; he shall be the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

1.—All moneys of the Association shall be received by the Secretary, who, at the regular meetings, shall hand same to Treasurer, for which, a receipt shall be obtained.

2.—All moneys of the Association shall go (i) to meet the current needs of the Association; (ii) to assist any deserving case amongst its members, such as sickness or death.

3.—Every member shall pay a monthly contribution of sixpence (subject to alteration).

4.—That the Association shall be interested in the coloured people at large, and shall in the process of time appoint a Commission to investigate their grievances and seek a remedy.

5.—The Association shall use all its influence to amalgamate with any other association of coloured people that has been organised in the interest of the race.

6.—Disloyal members of the Association shall be

dealt with according to the decision of a Committee appointed by the members.

7.—That in the process of time this Association appoint a mission to reform members of the race whose present character renders them unfit for the Association, and, in fact, use all its influence for the moral and social uplift of the race.

8.—Any member or members having the interest of the race at heart, who can gather together a quorum of not less than five persons, may organise a branch and connect it as soon as possible to the parent Association.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

Honorary Members.

1.—Any man of good moral character can be elected an honorary member of this Association, and shall be required to pay a membership fee of one guinea, and an annual fee of ten shillings and sixpence (subject to alteration).

2.—All honorary members shall be present when possible, and take part in the quarterly meetings.

3.—All honorary members shall have the privilege of making such suggestions as they may think beneficial to the Association; all such suggestions to be made through the Secretary.

ARTICLE II.

The Association shall devote the last meeting in every quarter to a special programme arranged by the Executive Committee, when each member of the Association may invite not more than two friends.

ARTICLE III.

There shall be an annual election of officers, by ballot.

ARTICLE IV.

The Executive Committee shall be composed of the Vice-president, Secretary, Treasurer, and two members elected by the Association.

ARTICLE V.

It shall be the duty of the Association to waive Article I, section 2, in case the business of the meeting is unfinished, until after same has been voted upon.

ARTICLE VI.

The order of procedure of business shall be:—

(i) Opening.
(ii) Roll call.
(iii) Minutes of last meeting.
(iv) Agenda as per circular.
(v) Paper and discussion (at least 20 minutes).
(vi) General business.
(vii) Close.

This Constitution was presented and confirmed 19th November, 1904, and revised 6th March, 1905.

Original Committee on Constitution:

J. KNIGHT (CHAIRMAN).
I. A. JOHNSON.
KWESI EWUSI.
J. WHITFIELD.

Revision Committee:

DR. HAMILTON.
R. MIRRANDA.
S. N. KINSON.
J. KNIGHT.
C. DE SOUSA.
LA FONTAINE.
— CLARKE.

[Evans]

12 OTIS PLACE,
BOSTON.

Feb. 6. 1905.

Dear Mrs. Dubois:

I understand that you are about to be in our parts about this time. Can you not give me an evening for dinner next week. I would say it would be more convenient to me than this week, & on the 16th I am engaged.

1138/12

But with that restriction, set your own time. I do hope I shall see you.

Yours sincerely
Elizabeth G. Evans.

12 OTIS PLACE,
BOSTON.

February 14 - '05

My dear Mrs. Armstead:

I am enclosing a letter to Mrs. Du Bois at the Parker House which I suppose is important and she should receive, — the letter was sent me with the request that I should fill in the address. If by chance Mrs Du Bois is no longer at Parkers, perhaps you will

1138/17

mention to him that this letter is there for him.

I greatly regretted having to leave the lecture Monday just as you were beginning to speak. But I had an engagement that required that I should leave at four promptly.

Very truly yours,

Elizabeth G. Evans.

[1905]

Jan 7

Miss Clementina Fabian

My dear Miss Fabian.

I wonder if you will let a stranger say a word to you about yourself. I have heard that you are a young woman of some ability but that ~~[illegible]~~ you are neglecting your natural work because you have become interested in trying to do something in the world. I am very sorry for this. Have any human beings whose wonderful fortune it is to live in the 20th century, should under ordinary [illegible] advantages despair of life is almost unbelievable - but and yet in addition to this that person is, as I am, of Negro lineage with

11/27/78

all the hopes & yearnings of hundreds of millions of human souls dependent in some degree on her skill, then her responsibilities amount to crime. Those are in the U.S. today a ~~hundred~~ Score of Thousand Talented girls who would be happy beyond measure to have the chance of educating themselves that you are neglecting. If you learn nothing as you easily can, there are fruitful chances of usefulness before you. You can join the ranks of 15,000 negro women teachers, of hundreds of nurses & physicians, of the growing ~~number~~ number of clerks & stenographers, and above all of the hosts of home-makers. Opportunity is a dare for striving. Only the ready heart & trained hands & the doors of opportunity will fly open before you as they are flung before thousands of your fellows. On the other hand every

time a colored person neglects an opportunity, it makes it more difficult for others of the race to get ~~a chance~~ such an opportunity. Do you want to cut off the chances of the boys & girls of tomorrow?

I should be glad to hear from you

1887

Miss ——

Care Madame

I have written ~~a letter~~ the enclosed letter to Miss ——

[copy]

CROSS REFERENCE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRECEDING,

Fariera, Vernealia from Du Bois Jan. 7, 1905

SEE THE FOLLOWING:

Atkinson, Margaretta to Du Bois Jan. 1, 1905

43 Hillhouse Ave.,
New Haven, Conn.
May 18, 1908.

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Negro Bibliography

Dear Sir:-

Please accept my sincere thanks for the excellent Bibliography of the Negro American, which I received to-day, and the sending of which I attribute to you.

May I suggest a couple of additional titles for your periodical section?

Pitt Dillingham: Land Tenure among the Negroes, Yale Review, August, 1896, pp. 190-208.

Walter F. Willcox: Census Statistics of the Negro, Yale Review, November, 1904, pp. 274-286.

Charles H. Ambler: Disfranchisement in West Virginia, Yale Review, May and August, 1905.

Hubert H. S. Aimes: Transition from Slavery to Free Labor in Cuba, Yale Review, May, 1906.

Walter L. Fleming: The Freedmen's Savings Bank, Yale Review, May and August, 1906.

Believe me

Yours very truly,

Henry W. Farnam.

1/42/27

Thanks for reference to Yale Review
R

[Farnum]

Carnegie Institution of Washington

DEPARTMENT
OF
ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

PLEASE SEND REPLY TO

New Haven, Conn., April 29, 1907.

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
University of Atlanta,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Professor DuBois:-

May I ask you how you are getting on with your investigation of Lowndes County, and how soon you think the report will be in shape? I ask because it was, I think, the understanding that you would give me an opportunity to look it over before it was sent to the department, and I am planning to go abroad in July. It is, therefore, quite important, if the work is done, that I should lose no time in looking at it.

In the hope that you are well, and that the study proves interesting, I am

Yours sincerely.

Henry W. Farnam.

43 Hillhouse Avenue.

1143/80

43 Hillhouse Ave.,
New Haven, Connecticut.

May 28, 1907.

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Professor DuBois:-

I am sorry that it will not be possible for me to see your report on Lowndes County this spring, as I am planning to go abroad in July to be gone a year. Of course, the manuscript can be sent to me, but this will involve a little more expense and considerable delay. Your best plan will be to write me a few weeks in advance of the completion of the work, using my general address, C/o Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London, England. I can then let you know definitely to what place the manuscript can be sent. At present I expect to be in Switzerland in the early autumn, but do not like to determine my whereabouts so long in advance. Believe me

Yours very truly,

Henry W. Farnam.

11/43/79

Copy

~~May 23~~

May 23, 1907.

My dear Professor DuBois:-

It gives me pleasure to say I am acquainted with the sociological studies which you have made into various phases of the negro problem, and I consider them to be of great value. Believe me

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Henry L. Farman.

43 Hillhouse Ave,
New Haven, Conn.

43 Hillhouse Ave.,
New Haven, Conn.

May 28, 1907.

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Professor DuBois:-

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Yours sincerely,

Henry W. Farnam.

1/13/78

Atlanta University

Department of Sociology

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta, Ga., April 22, 190 9.

1/53/60

Mr. H. W. Farnam,

43 Hillhouse Ave.,

New Haven, Conn.

My Dear Mr. Farnam:-

I have your letters of April 15th and 20th and beg to acknowledge one dollar received for publication number twelve. With regard to the study of Lowndes County let me say that before publication the report will be handed you according to previous arrangement. The manuscript which has been in Dr. Neill's hands for over a year now is much too long for publication and must be edited. My plan was to have it put in such shape as would suit the Labor Bureau and then send a revised copy to you. Meantime, however, there has been much delay in getting at the matter by the Labor Bureau and it is a question as to whether or not they will publish it.

I wish very much that when you go to Washington you would ask Dr. Neill to see the manuscript and would look it through. If you do not expect to be in Washington soon I will forward you my incomplete, but fairly correct copy.

Very sincerely yours,

21-4-52

Sage College, Ithaca, N. Y.
December 26, 1903.

My dear Professor DuBois,

See your Professor Wilcox wrote to you about my desire to do summer school work. In your answer you were kind enough to say that my name was not unfamiliar to you, (it is

Jessie Fauset of Philadelphia, Pa.)

and you also gave me permission to use your name in making application. Let me thank you now for that- Kindness.

I am going to draw further on your generosity by asking you if you will tell me if some man (already known to the school this coming summer of 1904.) are working their way, in case that- you say my applications were all too late.

Perhaps if I knew more about my work you will under-

stand the matter more clearly. This is my Junior
year at Cornell. My work thus far has been
chiefly classical, though I have of course done a
good deal of English and this year am tak-
ing American History. I have had German, French
and Psychology - of course I am by no
means prepared to teach this but I would
rather teach Latin and rudimentary English -
I mean actual English Grammar - than anything
else. I want especially to teach this summer be-
cause it is the last before I graduate, and I should
like to have some experience before going to work for
good. I think I have no difficulty, my professors kindly tell me, in ex-

curing necessary recommendations. I want to work in the South, — ~~I only~~ know only one class of my people well, and I want to become acquainted with the rest.

Professor Du Bois I am going to thank you, as though it had been a personal favor, for your book "The Souls of the Black Folk." I am glad, glad you wrote it, — we have needed someone to voice the intricacies of the blind maze of thought and action along which the modern educated colored man & woman struggles. It hurts you to write that book, didn't it? The man of fine sensibilities has to suffer inevitably, & simply because his feeling is so fine.

Will you let Dean Wilcox's name serve to introduce me to you? And will you advise me in the school-matter? Hope shall hear from you very soon. Most sincerely, Jessie Fauset.

27-3114-33

Sage College, Ithaca, New York.
January 5, 1904.

My dear Professor Dubois,

I was very good of you to respond so promptly and so kindly to my letter. I shall write to the people of whom you made mention, and then let you know the final results.

Professor Barr told me at-

table this morning that he met you during his trip last week to the South. Do you remember him and Professor Hall? They are both Cornell men.

I shall certainly try to follow your advice about keeping strong and well. That is no easy undertaking, I can assure you, for in the first place all the courses I have chosen — work here is doctrine you know — happen to be very heavy, and secondly Cornell life in itself is really

noticeably strenuous. I have had two hard fights with ill health since I've been here, have pulled through both times, and so hope to conquer finally.

Let me thank you most heartily for the air & encouragement your note breathed forth, and also for your permission to refer to you. With best wishes for the New Year, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Jesse Fewsmith.

21-4-84

130 Dryden Road. Ithaca, N. Y.

February 16, 1905.

My dear Mr. Du Bois,

Perhaps you would be interested to know that I actually succeeded in getting some summer-school work this past year, and that the thing I desired i. e. a personal touch and intercourse with the South (tho' very brief) fell to my willing lot.

I went to Fisk University in

[2]

Nashville Tenn. — your own Alma Mater is it not? — There I stayed for five happy, interesting, new-week, getting acquainted, getting experience and growing. I taught English branches — English Grammar, American Literature and the Interpretation of three or four of the longer standard poems, — notably Hiawatha and The Vision of Sir Launfal. Perhaps it would be fairer for me to say I understood to teach these things.

I liked the work — frankly I suppose no work will ever have about it again for me the glamour which this summer's work wore. It was my first attempt

[3]

at being useful you see — that is a wonderful feeling is it not? The circumstances under which I went were a little peculiar the Summer-school being poor, could offer only "board and keep" and travelling expenses for the teachers. Well I, you see, was on the outlook for experience, and so the two correlated well. I was, "not to put too fine a point on it," scared-badly, knowing only too well my lack of experience. That was my point of view. But behold the pupils looked at it in a different light, and saw only the college-trained teacher who was offering her wares for the asking. Don't you see how beautifully it worked out? Oh I was so happy — and I owe it to you

read them. I have been doing special work in Latin here, that is why I was very much pleased with them, and both Professor Durham and I thought they compared very well with translations which we have both heard undergraduate make. My own criticism would be that the pupils need to read more English than they have been reading (Edwards judge) and that they should not permit themselves to be bound so closely by the original. Professor Durham is going to write to Professor Chase later. Meanwhile will you let him know for me that

in large part you know for it was you who told me to whom I should apply.

I am looking forward to my teaching days with much pleasure. This is my last term of my last year here, and tho' I do not know as yet what I am to be doing or even where I am to be this time next year, I hope I shall be at my chosen task.

By the way I have had the pleasure of looking over some specimens of the work at your University. Professor Chase sent some translations of the "De Senectute" up here to Professor Durham last month, and Prof. Durham has let me

I was glad to see his work, and congratulate him upon it?

I saw your article "Creeds" some time ago in either the Outlook or the Independent - I have forgotten which. At that time I meant to write you to tell you how glad I was to realize that that was your belief, and to ask you if you did not believe it to be worth while to teach our colored men and women race pride, self- pride, self- sufficiency (the right kind) and the necessity of living our lives as nearly as possible, absolutely, instead of comparing them always with white standards. Don't you believe that we should lead them to understand that the reason we adopt such and such criteria which are also adopted by the Anglo Saxon, is because these criteria are the best, and not essentially because they are White? This kind of distinction would in the end breed self- dependence and self- respect, and subjective respect means always sooner or later an outcome of objective respect. You [illegible] are in an excellent position to inculcate this doctrine, and to illustrate it by your own splendid example. I am so proud, you know, to claim you on our side. Living as I have nearly all

21-4-28

My life is a distinctly white neighborhood, and for the past four years as the only colored girl in a college community of over 3000 students, I have had to let people know that me to possess some of the best,- or else allow my own personality to be submerged. It has been with much pleasure that I have pointed to you as an example of the heights to which it is possible for some of us to climb. It is with the same pleasure and sincerity that I tell you of this now - in the desire that in the hour when your work - always arduous - grows stupendous through apparent lack of appreciation, you may take heart by remembering that somewhere afar off, some one or other is "rendering unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's."

Very sincerely yours,

Jessie A. Fauset.

Cornell University, 1905.

130 Dryden Road, Ithaca, N. Y.
March 25, 1905.

11/28/72

My dear Professor Du Bois,

It was very, very kind of you to send me that list of schools to which to make application. I do thank you for your courtesy. The Board of Recommendations here has been kind enough to put the matter entirely in the hands of its members, and they are going to do

all the applying for me. "The Universe is friendly," is it not?

The Hon. Archibald Grimke of Washington D.C. is here as the guest of the Unitarian minister and I am to have the pleasure of showing him the campus this morning. It is vacation time and I don't go home until to-night.

Let me thank you again for your kindness which has made the dimness of my near future seem a little brighter and clearer to me. I am very proud and

glad to be able to use your name.

Very sincerely yours,

Jean Jaurès.

My House.

And a Glimpse of my life therein.

For down on the top of a gently sloping hill stands my house. On one side the hill slopes down into a valley, the site of a large country town, on the other it descends into a forest, thick with lofty trees and green, growing things. Here in stately solitude amid such surroundings towers my dwelling; its dull red brick is scarcely visible through the thick ivy, but the gleaming tops of its irregular roof and sloping gables, catch the day's sunlight and crown it with a crown of gold.

An irregular rambling building is this house of mine, built on no particular plan, following no order save that of desire and fancy. Circularly jutting rooms appear, and unsuspected towers and bay-windows,— the house seems almost to have built itself and to have followed its own will in so doing. If there be any one distinct feature at all, it is that halls long and very broad traverse the various parts of the house, separating a special set of rooms here, making another division there. Splendid halls are these, with fire-places and cosy arm-chairs, and delightful dark corners, and mysterious closets, and broad shallow

8/4/1

stairs. Just the place in winter for a host of young people to gather before the fire-place, and with pop-corn and apples, stories and chestnuts, laugh away the speeding hours while the winds howls without.

The hall on the ground-floor has smaller corridors that branch off and lead, at their extremity, into the garden. Surely no parterre of the East, perfumed with all the odors of Araby and peopled with flowers, was ever so fair as my garden! Surely nowhere does the snow lie so pure and smooth and deep, nowhere are the evergreen trees so very full and stately as in my garden in Winter! Most beautiful is it in late Spring and early June. Out on the green, green sward I put under the blossoming trees, in sheer delightful idleness I send my hours listening to the blending of wind-song with the sweet pargoning of little birds. If a shower threatens I flee across my garden's vast expanse, but the pergola roses and purple lilacs, and safe within my little summer-house, watch "the straight-falling rain," and think of other days, and [illegible], wish that Kathleen and I had not parted in anger that morning.

When the shower ceases, I hasten down the broad

path, under the shelter of lofty trees, until I reach one of my house's many doors. Safe within, but still in idle mood, I perch myself on a window-seat and look toward the town. Tall spire and godly church steeples rise before me; high above all climbs the town-clock; farther over in the west, smoke is curling from the foundries. How busy is the life beyond my house! There! the length of the long hall to the window at the opposite side I go, and watch the friendly nodding of tall trees and the tender interconnection of all this wondrous green life. Suddenly the place becomes transformed, - this is an enchanted forest, the Forest Morgraunt. In and out among the trees pass valiant knights and distressed ladies. Prosper le Fine rides to the rescue of Donet le Desirous. I envy the forest life beyond my house is full of hope and animation too.

From the window I roam past the sweet familiar chambers, to the attic staircase with its half-hidden angles and crazy old balluster. Up to the top of the house I go to a dark little store room close under the eaves. I open the trap-door in the middle of the ceiling, haul down a small ladder, mount it deliciously noble, height and, behold, I am in my chosen domain, - a green cone into the

very own. If I choose I can convert it into a dread and inaccessible fortress, by drawing up my ladder and showering nutshells and acorns down on the heads of would-be intruders. Safe from all possible invasion, I browse thro' the store of old, old magazines and quaint books and journals, or wander half-timidly thro' my infinite, unexplored land of mystery, picking my way thro' heaps of delightful rubbish and past strong, secret chests, fancying goblins in the shadowy corners, or watching from the little windows the sunbeams play on the garden, and the grey-blue mist hanging far off over the hollow valley.

From such sights and fancies I descend to my library, there to supplement my flitting ideas with the solid conceptions of others. Altho' I love every tree and little bit of mortar in my dwelling, my library is of all portions the very dearest to me. In this part of the house more than any place else have those irregular rooms been added to receive my ever-increasing store of books. In the large room,- the library proper,- is a broad, old-fashioned fire-place, and on the rug in front I lie and read and read again all the dear simple tales of earlier days, "Mother Goose", "Alice in Wonderland," "Grimm's Fairy-

Tales." Here, too, I revel in modern stories of impossible adventure. But when a storm rises at night say, and the rain beats and dashes, and all without is raging, I draw a huge, red arm-chair before the fire and curl into its hospitable depths,

"And there I sit,
Reading old things,
Of knights and lorn damsels,
While the wind sings -
Oh drearily sings!"

Off in one of the little side-rooms stands my desk, covered with books that have caught my special fancy and awakened my thoughts. This is my living-room, where I pass my moods of bitterness and misunderstanding, and questioning, and joy too I think. Often in the midst of a heap of books - the Pentateuch and a Bible, the Peter's Essays, and "Robert Elsmere" and "Aurora Leigh", and Watts's belief of incarnation, of open unbelief, - I rest my head on my desk in a passion of doubt and ignorance and longing, and ponder, ponder. Here on this desk is a book in which I jot down all the little, beautiful word-pictures, whose truest meanings are so often unknown to me, but in their mystery I love. I write, "In Johnny Land what drafter?" and

After the red postage comes the exceeding bitter cry" and all the other sweet, incomprehensible fragments that haunt my memory so. Sigh up on many of the shelves in the many rooms are books as yet unread by me, Schopenhauer and Petrarch and Sappho, Goethe and Kant and Schelling, much of Dpsian, Plato and Ennius and Firdausi. With such reading in store for me, is not my future rich?

Can such a house as this one of mine be without immediate and vivid impression on its possessor? First and most of all it imbues me with a strong sense of home. Banished from my home would surely be life's most bitter sorrow. Its so intensely and fiercely mine, my very own; - a house not yours or another's but mine to live in so I will, - that the mere possession of it is very sweet to me. It is absolutely the chez-soi of my soul's desire. With this sense of ownership, a sense which is deeper than I can express, a sense which is almost a longing for some unknown, unexplainable entire possession, passionate spiritual absorption of my dwelling, - comes a feeling that - terror. Is it right to feel thus, to have this purely, harmlessly and yet wholly intellectual enjoyment of the material loveliness and attractiveness of my house? May this not be perhaps a sensuality of the mind, whose influence may

7 . . . 9

be more insidious, more pernicious more powerful to unfit me for the real duties of life than are other lower and yet more open forms of enjoyment? Oh I pray not! My house is inexpressibly dear to me, but the light of the ideal beyond, "the light that never was on sea or land," is dearer still.

This then is my house, and this, in measure, is my life in my house. Here amid my favorite books and pictures, and fancies, and longings, and sweet mysteries shall old age come upon me, in fashion most inglorious, but in good degree most peaceful and happy. Perhaps — that is! For after all, my house is constructed of dream-stuff, and the place of its building is — Spain.

Jessie Benet.

February 2, 1[illegible]

Washington, D.C.

10/23/09

Mr. Thomas Featherstonhaugh,

114 Maryland Ave., N. W.,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I cannot tell you how much I thank you for your kind letter of October 19th regarding "John Brown". I have been a little fearful for the accuracy of the work because the remuneration for it did not enable me to go the the sources. I had planned, for instance, to ask permission to look at your valuable collection and also wanted to go to Kansas. In the end, however, I had to rely almost exclusively upon second-hand material. I shall be very glad to have specified any errors thay you come across. I am sure there must be many.

I together with all thinking members of my race am deeply thankful to you for your interests in and works for the memory of John Brown.

Very sincerely yours,

49-12-49

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., January 26, 1907.

Mr. Leslie A. Ferris,

Ottawa University,

Ottawa, Kans.

My dear Sir:-

We have a race problem in this community and that problem is as to whether colored men are to be treated as men, according to their desert or whether there is to be a special treatment of a man no matter what his deserts are, if he be colored.

Secon ly, there are quite a number of educated Negroes in this community and the attitude of the white population towards them is one of suspicion and distrust. On the whole their attitude toward them is rather worse than the attitude toward the ignorant Negroes. The educated Negroes

for the most part are in business for themselves or so employed as to come very little in contact with the whites, except in public schools. Their attitude toward the whites is one of distrust bordering on dislike. The greatest obstacle to be overcome in solving the problem is prejudice. When we have solved the part that the white people play will of course be a large part. When the problem is solved the Negro will occupy socially the position which each individual is entitled to according to his desert. In the public schools the white children are usually taught that the Negro is an inferior caste.

Very sincerely yours,

alfm/

FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM
CHICAGO

November 3, 1905.

11/8

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Replying to your letter of October 30, I must ask you to write to Dr. Clark Wissler of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. I could, of course, give you a lot of references which would be valuable, but Dr. Wissler has this subject so thoroughly in hand that he could give you fuller and better references. My inability to do so at the present time is largely due to the fact that my reprints are in such shape that I cannot get at them. I shall be glad if you will use my name in writing to Dr. Wissler.

P ermit me to add that I have watched with much pleasure the course of your successful career since we left Cambridge.

Very truly yours,

Geo A. Dorsey

1/31/72

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE, PUBLICATIONS AND PACKAGES
TO THE FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Dr _____

Dear Sir:

My classmate Dr George M. Gray of the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago has referred me to you. I want a list of the most authoritative works on Negro anthropology & ethnology. Can you furnish one representative or representative & others who can? I shall be under great obligation

[Fifth Avenue Hotel
December, 1903]

Dear Mr. Anderson—

Kindly find me standing accommodations — clear main gaol front — in New York for the Washington Meeting

& oblige.

Sid.

D. C. FISHER,
REAL ESTATE,
426 BROADWAY.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Business Phone Main-385
Residence Phone Red-142

LORAIN, OHIO, June 6th., 1905

6/16

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta Georgia,

Dear Sir:-

Yours of May 15th. received, and in reply would say that we could accomadate you the week beginning July 24, 1905 as well as any time. The place that I had selected is a place about four miles from Lorain It was a very popular summer resort a few years ago, but has changed hands and has not been used for that purpose for some time. The facilities for bathing and fishing are very good. There is plenty of room for you to gather in a body. It is a very quiet place, and you would have no one to disturb you.I cannot tell you just how much it would cost per week, as I would rent the place for the week and get some one take care of it, so you will be well taken care of.

I would like to know if this would be satisfactory. You will proably hear from Mr. Smith soon in regards to the place as he and I visited the place yesterday.

Yours truly,

D. C. Fisher

1/28/67

Dear Mr Forde . . . .

I am sorry we cannot come & see you there for it would very lonely. We had to go to Buffalo for the winters sake but I shall remember you another year. I thank you heartily for your trouble

6/410

Mr. Isaac Fisher,

Pine Bluff, Ark.

My dear Mr. Fisher:

I am sending you the only thing which I have available concerning Negro Property. I trust this will meet your needs.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

12/2/9

Miss Ruth A. Fisher,

Manassas Industrial School,

Manassas, Va.

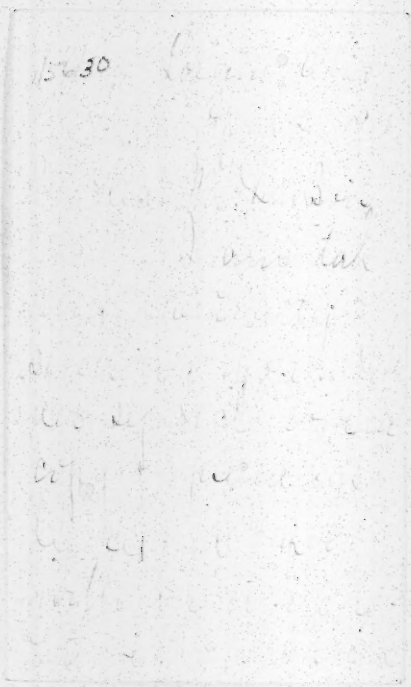
My dear Miss Fisher:

There are two ways in which you could treat your subject: one would be to take a definite area and study everything in that area: churches, schools, farms, etc. The other method would be, of course, as you suggest - to study five schools, five churches and five farms. Although I should think in this case the areas would run into each other. You would hardly find five schools which did not include in the constituency churches and farms, v.v. One of my students is making an exhaustive study of the rural district on the plan that I suggested first, and as soon as he sends his schedule to me (which will be in a week or so) I will let you see a copy of it. Meantime, I am sending you Atlanta University Publication No. 13. Please notice parts 2, 3, and 4 which deal with your subject.

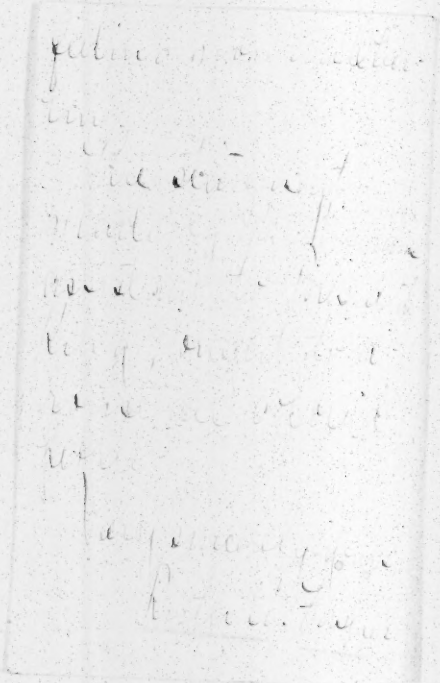
Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

[Ruth A. Fisher]



[Ruth A. Fisher]



1/56/31

4/28/10

Miss Ruth A. Fisher,

Lorain, Ohio.

My dear Miss Fisher:

I thank you for the Cleveland paper. If the mere fact of knowing that Mr. Washington had long been bartering away our rights was sufficient to arouse the colored people, they would have been aroused long since.

How is your thesis work getting along.

Very sincerely yours,

1/56/32

P. O. Box 72,
Lorain, Ohio,
May. 25, 1910.

My dear Mr. Du Bois,

I have but a short time ago finished reading your life of John Brown, and I want to thank you for the very appreciative & kind and wise legacy it has given me.

I think too, the colored people would be amused if they knew that Mr. Washington was

Entering away their rights, but as this Austin incident has shown, most of them don't know it.

I am still hoping that my slaves will see the light 1 day.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth A. Fisher

[Fisk Univ.]

21-4-07

Galveston, Texas
Nov. 14, 1890

My Dear Classmates:

It affords me much pleasure to write you this letter, but I am anticipating even more pleasure when I can have the class letter and see what each one is doing. When I think of you all in a body I am carried at once back to our Alma Mater where so many happy moments were spent. I can see you all now as we sat in the Science room laughing and discussing something entirely foreign to the lesson

having a pleasant time,
or as we sat under our
rigid President, sober and
quiet, or as we pulled thro
the the long pages ~~on~~ of
Greek and Latin, And other
occurrences that as I now
look back over them seem
all joy and happiness.
How often do I wish again
for those days. I have found
that those were our happiest
days.
I am working still in the
Public Schools of this city.
This is my third year in
this work, as I have worked
here ever since my graduation.
The work is pleasant we have
a pleasant set of teachers.
I am teaching the ~~seventh~~
Eighth and Ninth grades

80-4-12

in our High School. My grades study higher Arithmetic and Grammar, Physical Geography, Physiology, History Philosophy, Geometry, Algebra Rhetoric, General History and Latin. I enjoy the higher work more than I did the work of lower grades. The schools are good here, we will have our first graduating class this year. There are five who will finish our High School: we end up with the Eleventh grade. Since Mr. Edmondson's resignation we are in need of a teacher; in fact we need two teachers. And I am sure it would be very

pleasant could I have one of you or two of you to fill these vacancies. Galveston is a pleasant place and I am sure if you would once come here you would like the city. I recieve a salary of fifty dollars now but hope to be promoted this year and recieve ten or fifteen dollars more.
I do not do a great deal of studying now but I find I am kept busy most of the time. I do not get from school until three o'clock and then I must give several music lessons before dark. I attend church almost as much as I did when at Fisk. I am organist and Asst. Supt. of our Sabbath

School and of course must be there every Sunday. I am ~~me~~ also organist of the church and must be there to services in the morning, sometimes at night. We have a very intelligent and upright Christian man for our pastor and I rather enjoy the services. I have sometimes had occasion to address our people in certain subjects and have sometimes impressed them, I am told.
I do not take a very active part in society which somewhat surprises even myself. I am more retired than I ever thought I would be. I am interested in my work and give most of my attention

to that. I wonder what are the marriage prospects of the class? who is thinking most about marriage and who is nearest to it. For my part I have made up my mind never to enter such a contract. I am in good health, still doing my best to hold up the average weight of the class. I have told you every thing that would interest you, so I must stop. I extend a hearty invitation to every member of the class to sometime visit me in my home at Galveston. We are very plain and poor but should any one

60-4-12.

should
of you wish to come to
our city I will throw
my doors open to you
and entertain you as
long as you wish to stay.
I am sure all of us
have been very proud of
Mr. Du Bois as one of us.
He has crowned the Univer-
sity, the class and himself
with honor. As I read of
his success in the paper
I felt proud to be able to
tell persons that he was
a classmate of mine.
With best wishes for the
success of each one of the
class. I am
Your loving classmate
L. A. Bowers

[8]

I agree with the presidents suggestions, and vote for Mr. Edmonson as secretary.
I do not vote for Miss Bowers for president, but

am rather willing to keep Mr. DuBois as our president.

L. A. Bowers.

'88. [Personal] 1

33-4-20

"A POSSE AD ESSE."

To the Members of the Class of 1888, of Fisk College, Your ex-pracles sends GREETING:

There having been no regular election of Officers since parting and it being of the greatest importance that we have an organization, I propose ~~that on this day,~~ ~~and accordingly the above named~~ ~~persons be appointed~~; That we should form, thus "Alumni Club of the Class of '88" with one permanent officer, i.e. a secretary. That it be his duty, to know the whereabouts of the class &c and send at least one circular letter per year, &c. That this club have Members and Associate members. Associate members being those at any time members of the class whom the class see fit to elect; (in pursuance to this I propose the name of Edmondson & have taken the liberty to include him in the circular

letter) Upon receipt of this letter will each member please add to his letter and to with his ideas on this subjects and nomination for secretary and any other remarks. This will save time and effect an organization.

DON'T FORGET THIS.

I send this letter (in order of writing) to L. H. Tindall, Box 112, Mt Pleasant, Ga. Who will send it to Miss Maria Deneon, Jackson, Tenn. " " send it to R. C. Edmondson,* [Smith, Ark. " " send it to Miss Mary Stewart, 819 Pine St., Fort " " " " Miss L. A. Bowers, Colored High Sch., Galveston, Texas.

Pls. send this letter as you receive it, envelope and all, as it will be interesting to keep. DON'T KEEP IT MORE THAN TWO DAYS. Miss Bowers will return it to me for the archives. Please do be prompt in forwarding and in writing. Register this letter.

Given at my sanctum this 20th day of Nov., A.D. 1890

W. E. B. Du Bois.

L.S.

A true copy,

attest: Maria A Deneon, Sec.

'88.

* c/o T. J. Calloway, War Dep't, 10th St., Building, Washington, D.C.

X 11

Fisk University

GENERAL ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME.

1898

EXHIBITION OF THE SENIOR PREPARATORY CLASS,
Friday, June 10, at 7:30 p.m.

GRADUATING EXERCISES OF THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
Saturday, June 11, at 4 p.m.

MISSIONARY SERMON, SUNDAY, JUNE 12, AT 11 A. M.,
REV. GROSS ALEXANDER, D. D., Nashville.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON, SUNDAY, JUNE 12, AT 3:00 P. M.,
REV. JAMES I. VANCE, D. D., Nashville.

CHAPEL WORSHIP AND EXAMINATION OF CLASSES,
Monday and Tuesday, June 13 and 14, from 8:40 a.m. to 12:20 p.m.

ANNIVERSARY OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS,
Monday, June 13, at 7:30 p.m.

GRADUATING EXERCISES OF NORMAL DEPARTMENT,
Tuesday, June 14, at 7:30 p.m.

GRADUATING EXERCISES OF COLLEGE DEPARTMENT,

ADDRESS BY PROF. W. E. B. DUBOIS, PH. D., Atlanta, Ga.,
Wednesday, June 15, at 10 a.m.

ALUMNI COLLATION AT 2 P. M.

S. B. & H. H. HATCH, PRINTERS, NASHVILLE, TENN

SENIOR PREPARATORY EXHIBITION.

Friday, June 10, 7:30 P. M.

MUSIC—Piano Solo, Etude in G♭, *Chopin.*
Miss Smith.

PRAYER.

MUSIC—The Old Guard, *Rodney.*
Mr. Greenlaw.

ORATION—Custer's Last Battle, John Miller Marquess, Helena, Ark.

READING—Classical Music, *George Kyle.*
Wilhelmina Evangeline Lucas, Macon, Miss.

ORATION—Inequalities Among Men,
Jeremiah Andrew Anderson, Spartanburg, S. C.

READING—The Death-Bed of Benedict Arnold,
William Constantine Bates, Cornersville.

MUSIC—Organ Solo, Scherzo Symphonique Concertant, *Lemmens.*
Miss Chapman.

ORATION—Two National Safeguards, William Levi Cash, Spartanburg, S. C.

READING—My Editing, *Mark Twain.*
John Henry Patton, Jr., Nashville.

ORATION—Health, George Martin, Charleston, S. C.

MUSIC—Two Loves, *DeKoven.*
Miss Grant.

READING—Nattman, *Alexander Anderson.*
Sarah Elizabeth Overton, Macon, Miss.

ORATION—The President and Congress, James Hunter McClure, Florence, Ala.

READING—My Double and How He Undid Me, *E. E. Hale.*
Temple Cutler Erwin, Nashville.

CHORUS—In Thankful Hymns Ascending, from Don Munio, *Buck.*
Mozart Society.

BENEDICTION.

MEMBERS OF CLASS NOT ON PROGRAMME—Charles Henry Calloway, William Augustus Edgar Jones, John Jackson Pierce, Thomas Toliver Robinson, James Guine Trimble, Walter Edward Woodyard.

CONDITIONED ON ACCOUNT OF IRREGULAR PREPARATION—Rufus Andrew Foster, Eugene Park Gantt, Joshua Hill, Henry Franklin Schwien, Susie Elnora Smith.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Saturday, June 11, 4 P. M.

Schumann—4th Symphony, arr. for 8 hands, First Movement,

1st Piano Forte—Hattie Ellen McLean, Anna Laura Lindsay.

2nd Piano Forte—Susie Elnora Smith, Mildred Bryant.

a. Godard—Venitienne (4th Barcarolle),
b. St. Saens—Mazurka, Miss Lindsay.

Chopin—Op. 47, Ballade, Miss Smith.

Raff—Op. 207, Phantasie, for Two Piano Fortes, Misses Lindsay and McLean.

Chaminade—Op. 39, Toccata, Miss Bryant.

Chopin—Op. 42, Waltz, Miss McLean.

Mendelssohn—Concerto in G Minor,

1st Piano Forte—Miss Smith.

2nd Piano Forte—Miss Bryant.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

BENEDICTION.

ANNIVERSARY OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

Eighteenth of the College, Fourteenth of the Normal.

Monday, June 13, 7:30 P. M.

COLLEGE MOTTO:

Fidelitas Almae Matri et inter nos Unitas.

JOHN H. BURRUS,

President College Alumni Association.

NORMAL MOTTO:

Qualis Vita Finis Ita.

Miss Carrie Julia White,

President Normal Alumni Association.

DUET—Dreams of Gladness, *Moir.*

Miss Sumner, '97, Miss Webster, '96.

PRAYER.

SONG—Roll Call, *Pinsuti.*

Mr. Cox, '97.

Reports from the Associations.

PIANO SOLO—Rondo from Second Grand Concerto, Op. 32, *Weber.*

Miss Hadley, M. '92, N. '93.

Annual Address before the Normal Alumni Association,

The Duty We Owe to Our Race, Mrs. Emma Stothard Bell, N. '78.

SONG—A Great Secret, *Woolf.*

Miss Carney, N. '94, M. '97.

Annual Address before the College Alumni Association,

The Fisk Idea, Rev. Henry Hugh Proctor, '94.

DUET AND CHORUS—In His Hands are all the Corners of the Earth,
and, For His is the Sea, from 95th Psalm, *Mendelssohn.*

Mr. Work, '95, Mr. Caruthers, '97, and Mozart Society.

BENEDICTION.

Business Meetings of Alumni Associations in the Parlors of Jubilee Hall,

Tuesday, June 14, 3:30 P. M.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuesday, June 14, 7:30 P. M.

CLASS MOTTO—*Tollentes dum Ascendimus.*

MUSIC—Piano Solo, Norwegian Bridal Procession, *Grieg.*
Miss McLean.

PRAYER.

MUSIC—Song, "Callest Thou Thus, O Master," *Mietze.*
Miss Price.

The American Novelist, Amelia Eloise Bradford, Little Rock, Ark.

Modern Heroism, Kate Elizabeth Evans, Hermitage.

Historical Trees of America, Georgia Anna Wilson, Whiteville.

Malory's Service to Literature, Rebecca Ann Hall, Pine Bluff, Ark.

MUSIC—Hunting Chorus, *Buck.*
University Glee Club.

Social Settlements, Julia Malone Harding, Nashville.

The Glacial Period, Emma Katherine Thompson, Little Rock, Ark.

Baldur and Loki, Mabel Leroy Harding, Nashville.

The Magic Touch. Magdalena Hatton, Helena, Ark.

MUSIC—Organ Solo, Torchlight March, Op. 59, No. 1, *Guilmant.*
Miss Grass.

The Queen Regent of Spain, Lelia Beatrice Haynie, Nashville.

Musical Mosaics, Hattie Ellen McLean, Macon, Ga.

The Burning of Moscow, Elizabeth Benton Moore, Nashville.

Stories of Creation, Letha Sylvonia Price, Nashville.

MUSIC—Song, The Bugler, *Pinsuti.*
Miss Lindsay.

Heredity, Magnolia Lilian Randolph, Athens, Ga.

What Nobody Does, Fannie Lucile Brown, Okolona, Miss.

University Extension, Laura Leona Richmond, Little Rock, Ark.

Award of Certificates to those completing the Elementary Course.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

MUSIC—Chorus, Ave Maria, from Don Munio, *Buck.*
Mozart Society.

BENEDICTION.

By a vote of the Trustees and of the Faculty, Normal Diplomas are awarded to William Sunshine Thompson and William Henry Singleton, who were students in the University for several years, and have completed more than an equivalent to the work of the Normal Department, and have distinguished themselves in Public School work.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

Wednesday, June 15, 10 A. M.

CLASS MOTTO:—*Virtus in Arduis.*

MUSIC—Organ Solo, America with Variations, Op. 67, *Hesse.*
Miss Chapman.

PRAYER.

MUSIC—Duet, The Night, *Millilotti.*
Messrs. Work and Caruthers.

The Anglo-American Alliance, John Batchman, Danville, Ill.

A Plea for Profit-Sharing, Pearl Amanda Binford, Huntsville, Ala.

MUSIC—Song, Jubilee Club.

"Gesta Christi," John Manuel Gandy, Hanson, I. T.

The Negro Soldier's Part and Reward in American Wars,
Edmund Maurice Ware, Memphis, Tenn.

MUSIC—Violin Solo { *a.* Berceuse, *Tschetschulin.* / *b.* Moment Musical, *Schubert.*
Miss Stickel.

DDRESS—Careers Open to Young Negroes,
Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, Ph D., Atlanta, Ga.

MUSIC—In Vocal Combat, *Buck.*
University Glee Club.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

MUSIC—Hallelujah Chorus, *Handel.*
Mozart Society.

BENEDICTION.

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

BACHELOR OF ARTS:

JOHN BATCHMAN	Danville, Ill.	PEARL AMANDA BINFORD	Huntsville, Ala.
JOHN MANUEL GANDY	Hanson, I. T.	EDWARD FRANKLIN GOIN	Birmingham, Ala.
RICHARD STANTON HARRIS	Nashville, Tenn.	GEO. THOS. LLEWELLYN	Knoxville, Tenn.
ISAAC CARLISLE RAMSEY	Nashville, Tenn.	EDMUND MAURICE WARE	Memphis, Tenn.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE:

EDWARD TUCKER GOODALL	Louisville, Ky.	EDGAR WEBBER	Chicago, Ill.

MASTER OF ARTS:

JOHN WESLEY WORK ..... Nashville, Tenn.

Fisk University.
Nashville, Tenn.
REV. J. G. MERRILL, D.D., PRESIDENT.
J. F. BRODIE, D. D., TREASURER

5/9

April 19, 1905.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Yours of March thirty-first was forwarded me while I was in the North. I have been unable to keep up with my correspondence and hence the delay in answering.

It is impossible for me at the present writing to promise you that either I or one of the Professors whom you name will be with you. If it is within the bounds of possibilities your request will be granted. I thoroughly believe in you and your work and want to farther it all I can.

Very truly yours,

J. G. Merrill

1/38/56

Dear President Merrill

I have just remembered that Mr. J. W. Henderson is with you. I have been trying for years & get him to our conferences. I am writing now & offering to pay his travel. Would you urge him & even order him to come with pleasure

Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.
REV. J.G. MERRILL, D.D., PRESIDENT.
J.F. BRODIE, D.D., TREASURER

May ninth, 1905.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Unfortunately I did not keep your letter which you wrote me and hence I am unable to recall precisely the matter on account of which you wanted to have one of our young professors present at your convention, also the exact date of the meeting.

The prospect of either of them going is slim owing to an expected law-suit requiring one of them as a witness. As I said in my last I shall make every endeavor to meet your desire in the matter.

Cordially yours,

J. G. Merrill

1/28/55

Dear President Mezes:

Here is the proposed program of our conference. Professor Henderson I want particularly.

Paul Quinn College,
Waco, Texas, 4-19-06.

Prof. W. E. B. Dubois,

4/28

Dear Classmate;

As secretary of the Class of '88, I take this method of calling your attention to the Thank Offering for our Alma Mater. I trust that you will contribute as liberally as possible, so that our class may not be behind the others. I do not know your address but I send this in the care of "The Moon" hoping it will reach you.

Now a word about myself. I have been a widow almost five years. I have one child, a girl, Lucinda Elaine Nixon. I am teaching Latin and Greek at this school, but my home is still in Shelbyville. I hope you and yours are well. Remember me to your family.

Your friend and classmate,

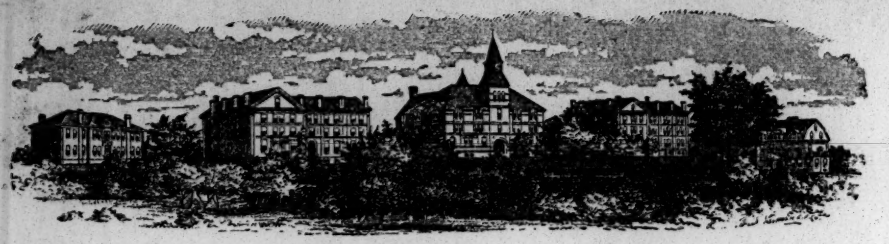
Maria A. Pearson Nixon.

01/24/11

Dear Maria:

Delighted to hear from you what is the Island offering & when is it due? Can's me arrange for a general reunion of '88 or our reunion in 1908? Regards from Yolande & Elaine & from Mrs. D & you.

[Fisk University]



Knowles Building Boys' Hall Stone Hall Girls' Hall Model Home

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
Atlanta, Ga.

REV. EDWARD T. WARE, A. B., President
REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, Ph. D., Dean and Treasurer
MISS FRANCES B. CLEMMER, Local Secretary

Oct. 30, 1907.

President J. R. Merrill,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Merrill:-

The coming commencement of 1908 is the twentieth Anniversary of my graduation. I should like very much to have all members of the class '88 and their families there, and also to have the class of '98 in their tenth year celebration. I do not know exactly how to go about this, I am writing all the members of my class, whose addresses I know. I should be very glad to hear from you on the subject. I trust that you are having a good year.

Very sincerely yours,

180 1907

201 days more

THE EIGHT

Volume I. No. I.

Atlanta, Thanksgiving 1907.

THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

The following of the Faithful, all original(a posse ad esse) communicants of the incomparable class of eighty-eight, have sworn to be present at Fisk University on or before Wednesday, June seventeenth, 1908, to wit:

1. Ransom C. Edmondson, 2100-17th St.,N.W., Washington, D. C .
2. Mr. Josenberger, Fort Smith, Ark.
3. Mrs. Mary Stewart Joshenberger, Fort Smith, Ark.
4. Mrs. Maria Benson Nixon, Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas.
5 Elaine Nixon " " " " "
6. W. E.B. DuBois. Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
7. Mrs. N. G. DuBois. " " "
8 Yolande DuBois. " " "

The following are being worked on:

9. Mrs. Leonora Bowers Williams, 405 Carter St., Marshall, Texas.
10. Mrs. Lewis H. Tindall & Child.

Will every body please write every body else and tell them that this is a case of must? There must not be a single vacant seat- save one.

POETRY

Await
The Great
Class of Eight
Oma! Ki-yi.

To Contributors: Write on both sides of the paper and fill in the ends

NOTES

W e are inviting all the Eights.

We want Collegians and Normals, and non-graduates.
Non-graduates of Sixty-eight are summoned.
Seventy-eight is invited.

Ninety-eight is expected.

Naughty-eight has promised to come.

Eighteen is in the Sixth grade and hopes to join us

After the Eights are all in, let Fours and Fives and Nines be at Sixes and Sevens with Ones, Twoes and Threes-O!

Will every body please have his and her picture taken and forward to every body else- so as to mitigate the shock.

This Thing will be published monthly from Now till Then. Subscription, Eighteen cents., Eight numbers, of course. Pay up.
Don't miss our illustrated Xmas number.

W. E. B.D., Editor.

B. A. GREEN, MANAGER. ST. ELMO BRADY, EDITOR

FISK HERALD,

FISK UNIVERSITY.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 21 1907

Dear ex-classmate & brother:

The Extempo Club through us takes this opportunity to send you as to all our honorary members a word of impromptu greeting.

Our work for the last year was American literature and current topics, and this year we are making a systematic study of Present Day Policies.

The Extempo still plays a prominent part in the general enrichment, and the business managers of the Herald, Athletic Association & Basketball Association as also the President of the Glee Club and treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. are from our ranks.

Under the present system of interclass debates every two weeks, members of the faculty acting as judges, a point of debating is given out to us, the various clubs are organized and

41-15F-6

B. A. GREEN, MANAGER. ST. ELMO BRADY, EDITOR

FISK HERALD,
FISK UNIVERSITY.

Nashville, Tenn., 190

when the time comes for inter-college debating we feel the Extempo will be represented.

We believe we are holding to the old standard of admission, Quality rather than quantity, non-partisanship as a club, in campus politics, and the production of clean, logical, timeless and parliamentarian rather than mere orators.

We note you may kind enough to write us a few lines. Hoping to hear from you soon,

We remain fraternally,
The Extempo Club.
Jno. A. Wyan, Principe.
C. S. Smith, Executive.

Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.
REV. J. G. MERRILL, D.D., PRESIDENT.
I. V. COBLEIGH, TREASURER.

Jan. 28, '08.

My Dear Dr. Dubois:

Is it a matter that we must attend to, the report, blanks for which you have sent me two or three times?

I wrote you of the extreme difficulty of obtaining satisfac t-ory answers to your questions. Let me explain more fully.

FIRST Query. Our account with our pupils includes not only what they pay for board and tuition etc. but for books and the spendig money which they draw out of the office. In a word we have a little b ank from which those who deposit money in the office can draw and they usually over draw. Of course they have to square up at the opening of each new year. But what they do with the money that they draw out we do not know. You can see that we can do no more than to say that every one o f the pupils pays his or her tuition.

SECOND Query. Each person who belongs to Fisk is expected to do a period of work. This means three quarters of an hour. Those who h have aid do extra work proportioned to the aid rcd. It is difficult to eztimate the cash value of the work. It has been very greatly enhanced this year and last as I was not willing to have the young people shirk as they had previously done. We now hav a rigid system of marking in this branch of our life. It would be economy for the Institution to hire the work outright but in this way many of our choicest young people would be deprived of the opportunity of securing an education. How to obtain the cash value of this work with any degree of accuracy is certainly a problem.

THIRD. Query: Here too an answer is impossible unless you want the aggregate of our yearly expenditures. A Boarding school complicates the question. To be sure we divide our expenses into Boardind Dpt' S School Dpt. Music Dpt. The division is however an arbitrary one .. It e pends on the judgement of the book keeper.

In the light of these facts what shall we do to s[illegible]

To meet your reqirements? Certainly we want to do all in our power to aid you.

More and more am I impressed with the lack of value in statistics. They are made out on so many different bases. If all of the institutions made out their accounts in the same fashion there would be a basis for comparison.

Just now we are in correspondence with A.M.A. in the matter of rendering our monthly reports. I found out that these reports which I had been trusting all these years were so misleading that we were in a hole several thousand dollars without any reason to suspect it. They require the same account from a school which is entirely supported by them and one that pays the major portion of its own bills.

1/4/15

As you can see to make out a statement on the basis of our way of keeping accounts is one thing to do it on the basis of some other fellow's way is entirely another and unless there is a necessity in the matter I do not want to ask my over worked Treasurer to take the week or two of time to attend to it.

very sincerel y yours

J. G. Merrill

Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.
REV. J. G. MERRILL, D.D., PRESIDENT.
I. V. COBLEIGH, TREASURER

Feb. 22, '08.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am afraid that you will think me very ungracious because I have not sent you statements that you have asked for. It has not been neglect on my part. The only way to send you a statement that I would want published ic the documents that you are compiling would involve the going over our books on the part of the Treas. which would take a weeks work. Owing to sickness on the part of a clerk the Treas. can not take the time to do this now. Our accounts with the school and the boarding department are so interwoven that to tell what it costs to r run the school for a comparitive statement ~~fXXXXXXX~~ when other schools pursue a very different course in keeping accounts would involve the above. If it would be worth any thing to you to know that I am accustomed to say th t it takes about $25.000. Oo per year to run our school including the salaries of teachers you would give an over rather than an under statement. I have sent you the salary budget.

Of course this was up to last year. Add $5000.00 per year from that time on for five years from the Slater Fund.

Very sincerely uours

J. G. Merrill

1/4916

Dear President Merrill

You misunderstand what figures I want. I want the total expenditure for maintaining Vassar a year — boarding, teachers & everything. Surely your books will show at a glance what they cost, the total expenditure say of last year. I want one figure will do. Yale is the only school I can & give this information — Wellesley, Michigan, Atlanta — 74 leading schools have answered Please reply by return mail

Fisk University,

Nashville, Tenn.

REV. J. G. MERRILL, D.D., PRESIDENT.
J. V. COBLEIGH, TREASURER

Mch. 5, '08.

My Dear Dr. Du Bois:

$72,000.00 is the money spent at Fisk last year. I am not willing however to have it published as waht it coats to run University. It is not true. That is the money which goes through the hands of the Treas. as he pays all the expenses of our boarding department, keeping up of repairs on the property, insurance etc. etc.

It seems to me a very misleading thing to do, to take the sum total of disbursments from the office of the Treas. in answer to the question what does it cost to carry on Fisk University. I must insist upon it therefore that you do not publish this sum as representing what it costs to run our school. It will damage us exceedingly. I have simply sent it to you for I want to have you know that we know how much money goes through our hands and where every cent goes but in the way that we are keeping our books according to the A?M.A. plan it would be impossible as I have often said before for me to ask our Treas. to sift our accts. and get an answer that I am willing to have regarded as a statement of just what it costs to run Fisk University as a school.

Very sincerely yours J. G. Merrill

I hope that at some time we can have clerical force enough to enable us to answer such questions as you have asked. What with typhoid fever which our assistant brought from Conn. we are hardly able to keep one set of books.

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.,

Mar.2I, I908.

To the Children of Fisk '88.

Dear Little Daughters:-

Once upon a time there was a wonderful (and yet not so very wonderful but never the less very noticeable) set of six people, who went to school together and talked and laughed and played and stuidied(some) and finally in quite the most remarkable blaze of glory that ever was, graduated from college (just as you will do) in June, twenty short years ago: Now to these six folk were born, in God's good time, three little girl babies- Lewis, Elaine and Yolande- of whom the oldest is I5, the youngest seven and the other betwixt and all between. But these three babies (isn't it strange?) have never seen each other, or apoken to each other or even written a wee tiny letter! Which is awful, isn't it ?

38-2-9

Wherefore now I, Secretary of the Six, do hereby charge you straitly, Lewis, that on April first between 6A.M. (when you should be sleeping) and 9 P. M. (when you should be dreaming) you write a letter to Elaine Nixon(Elaine Nixon, who lives at Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas, and is nearly as big as you but not quite) and on April I5 you write a letter to Yolande DuBois (who is a very little girl and lives at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.) and on May I that you write Elaine again and on May I5 again to Yolande- and tell them who you are and who you hope to be.

Wherefore fail not lest six gobolins git you.

Very lovingly yours,

[Fisk University]

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.,

Mar. 21, 1908.

Fisk University,

Vingintennial of the Class of 1888.

Dear Classmates:-

Below are extracts from various letters. First from the President of Fisk University inviting us to come next June. Then from each one of our living classmates promising to be there. Read what they say.

" We are always glad to have the alumni with us every year but are especially glad to have reunions of classes, who have been away for ten, twenty, thirty or more years. We hope you can have a vigesimal with every one present. Loyalty to the gold and blue can be fostered in no other way so fully as to have the early graduates with us when we send out our classes."

(Signed) President J. G. Merrill,

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

"I concur in the proposition, and promise to use every endeavor to be present"

(Signed) R. C. Edmonson,

2100-17th St., N. W., Washington, D.C.

" I shall be glad to meet you and my other classmates in June, 1908 at Nashville".

(signed) Mrs. Mary Stewart Josenburger,

Ft. Smith, Ark.

Maria Benson Nixon is coming and says: "There is only one Nixon to bring. Elaine is her name."

(signed) M. A. Nixon,

Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas.

Mrs. P. E. Davis and her daughter Lewis Hunter Tindall write:

" We will take advantage of the occasion to make the trip"

(Signed) Mrs. P. E. Davis,

Calvert, Texas.

" I promise that I will be at our class reunion as you request."

(Signed) Leonora Bowers Williams,

405 Carter St., Marshall, Texas.

Now will you, my dear please write the following persons in the following order? In that way I have so arranged that each one of us will write to each other before the time of assembly, and thus begin to get acquainted.

1/5/4

With best wishes. Of course Mrs. DuBois, Yolande and I are coming.

Very sincerely yours,

College Alumni Association

Fisk University

May 22, 1908.

Fellow Alumnus:

Again we extend greetings to you in behalf of our beloved Alma Mater, and kindly invite your attention to our anniversary this year, which occurs June 15, 1908. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, class of '88, of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., will deliver the annual address upon the subject "Galileo Galilei". Nothing will be more encouraging than to have present a large number of the Alumni on that occasion. Please make a little sacrifice and be with us then if you can.

If you have any communication to make please present it by that time; also send in your annual dues (25 cts.) and all arrears for the previous years at 25 cents per annum.

Yours fraternally,

LENA T. JACKSON, Sec'y.,

135 Thirteenth Avenue North.

Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.
REV. J. G. MERRILL, D.D., PRESIDENT.
I. V. COBLEIGH, TREASURER

June, 3, '08.

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

I was intending to erite you to-day to learn about the number who have signified to you their intention to be here week after next. Commencement is June 17. Did you get responsesto your letters ?

You will come before Sun. wnnt you? I hope you can stay over Commencement day. We have not decided where you are to stay. It would be at our house had we not a roomer iin the personof one of u our music teachers. You will be looked out for as a guest of the University unless the Alumni insist upon your being their guest. I know of those who want you. We will try not to quarrel.

Very sincerely yours J. G. Merrill

[Fisk University]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

June 9, 1908.

My Dear Dr. Merrill:-

I with my wife and little girl arrive in Nashville Monday morning June 15th at about six and will leave Tuesday night a little after seven. I should be very glad to spend a longer time but it is impossible. Of the class of '88 I expect Mrs. Maria Smiley and probably Mr. and Mrs. Joshenberger; the widow of Mr. Tindall cannot come neither can Mr. Edmondson.

Very sincerely yours,

1/49/9

South Norwalk, Conn., June 30th, 1908.

W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph. D.,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I have been waiting until I should geta little settled down before I should write you concerning your address at Nashville before the Alumni Association. But before I begin I will tell you that I have resigned as President of Fisk University and my resignation has been accepted.

I have for a long time felt that I was not sufficient of a money-getter to retain the position which implies money getting.

I have told my Trustees so before, but this time I requested them to find someone to take my place.

Well, you must have felt that I was disturbed by your utterances. To have an alumnus of Fisk University painting such a vivid picture of a consummate liar and then turn to the University and intimate that the time had come, when an alumnus should make known to his alma mater that she was doing what Gallileo did, was enough to disquiet the President of Fisk.

I wish you had informed yourself before you made this utterance concerning the real life of Fisk and had not allowed the utterance of an alumnus of Fisk, unwarranted by the real state of the case, to afford you the ground upon which your philippic was based.

Fisk University has stood and will I hope forever stand, on the basis of the highest education possible for the benefit of those for whom it was founded.

Had you informed yourself concerning the new department at

Fisk you would have learned that its entire aim was to be abreast with the times in which we are living and up to the limit of our pecuniary ability afford through hand, mind and heart, the best culture which can be given to those who come to us for a life of service for humanity.

I took occasion in the presence of a housefull of friends of the University on commencement day to reiterate this position, which we have never swerved from and to declare that if millions of dollars were offered us we would never swerve from. And I trust that whatever suspicions may have been engendered of our motives and the methods which we employ, by your address were then silenced.

I am not writing these things at all in anger, but simply to let you know the impression which your address made upon very many of your auditors and with the hope that in some way you may be able to undo the harm which such an address is calculated to occasion.

It is a painful experience which one meets who gives his life for a cause to have his motives questioned and his methods criticised by anyone who has received the benefits of the undertaking in which he is engaged. And it is the more lamentable when such criticisms have been made without gaining the information which, if it had been gained would have made them unnecessary.

If I have seemed to be plain in my expressions concerning your most unfortunate utterances, please credit it to my love for the work in which I have been engaged and my desire to have the man who holds the relation to our school and yours, which you do, our ally rather than our foe. With high esteem, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. G. Merrill

Dictated.

Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.
REV. J. G. MERRILL, D.D., PRESIDENT.
I. V. COBLEIGH, TREASURER.

Oct. 12, 1908.

W. E. B. DuBoise, Ph. D.
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Prof. DuBoise,

Your note calling our attention to Mr. Charles Burroughs as a dramatic reader is at hand and we thank you for calling our attention to him. Your endorsement will induce us to do the best we can to arrange a hearing for him.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Crogman

Dean.

We are having a calm opening and restful after the uncertainties which preceded last Spring.

1/45/105

Nashville, Tenn.,
Dec. 23, 1908.

Dear Fellow-Extemporean:

In order to cement more firmly the bond connecting honorary and active members, we would extend to you, at this time of Universal peace and good will our hearty greeting. We believe that that good feeling of fellow-ship and interest which our club seeks to inculcate will exist in proportion as there is between us sympathy. We desire to let you, who have gone out into active life, know as to our well-

fare and standing.

The high standard of achievement which you helped to make and leave still abides among us. The lofty ideals that have characterized the club since it was founded remains as our traditional aims. A spirit of fairness and harmony is yet a treasured possession of the club. A commendable spirit still exists and bids fair to broaden our work and our sympathies. One source of gratitude is the fact that we look to the coming years with joy because of the additions to our club from year to year of men

11/52/62

with undoubted standing in the University. The Extempo club is still represented in all the various organizations around the University, Athletic, Religious and Moral. Of the two debates held by the Debating club this year our club has won decisions in both; and in the coming intercollegiate debates with other schools we expect because of competancy to be represented. We wish you a merry christmas and a happy new year, also that God will abundantly bless you in the coming year.

Fraternally

The Extempoo Club.

1/52/63

M.R. Patterson (Pres).
A.J. Speed (Sec).

1/56/37

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
GEORGE A. GATES, PRESIDENT

Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 2, 1910.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have yours of February 28th. It happens to be fairly convenient to answer your questions and Dean Wright has generously taken time to bring up to date with a pen the catalog, containing a list of the graduates, which goes to you by this mail.

I was scared at your questions, fearing that you had laid out for us two days' work for the stenographer, who is already driven wild with business, but it is a"happy issue out of all our afflictions."

Sincerely yours,

George A. Gates.

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
GEORGE A. GATES, PRESIDENT

1/26/36

Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 23, 1910.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I hope that you personally will find it possible to accept the Trustees' invitation which doubtless has reached you, to be present on the occasion of my inauguration, March 31st. You are one of our most distinguished alumni and I should hate to miss you on that day.

Cordially yours,

George A. Gates,

P.S. Since the above, I learn that you wrote Dean Wright that you cannot be here — I am sorry. But we must try to "make it up" somehow.

Constitution of Class of 1888, Fisk University.

Sec 1. We the members of the Freshman Class of 88 5-- of Fisk University in order to promote our general welfare, cement more firmly the ties of class fellowship and to institute as a relief from the severer duties of the curriculum some diversion for recreation, do resolve ourselves into a class organization and ordain and establish this Constitution for its government.

We shall be known as the Class of 1888 of Fisk University.

All members of the

Freshman Class of 1885 and any persons joining the class subsequently, during the college course shall be members of the Class of 1888. But any member joining another class in this University thereby severs his connection with the Class.

The Officers of this Class shall be a Praeses a Vicepraeses a Scriba, a Quaestor an Orator Rerum and a Poeta.

The Praeses shall preside at the meetings of the Class and perform such other duties as are usually devolved upon such an officer.

The Vicepraeses shall attend to the duties of the Praeses in the event

of his inability to ~~&~~ attend to them.

The Scriba shall keep a record of the Class meetings & proceedings, attend to its correspondence ~~of the Class~~ and issue orders upon the Quaestor for expenditure of money when authorized by vote of the Class.

The Quaestor shall collect the regular dues from the members and expend the same only upon the order of the Scriba. He shall also preserve in the Archives of the Class any records, files or documents which it may seem fit to preserve.

The Custos Rerum shall keep a detailed

account of the doings ~~causes~~ of the Class as a body and of individuals. In this record he shall include facts of permanent importance or interest, or any occurrence of an unusual nature which may be appropriate. This record the Poeta Penum shall compile carefully and read it the Annual Meeting ~~at~~ elsewhere by special appointment. After it has been approved by the Class he shall transcribe it into a volume entitled "Historia Classis 1888 Fisk-ensis Universitatis".

The Poeta shall prepare annually an original poem to be read before the Class. It is preferable that his subject pertain in some way to

the affairs of the Class. All Class teams shall be recorded in the Class Historia.

All officers of the Class shall be elected annually at the Annual Meeting ~~in May during Commencement week~~ and shall hold their respective offices until their successors are installed.

The Election of Officers shall be by ballot with different colored balls, or similar objects.

The meetings of the Class shall be held annually in May during Commencement week and at other times upon a call by the Praises.

A majority of the members present in the University shall constitute a Quorum of Called meetings, but two-thirds of such members shall be required at Annual Meetings.

This Class shall have as a motto the words: "A posse ad esse."

which shall appear upon all its books and official documents, upon all letters and envelopes used in correspondence between the different members of the, upon any Class pin badge or medal which may at any time be made for the Class and upon any pieces of uniform worn by the Class.

The Class shall

wear a uniform of such description as may be determined upon each year during the College course.

Class banquets, picnics, entertainments &c. may be had from time by a two-thirds vote of the Class

Each member of the Class shall pay an Annual fee of one dollar at some time during the Fall Term.

Special Assessments may be made at any time by a two-thirds vote of the Class. Persons voting in the negative in such instances shall be equally bound to pay such assessments. In case of the purchase of articles of uni-

form of more than trifling cost each member shall bear his individual expense, without assessment.

Any member of the Class may be dismissed from the organization by a two-thirds vote for repeated and contemptous violation of any of its rules or the spirit which prompts its organization and maintenance.

No passage in the Historia shall be recorded of such a nature as may reflect discredit upon any member of the Class. Any member who may think himself mentioned detrimentally in either the minutes or the Historia may have such mention removed or expunged;

Except in cases such as mentioned in ~~the~~ Section XX of this Constitution when a brief mention of the actual proceedings shall appear in the minutes, and in the case of an expulsion the very statement of the "withdrawal" shall be made in the historia.

This Constitution may be amended at any meeting of the Class a notice two weeks previous having been given to each active member of such intention.

Not Exam.

Committee { P.O. Edmiston
B.N. Cravatt

Sub-Com. P.O. Edmiston

Mrs. Leonora B. Williams

Writes to	Date	Hears from
R. C. Edmondson	June I	Mrs. M. A. Nixon & WE. B. DUBois
W. E. B. DuBois	April I5	Mrs. Mary S. Josenberger
Mrs. Mary S. Josenberger,	May I	W. E. B. DuBois
Mrs. Maria A. Nixon	May I5	Edmondson
Mrs. P. E. Davis	April I	

1/32/45

Mrs. Maria A. Nixon.

Writes to	Date	Hears from.
R. C. Edmonson	May I.	Mrs. P. E. Davis.
W. E. B. DuBois	April I.	W. E. B. DuBois.
Mary Stewart Josenberger	May I5.	Mrs. Leonora B. Williams.
Mrs. P. E. Davis	April I5.	R. C. Edmonson.
Mrs. Leonora B. Williams	June I	Mrs. Mary S. Josenberger.

R. C. Edmonson

Writes to	Date	Hears from
Mrs. Maria A. Nixon	April I5	W. E. B. DuBois
W. E. B. DuBois	June I	Mrs. Leonora.B. Williams
Mrs. Mary S. Josenberger	May I	Mrs. Maria A. Nixon
Mrs. P. E. Davis	April I	Mrs. P E. Davis
Mrs. Leonora B. Williams	May I5	Mrs. Mary S. Josenberger

Mrs. Mary S. Josenberger

Writes to	Date	Hears from
R. C. Edmonson	May I5	Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Davis
W. E. B. DuBois	May I	Edmondson and Mrs. Williams
Mrs. P.E. Davis	April I	
Mrs. Leonora B. Williams,	April I5	W. E. B. DuBois.
Mrs. Maria A.Nixon	June I	

Mrs. P. E. Davis

Writes to	Date	Hears from
R. C. Edmondson	April I5	Mrs. M. A. Nixon
W. E. B. DuBois	April I	Edmondson & Mrs. L.B.Williams
Mrs. Mary S. Josenberger,	May I5	MrsMary S. Josenberger.
Mrs. Leonora B. Williams,	June I	W. E. B. DuBois.
Mrs. Maria Nixon	May I	

Mrs. Maria A. ~~Nixon.~~ Smiley

Writes to	Date	Hears from.
R. C. Edmonson	May I.	Mrs. P. E. Davis.
W. E. B. DuBois	April I.	W. E. B. DuBois.
Mary Stewart Josenberger	May I5.	Mrs. Leonora B. Williams.
Mrs. P. E. Davis	April I5.	R. C. Edmonson.
Mrs. N. G. DuBois	May 10	
Mrs. Leonora B. Williams	June I	Mrs. Mary S. Josenberger.

R. C. Edmonson

Writes to	Date	Hears from
Mrs. Maria A. ~~Nixon~~ Smiley	April I5	W. E. B. DuBois
W. E. B. DuBois	June I	Mrs. Leonora B. Williams
Mrs. Mary S. Josenberger	May I	Mrs. Maria A. Nixon
Mrs. P. E. Davis	April I	Mrs. P E. Davis
Mrs. Leonora B. Williams	May I5	Mrs. Mary S. Josenberger
Mr. Josenberger	May 10	
Mr. Davis	May 20	

Mrs. Mary S. Josenberger

Writes to	Date	Hears from
R. C. Edmonson	May I5.	Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Davis
Mrs. N. G. DuBois	May 20	
W. E. B. DuBois	May I	Edmondson and Mrs. Williams

Mrs. P.E. Davis April I

Mrs. Leonora B. Williams, April I5 W. E. B. DuBois.

Mrs. Maria A. ~~Nixon~~ Smiley June I

Mrs. P. E. Davis

Writes to	Date	Hears from
R. C. Edmondson	April I5	Mrs. M. A. Nixon
W. E. B. DuBois	April 1	Edmondson & Mrs. L.B.Williams
Mrs. Mary S. Josenberger,	May I5	MrsMary S. Josenberger.
Mrs. Leonora B. Williams,	June 1	W. E. B. DuBois.
Mrs. Maria ~~Nixon~~ Smiley	May I	

Mrs. Leonora B. Williams

	Writes to	Date	Hears from
6	R. C. Edmondson	June I	Mrs. M. A. Nixon & WE. B.DuBois
2	W. E. B. DuBois	April I5	Mrs. Mary S. Josenberger
3	Mrs. Mary S. Josenberger,	May I	W. E. B. DuBpis
4	Mrs. Maria A. ~~Nixon~~ Smiley	May I5	Edmondson
5	Mrs W.E.B. DuBois	May 20	
1	Mrs. P. E. Davis	April I	

Children of'88

Elaine Nixon

Yolande DuBois

Lewis H. Tindall.

Elaine Nixon to Yolande DuBois, April I and May I.

Elaine Nixon to Lewis H. Tindall, April I5 and May I5

Yolande DuBois to Elaine Nixon April I and May I

Yolande DuBois to Lewis H. Tindall, April I5 and May I5

Lewis H. Tindall to Elaine Nixon April I and May I

Lewis H. Tindall to Yolande DuBois, April I5.and May I5

1/52/42

[Florida Educ. Dept]

15

Educational Department, State of Florida.
Office of W. N. Sheats, Superintendent.

Tallahassee Apr. 29, 1902.

W. E. DuBois,
Atlanta Ga,

Dear Sir:— Yours of April 28th received. In reply to your questions:

1—I do not know that Normal training for Kindergartens is given any teachers of Colored Schools in the State.

2—Industrial training has not been introduced into the public schools. It is taught to the Colored teachers in the State Normal and Industrial School of this City, and also in a private Normal and Industrial School at Orange Park, and in no other schools that I know of.

Yours truly,
Wm N. Sheats,

1/27/21

1/537/62

Wilberforce, O., Aug. 30, 1909.

Mr. Frank A. Flower,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

You will find my estimates of Negro property in buletin No. 8 of the United States twelft census, in an artical in the June or July "World's Work" of this year, and also in the Atlanta University publication which I am having sent you. If you do not wish to keep the latter you can return it to Atlanta University.

Very sincerely yours,

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D.
PRESIDENT

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN AND TREASURER

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA., ~~February 6,~~ October 11, 1907.

The Honorable J.B.Foraker,

United States Senate,

Washington,D.C.

Sir:-

On my own behalf and in the name of the NIAGARA MOVEMENT,I wish to thank you very heartily for the work which you have done in behalf of the colored soldiers. I trust that you will realize that the colored people of the United States appreciate this service and will always look upon your efforts with the greatest gratitude. If there is anything that I can do or my friends to help you in your work,we should be only too glad to know.

Very sincerely yours,

21-4-131

21-4-132

FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

JOSEPH B. FORAKER, CHAIRMAN.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, STEPHEN B. MALLORY,
GEORGE P. WETMORE, JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN,
MOSES E. CLAPP, WILLIAM A. CLARK,
FRANK P. FLINT, ISIDOR RAYNER.
SAMUEL H. PILES,
WILLIAM WARNER,

CHARLES E. ALDEN, CLERK.
J. SAGMEISTER, ASS'T CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON
PACIFIC ISLANDS AND PORTO RICO

Cincinnati, Oct 16, 1907.

Dr. W.E.Debois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear sir:

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 11th advising me of the action of the Third National Meeting of the Niagara Movement in directing you to communicate with me as you have. Be assured of my high appreciation for the same.

With kindest regards, and with thanks in return for your many kind utterances which, under all the circumstances, have been cheering and encouraging far beyond what you probably realize, I remain

Very truly yours, etc.,

J. B. Foraker.

West End Branch Public Library,

Boston, Mass., Mar. 16th, 1910

1/52/33

Dear Du:-

Many thanks for the photo. I thought it was getting about time for you to remember us old friends with your profile. I am getting along fairly well with the work in hand, though the end is not yet. I wish you would drop over there and have a talk with Prof. Crogman for me. I want three or four, or a half dozen of the very best things he has done in the way of writing. I should also like a good account of his life, viz- should like to have the facts and I, of course, will do the rest .

I wonder do you know anything about Grandison? Or has he any literary productions worth while? Ferris tells me he saw him not long since about Washington, and that he is still brilliant as ever. I should like a few facts about his early career if you can put me on. Now you will be coming this way soon, and kindly tuck into your grip the first volume of Payne's History of the African Methodist Church. By the By Ferris is in town trying to make terms with a publisher, whom I understand is about to throw out a perspectus of the good things which the peripatetic philosopher has in store for mankind. Mrs. Forbes joins me in kind regards to yourself and family.

Respectfully yours,

Dictated

G W Forbes

3/10/10

Miss Edith R. Force,

710 Harvey Ave.,

Oak Park, Ill.

My dear Madam:

The question as to whether the Negro should have simply an industrial education or should also be afforded the opportunity to the highest training depends entirely upon one simple question: Are you training the Negro for his own benefit or for the benefit of somebody else. If he has a right to be trained for his own benefit then he may demand the highest training to which his best minds are capable. If he is to be trained for usefulness to other people then his training depends, of course, o how they want to use it.

Very sincerely yours,

49-12-65

Pub in Doc Hist II

Pastors' College
Temple Street
Newington S.E.
Lon. Aug 10th 07

Dear Dr Du Bois,

I forwarded some time back a registered letter to you with a ~~one~~ dollar bill enclosed, but have received no reply to same. I then asked for a copy of your magagine to which I wanted to become a subscriber & for copies of your published pamphlets. Enclosed you will find money for following. "Negro Physique" The Atlanta Series, "The Conservation of Races" no 2 Series of American Negro academy.

Kindly forward by first post as I am leaving my during next month for home.

C1/5/11

thanking you in anticipation,
yours Very Sincerely

Wm Ford

Forward to address below

19 Crampton St
Newington
Lon, S.E.

Note Enclosed is the money
order and Told Him I would for-
ward the letter to you at Boston.

Haynesville, Ala.
Nov. 12, 1906.

My dear Dr. Davis:

We are getting along somewhat slowly and I am not certain am satisfy with our work here. We have put in most of our time copying mortgage and lien records, and in getting the lay of the land. The people hereabouts treated us very courteously, and are willing to give us any information they have.

We would like to know a little more definitely just what you desire to be brought out in our interviews with the land owners. I think it will be different to get definite statements as to specific facts. Will you suggest a line of questioning to be followed in a general way.

If we succeeding in finding any records of Justices of the Peace, for what period should we take them.

Kindly let us hear from you as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

John M. Foster

1/42/22

Atlanta, Ga.
Dec. 11. 1906.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University.

Dear Sir:

I am handing you today material as follows, which Mr. Clark and myself procured in Lowndes County Alabama under instructions from the Commissioner of Labor and in accordance with your request:-

229 Family schedules,
300 Pages mortgage and crop lien data,
67 " County Court Docket "
26 " Circuit " "
25 " Land records for 1857
23 " Justice of the Peace records.
54 " Personal interviews
60 " Miscellaneous matter.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt of the above.

Very truly yours,

John M. Foster.

1142/21

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., December 14, 1906.

Mr. John M. Foster,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Foster:-

I have received from you the following matter: 289 family schedules, 300 pages mortgage and crop lien data, 67 pages county court docket data, 26 pages circuit court docket data, 25 pages of land records for 1857, 23 pages Justice of the Peace records, 54 personal interviews and 60 pages miscellaneous matter. I thank you for your careful work.

Very sincerely yours,

1142/11

Columbus, Ga.
Dec. 15. 1906

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I received a letter from Mr. Clark to-day, stating that he had gotten permission to copy the proceedings of the Board of Regents and was at work on them. He said that he and Rhetta were also working on the map, but he feared the results would not be very satisfactory. He was still at Haynesville when he wrote, and said he might be kept there longer than he had thought. As he thought that as I would probably be out of Atlanta before he got through, he had better send the material direct to you. Will you kindly inform me if you receive it. My address for ten days will be General Delivery, Augusta, Ga. After that a letter addressed to me, Bureau of Labor, Washington, will reach me.

Very sincerely,

John M. Foster

82/12/11

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., December 18, 1906

Mr.John M.Foster,

General Delivery,

Columbus,Ga.

My dear Mr.Foster:-

I have received from Mr.Clark the following matter:16 sheets from minutes of the board of revenue,11 sheets relating to laws of establishing and regulating the board,2 sheets of views of Mr.J. W.Lee,21 sheets of mortgage records,3 sheets copied from records at Montgomery. He also says in his letter of December 14,that he has sent the map to you. I presume that you have received it ere this time and will forward it to me immediately. All the matter seems to be in good shape; I trus t your work is going on well. If you

6/24/11

have a chance come by and see us when you go north.

Very sincerely yours,

6/6

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY,
BROADWAY CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S.W.

25th May, 1905.

Dear Mr Du Bois,

I have pleasure in sending by Book Post a copy of the South African Native Affairs Commission Report asked for in yours of 29th April to which there was delay in my replying as I have been absent from London.

1/38/22

Although this Society has for the most part to limit its action to native questions for which our own country is directly responsible, we are keenly interested in all collateral matters, and I shall be grateful for any information you may be good enough to send from time to time or advise me of as regards United States affairs bearing upon them.

Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Fox Bourne

Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Georgia, U.S.A.

Mr. N. P. Fox-Bourne

Dear Sir

I thank you very heartily for the report of the na- ~~two~~ affairs Committee just received, I am sending you our last report on Weyprime-

1st

FOXCROFT CLUB.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct 5 189 1

Mr. W E B Du Bois

having signed the Constitution and By-Laws and paid the membership fee of $ 6.00 dollars, has become a member of the Foxcroft Club.

F. Johnson Sec.

1/16/13

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA.

H. B. FRISSELL, PRINCIPAL.
ALEXANDER PURVES, TREASURER.
F. C. BRIGGS, BUSINESS AGENT.

April 4, 1903

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.,

1/28/36

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

On my return I find your invitation to the Eighth Atlanta Conference, awaiting me. I regret very much that plans which I have made for going west in May will render it impossible for me to attend the Conference on the 26th of that month. I will, however, arrange to send a representative. With best wishes, I remain,

Yours very truly,

H. B. Frissell

Principal.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

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Hampton, Va.,

1/33/49

Dear Dr DuBois:

Your invitation to the conference is at hand. It is not from lack of interest that I do not attend. I have not been able to attend the Tuskegee conference for years. I am much interested in your last issue on the Negro Church.

Sincerely Yours

H. B. Frissell

May 16th '04

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Chicago, Ill. January 8, 1906 190

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for the kind word you sent me concerning my writings. Your expressed hope that I will persevere has helped to nerve me for the irrepressible conflict that awaits every Negro ~~that~~ who aspires to be a man. I must acknowledge my debt of gratitude to you for the inspiration I have received from your writings and speeches. In this connection, accept congratulations on the excellence of "The Moon." May it live long and light up the dark places, including, as the New York correspondent of the Guardian suggests, the subsidized press.

Faithfully yours,

James E. Tinch

1142/23

[Solomon C. Fuller]

WESTBOROUGH INSANE HOSPITAL

WESTBOROUGH, MASS.

GEORGE S. ADAMS, M. D.
Superintendent.

Sept. 25th. 1907

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

In looking over my address book I found that Dr. Richardson only saw patients by appointment. Knowing that your stay was limited, I took the liberty to arrange an appointment for you on Thursday afternoon at 3.30, as that seemed the only hour Dr. Richardson had free.

My kindest regards to Mrs. Du Bois and the little girl.

Sincerely yours,

S. C. Fuller

1/4/19

6/6/10

Dr. S. C. Fuller,

7 Warren Road,

South Framingham, Mass.

My dear Dr. Fuller:

Last fall you kindly promised to contribute $25 to the Horizon Guarantee Fund. $12.50 Six numbers of the Horizon have been published on the basis of that promise. There seems to be a good chance that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will adopt the Horizon as its official organ. Meantime, we wish to clear up all our indebtedness and continue publication. We owe at present, $150. If those of our Guarantors who have not paid will forward the money promised it will easily bring us out of debt. Already $150 has been paid in by your fellow Guarantors. Would it not be possible for you to send me $10 of your subscription before July 1st? If this is not possible, kindly let me know when we may expect some contribution.

Very sincerely yours,

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga., March 30, 1907.

Rev. Thos. J. Garland,

The Church House,

Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Garland:-

I am sorry to have kept you waiting so long for these lectures. I had no idea that you were going to publish them so soon and I was therefore letting the press of other work, neglected during my absence, replace somewhat the revision of my manuscripts.

I suppose you are going to make a book of these lectures in which case I think the matter of a title is a matter of considerable importance and I should like to be consulted before you finally decide upon one. Mean-

time may I suggest the following:

Ethics and Economics in the South.

Christianity and Work in the South.

Christianity,Work and the Negro.

The Black Paradox.

I shall suggest others as I think of them. At any rate,it would in my opinion be fatal to call the book by any such over-worked title as the Negro Problem.

Very sincerely yours,

1/56/38

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
GEORGE A. GATES, PRESIDENT

Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 1, 1910.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I do not know as much as I ought to know about what is known as the Niagara Movement. Will you not kindly send me some of the literature which you doubtless have on hand which will "put me next?"

I hardly saw you long enough to express my very great pleasure in being able to listen to you three times in and about Boston. Sometime you and I want a good long talk together and we will have it, too

Sincerely yours,

George A. Gates.

[General Educ. Board]

W. H. BALDWIN, JR.,
128 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dec. 30th., 1902.

My dear Sir:

I received your telegram stating that you could be present Sunday, January 4th., and in reply I wired you as follows:

"Meeting will be held Sunday "
"afternoon, four o'clock. Give"
" me your address here, and will"
"notify you there the place."

which I now confirm.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Baldwin Jr.

Prof. W. E. B. Dubois,
Atlanta, Ga.

1/27/2

[General Educ. Board]

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Chairman
Geo. Foster Peabody
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General Education Board

116 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK

Dec. 31, 1902

J. L. M. Curry
Frederick T. Gates
Daniel C. Gilman
Morris K. Jesup
Robert C. Ogden
Walter H. Page
Albert Shaw

Professor W. E. B. DuBois

University of Atlanta

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear sir: By request of Mr W. H. Baldwin Jr. I beg leave to inform you that a private conference regarding the condition of the Colored people in New York City will be held at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, 161 West 53d street, New York City, on Sunday afternoon, January 4, at four o'clock.

The following gentlemen have accepted the invitation:

Rev. W. H. Brooks	New York
Rev. Charles S. Morris	"
Rev. C. T. Walker	"
Mr James E. Garner	"
Mr S. R. Scrutton	"
Dr W. L. Buckley	"
Dr Felix Adler	"
Mr W. H. Baldwin Jr.	"
Dr Wallace Buttrick	"

The following gentlemen have also been invited to be present:

Mr George Foster Peabody	New York
Mr Horace Deming	"
Mr Robert C. Ogden	"
Rev. R. G. Boville	"

Very truly yours

Wallace Buttrick

[1903]

Meeting of Persons Interested in the Negroes of New York

Mt. Olivet Ch. @ 4 o'clock, Jan. 4

30-30-24

Mr. Baldwin in the chair — Mr. Dr Bois reading letters of regret read from Mr. Ogden, Mr Peabody &c. Mr. Baldwin states general of meeting as desired both Northern Negro as well as southern. Dr Adler thinks desired to know more about Negroes in this city — number, housing, attitude of Trade unions &c. Dr. C. T. Walker was next called upon. He spoke of the number of Negroes, the difficulty of securing work — the roving character of immigrants — the high rents — pay $120 for a hall rented the whites for $75.

Dr. Moore: exclusion from work; rents are much higher for Negroes — he pays $27, former whites paid $17 per month; spoke of habitat of Negro population Negroes pay from $3–5 more per month than others — Need more churches.

Dr. Brooks: Housing question is the great one — in 4 houses on one block there were over 950 Negroes crowded in — the boarders come in & both pay rent — Next comes occupation — is no one thing to settle all Negro problem

Mr. Garner: In cleaning Union Club — Trades unions object to any skilled work by Negroes — was cleaning Archer house men struck (12s) because he was polishing furniture. He had to stop work until

Present at the Meeting.

Dr. C. T. Walker.
Dr. W. H. Brooks.
Dr. W. L. Dudley
Dr. C. S. Morris.
Mr. S. R. Scottron
Dr. W. Buttrick.
Mr. H. Deming
Dr. F. Adler.
Mr. W. H. Baldwin.
Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
Rev. R. G. Boville.
Mr. J. E. Garner.

30-30-27

30-30-25

workmen must through. Men ment in & printed
— suggest. selling of Miller's Trade School
Mr Scottron touches on history of Negro schools
Negro has all rights in schools — manual train
schools in Mulberry street. — wants a limited
manual train school — (for janitors & laundresses
&.)
Dr. Dulkley — knows of some two or three efforts for
trade school — need to urge knowledge of
opportunities, & emphasize hand work; need
more opportunities for trade train — does not
need separate trade schools they should be
open to all.

9-30-30-05

First Meeting of Persons Interested in the Welfare of the Negroes of New York City

On January 4, 1903, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon a number of gentlemen met at Mount Olivet Church, 101 West 53rd St., New York to discuss means of bettering the condition of the Negroes of this city. There were present:

Mr. W. H. Baldwin, Jr.
Dr. Felix Adler
Dr. C. T. Walker
Dr. W. H. Brooks
Dr. W. L. Bulkley
Rev. M. C. S. Morris
Mr. S. R. Scottron
Dr. Wallace Buttrick
Mr. Horace Deming
Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rev. Mr. K. G. Doville
Mr. J. E. Garner.

Letters of regret at their inability to attend were received from Mr. Robert Ogden, and Mr. George Foster Peabody.

Mr. W. H. Baldwin Jr. was made chairman and Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois, secretary.

Mr. Baldwin stated that this meeting grew out of a general desire to help Northern Negroes as well as Southern ~~on the~~ by means of the philanthropic movements of the day. He called on Dr. Adler

who expressed the desire of the prime movers in this enterprise to know first more of the condition of the Negroes - their number, housing facilities, opportunities for work, etc., in order that it would be plain what ~~could~~ help could best be given.

Dr. C. T. Walker thought the chief ~~difficulty~~ obstacle which the Negroes encountered was the difficulty of securing work and the ~~high~~ fact that the rents charged for houses were higher for Negroes than for whites.

Rev. Mr. C. S. Morris spoke also of the difficulty of securing work and especially emphasized the discrimination in rents. He himself is paying $29 a month for a house, for which the former white tenant paid $19. In general the Negroes, he ~~said~~ paid from $3-5 more a month than whites.

Rev. Dr. Brooks spoke of the crowded condition of Negro tenements, the lodging systems which helps pay rent, and the general diversity and intricacy of the Negroes' problems.

Mr. Garner said that in his manner of general house-cleaning he met much opposition from trades-unions on technical matters in which he thought color prejudice played a great part. He thought a Negro trade school was needed.

Mr. Scottron touched on the history of Negro schools and of the teaching of manual training in the old Mulberry Street school. He thought a manual training school for janitors and launderers was necessary.

Dr Dudley thought that the great necessity was to give the Negroes a knowledge of the opportunities about them and urge them to attend the established trade schools rather than to attempt a separate school on racial lines

Mr. Dr Bois pointed out the peculiar history of Negroes in such cities as New York: every time they had pressed forward & raised themselves they had been deluged by migration of less ~~competent~~ advanced fellows from the South & race prejudice made no distinction between better & worse elements. He urged the establishment of a kind of social settlement for Negroes as follows: ~~& its~~ ~~object was to enable the Negroes to become an integral part of the city life acquainting them with the opportunities open before them, urging them to make the best of these opportunities and seeking to open further opportunities to them. His institution must be conducted by educated Negroes in close cooperation with the best white citizens~~

A Proposed Social Settlement

N.Y.C.

1. Location. The social settlement here proposed is designed especially to meet the peculiar needs of cities in the north with a large Negro population, as, eg., New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago.

2. Object. The object of this settlement is to seek to bring about such an adjustment between the life of the segregated Negro group and that of the larger city as will gradually lead to the making of the Negro into an integral part of the city life in educational and social activities

3. Method. The settlement under the direct leadership of educated Negroes of ability, and in close cooperation with the white leaders in philanthropy shall aim to establish itself as a physical center for movements affecting the betterment of the Negro, for the gathering of useful information concerning his needs and condition, and for furthering effective cooperation among all established agencies which seek his good

The settlement shall avoid becoming either a church or a school. It shall not aim ~~to~~ usually to set up distinctively racial institutions but shall rather direct Negroes to the best ~~established~~ institutions already established.

In lines where for various reasons there is a manifest demand for institutional work the settlement shall take it the work until better agencies are found: it should thus become at present a center for lectures and distinctively secular entertainments, a center for properly regulated public amusements, a center for athletic exercises, etc.

Above all such a settlement should ~~aim to use~~ recognize that personal friendship, continued and effective, is the main-spring of social help. And it should attempt to use friendship to help the weak and unfortunate and to find enlarged opportunity for Negroes of ability and desert.

The settlement should be a common meeting ground for the best elements of both races and seek to promote mutual acquaintance and understanding

The settlement should as far as possible be a central meeting point for all enterprises and organizations designed for the betterment of the race; it should be a clearing house for the local race problem, acting as a directory and adviser in matters of almsgiving education religion and work.

4. ~~The first step~~

Preliminary Steps — The first preliminary step toward ~~toward~~ the establishment of such a settlement should be a thorough study of the Negro in New York city by means of an inquiry involving a house to house visitation

Such a study should be modelled on the Philadelphia study except that the published report should be smaller and more popular in style while the larger results should be kept on file for reference.

1/6/1913

The house to house inquiry should cover a number of typical districts, and include at least 30,000 Negroes. A canvass of such a group thoroughly done would cost from $1000 to $1500 for canvassers; to this must be added the cost of tabulating the material and collecting general, statistical and historical matter, which would cost about $1000 more. To this must be added the salary of the director for overseeing and preparing the report and the cost of publishing the printed report. The total cost would probably be ~~from the neighborhood of~~ $3000 to $4000. The Philadelphia investigation cost $5000.

5. After the publication of the report a board of trustees for the settlement should be established, a proper site and building secured and the difficult work of selecting a proper director and residents begun.

[Gen. Educ. Board.]

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Secretary and Executive Officer

General Education Board

116 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK

J. L. M. Curry
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Robert C. Ogden
Walter H. Page
Albert Shaw

Jan. 19, 1903

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Professor Du Bois: Your letter of Saturday last together with the package of documents were received this morning.

I have subgitted the matter to Mr Baldwin and find that he has decided to postpone this meeting for a few days, in order that his plans may be matured before presenting them to the conference. We will have your minutes manifolded and a copy sent to all of the gentlemen who were present that Sunday and to others who were invited or who may be invited ~~to~~ at the next meeting.

I thank you sincerely for your pamphlet "~~The~~ Negro Common School and the Good of It," which I shall have great pleasure in reading.

Sincerely and gratefully

Wallace Buttrick

1/28/65

W. H. BALDWIN, JR.,
128 BROADWAY, N. Y.

[General Educ. Board]

January 28th., 1903.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

We had another meeting on Monday night, and it resulted in the consideration of the settlement idea, and further that a Committee would be appointed at once to consider it indetail. I am inclined to think that something in that line can be worked out in the very near future.

I will ask Prof. Bulkley to send you copy of the minutes as soon as they are prepared.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

W. H. Baldwin Jr.

1/28/03

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Chairman
Geo. Foster Peabody
Treasurer
Wallace Buttrick
Secretary and Executive Officer

W. H. Heck
Assistant Secretary

General Education Board

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Starr J. Murphy
Walter H. Page
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr
Albert Shaw

April 3, 1905.

41

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois: Your letter of March 31 was received this morning. If it proves possible for me to do so, I will surely accept your kind invitation to attend the Atlanta Conference which is to meet on Tuesday, May 30. I value very much the work that is being done by the Conference under your direction, and wish it were within my power to cooperate with you in ways more practical than that of merely being present personally.

I shall be very glad to have Mr. Williams attend the Conference if he finds it possible to do so. I suggest that you ask him to come, for his relations with me are such as to give him utmost liberty of choice as to when and where he shall work.

Thanking you cordially for this kind invitation, I am, with great respect,

Faithfully yours,

Wallace Buttrick

1137/2

File

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E. Benjamin Andrews
Edwin A. Alderman
Hollis B. Frissell
Harry Pratt Judson

October 11, 1907

Dr W E B DuBois

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr DuBois: Your kind letter of October 8 was received yesterday. I had not been informed of the campaign to which you refer.

Replying to your inquiry I would say that I am only a lay member of the Southern Education Board and do not know the details of its work excepting as they are reported to us at semi-annual meetings. I venture to suggest that you shall write to Mr Edgar Gardner Murphy, Secretary of Montgomery, Alabama regarding this important matter and what you think should be the attitude of the Southern Education Board toward it.

The General Education Board does not undertake to direct public sentiment or influence public policy. Our work is for the whole country and is entirely financial in its character.

Thanking you for your letter, I am, with great respect,

Faithfully yours

Wallace Buttrick

11/13/24

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 28th, 1907.

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
President of Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

41-15c-19

My dear Doctor:

I regret exceedingly that I was not able to hear your talk before the Economic Circle a few weeks ago. I especially regret this because if I had been there I would have enjoyed the opportunity of reviving our common reminiscences of the period when we were both students at the University of Berlin. I trust that when you again come to Washington you will not fail to look me up.

Some of our students are about to have a debate on immigration with Syracuse University, and they asked me to ask you certain questions with regard to labor conditions in the South. Our men are to advocate the further restriction of immigration from European countries, and have anticipated from their opponents the stock argument that the South is in sore need of additional labor. Our men believe that they can truthfully contend: First, that the immigrants which come to us nowadays flock to the cities of the Middle and Northern States, and absolutely will not go to the South; second, that even if they would go to the South, the great majority of them are from Southern and Southeastern Europe and of a character altogether unacceptable to Southern employers; third, that we already have in this country an abundant supply of common laborers,- that is to say, of the kind which constitutes the bulk of the immigrants, and that if Southern employers paid sufficiently high wages they could get all the labor they wanted; fourth, that to fill the South with alien, unskilled laborers would complicate the solution of the negro problem, and possibly prevent the negroes from supplying the present legitimate demand for labor in the South.

Any expression of opinion from you, as well as any references, will be exceedingly welcome to our men. May I intrude upon your time to this extent?

Very cordially yours,

C. W. Veditz

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(Dated) Augusta Ga Jan 9th 1906

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear doctor:- The outlook for a large attendance of Georgias best Colored people upon the Conference at Macon is very promising. I am anxious that we send forth a statement that will tell among the Whites of Georgia and the balance of mankind. It has not been my wish to confine the conference to matters which I have mentioned in the call. But I do regard these things as largely fundamental and hope I have good strong expressions given out. We do not want bitter expressions but good strong manly expressions. I want the Colored man to show for himself here in Georgia that he is worthy as a citizen to enjoy citizens rights privileges and immunities. I am depending upon you and others

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1/4/46

(Dated) Aug 190

come to this meeting with facts and figures as far as possible to back up whatever plea we make. I use the word plea thoughtfully. I am confident of getting a good gathering and now I want the men that are capable to prepare beforehand for the occasion such matter as will help to make the meeting a complete success. I have been thinking of you specially along the educational lines and at the same time look for your help along all lines. We have but little more than one month and must begin at once to get ready. We may make this a memorable gathering in Georgia along all lines if we will give it the forethought required. Please let me hear from you as soon as this reaches you.

I am yours truly
Wm J White

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F

(Dated) Augusta Ga 3-2- 1906

1141143

Dr W E B Dubois
At Univ
Atlanta Ga

Dear Doctor:- Your letter gives me great relief. I was extremely anxious about reports of Committees and have written to the Clerk Asst Clerk and others about them. I have the call My address and address sent out by Convention in a little advance pamphlet and will send you a few. Am truly glad that you sent our addresses & papers north. I have sent it to several leading papers in Georgia but so far I think none of them have noticed them. Dr Broughton took up Bishop Turner in his Sunday night talk last Sabbath. I decided to write Dr. Broughton. My letter has reached him ere this. He may treat it with silence & not contempt and then he may not. I will give his remarks and my letter next week. We have the Georgia white people in a quandary. They are afraid to talk about our Macon meeting. It was such

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(Dated) ---------- 190--

a great big thing, that they do not know how to take it. They will find out later that they did not know these people that they live among. I want to come to Atlanta at first opportunity and talk matters over and then go to work. Our men are ready to follow as we wisely lead and we must have the wisdom to lead well. Ogine T. H. Malone a little talk in the Ga Bapt this week. He is Crazy on the Howell and Smith fight just as though there was something in for the Colored man. He will be ashamed of himself later on. If Dr Broughton will take this matter up with me in any way it will open the way for us to get an audience of Georgia White folks. This is what we want to do. I wish Dan could send me the article in Boston Transcript. Have not seen it.

Yours very truly,
Wm J White
Pres Ga Bk Com

Georgia Equal Rights Convention

32-39-106

Held in Macon Georgia
February 13 and 14 1906

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[Georgia Equal Rights Convention]

A CALL TO THE COLORED MEN & WOMEN OF GEORGIA

TO MEET AND CONFER WITH ONE ANOTHER AS TO THE FUTURE

At Macon, Ga., Tuesday, February 13, 1906, at 12 o'clock, Noon

It is well enough some times that others speak for us, but, as it will be in the Judgment, there is a time when a man must speak for himself.

The time has fully come when the colored men of Georgia should meet in solemn conclave and confer with each other fully and freely upon questions that involve their own well being and the well being of their posterity.

The colored man and the white man put foot on Georgia soil at nearly the same time. They have lived here together from the early day of the state's life. The colored man's labor has largely made Georgia what she is to-day, the Empire State of the South. Of the more than a million and a half bales of cotton produced yearly on Georgia's soil, fully ninety per cent. of this crop is produced by the colored man's labor. In the mines of iron, coal and other minerals the colored man's labor is an important factor. Very many millons dollars worth of the property owned by the white people of Georgia is but the accumulations from the colored man's labor. This has reference not only to the days of slavery, but equally, to this new day of freedom since the dawn of emancipation.

To-day the population of the state between the white and colored people is nearly equal. It is about 47 colored to 53 white. Under the Constitution of Georgia the white and colored people of the State are equal citizens. The laws made under the Constitution pretend not to be discriminative.

As a matter of fact there is much unjust discrimination against the colored people of the State by the white men selected to administer laws not in themselves discriminative.

For long years we have suffered these things in comparative silence. Our silence is now misconstrued. We are supposed to be content because we complain not, and this is used to mislead the outside world, to the colored Georgian's disadvantage.

Now let the colored men of the state speak for themselves. If they are content with present conditions let them say so; and

if they are not content let them as men, in a manly way, say so. Let us speak as men for ourselves and thus maintain our manhood whether we secure the enjoyment of manhood rights or not.

Educationally, the colored people of Georgia have much of which to complain, because School Boards, without law, divide the money raised for education unequally between the white and colored population. The great injury to the colored people is that salaries paid to colored teachers are so small that those best qualified for this work, and quite willing to perform it at reasonable wages, find other employment at better pay. The terms of colored schools are, in many localities, made shorter by School Boards than schools for whites and the colored people often add one and two months to the term with additional money from their pockets, notwithstanding the fact that they have paid their school taxes into the public treasury just as the whites have done. Facilities for higher education afforded by the State are infinitely greater for the whites than for the colored people of the State. Many thousands of dollars are expended yearly by the State for mechanical, scientific and industrial training of white youth, male and female, while to the colored only one school of this kind has been given at cost of a few thousand dollars a year and the school located on the sea coast on the extreme southeastern side of the state, that cannot be reached by a vast majority of the people without large expenditure for traveling. This school is well suited to the people along the Atlantic Coast counties, which afford ample material for it, but cannot supply the State's need.

In the enjoyment of civil rights the colored man is deprived of jury privileges. Many counties in the state have never had a colored juror and in the counties where colored men have heretofore been used in the jury box they have been totally omitted or nearly so.

The peonage system that is an evil in Georgia, is a new condition of slavery that may, ere long, be legalized by state law as far as it is possible to do so.

The present penitentiary system with its handsome income to the state from the hire of convicts opens a wide door of inducement to juries of white men, and white judges, to find easy verdicts and impose long terms of imprisonment. The establishment of a state reformatory, commendable in itself but being put in connection with the penitentiary system of the state opens the way for sending many boys and girls

to prison who, because of their youth, might otherwise be immune.

The law of Georgia which requires the payment of a heavy license from those seeking laborers for localities outside of the state, intended to prevent the colored man from bettering his own condition by seeking a home or accepting employment wherever he can find it, is thoroughly unjust. The attempt to hold the colored man in Georgia and at the same time close valuable avenues of employment to him, is a wrong that ought not to be continued. The continued and persistent efforts of white landlords and contractors to supplant colored labor with white labor is evidence of a purpose to turn the colored man loose in the future in as helpless condition as possible. If we must get out we had better plan for ourselves and begin to move.

The present white primary and proposed disfranchising provisions of a new constitution to be made, are indisputable indications of the fixed purpose of the white people of the state to establish and perpetuate the political outlawry of the colored citizen. It is up to the colored man, while he is free enough to move out, to say whether or not he will remain here to be taxed to the full measure of the law as a citizen of Georgia, and still be denied the right to share in the governmental policies of the state.

Taxation without representation is becoming more and more to be regarded as tyranny, all over the civilized world. Patriotic love of country is the bulwark of the country's safety and yet in Georgia the colored man, because he is colored, is forbidden by law to cultivate patriotic love of either country or state by organizing military companies and drilling in military tactics. By law he is excluded from the state militia.

There are other questions that will be brought before the Conference not enumerated in this call. The Conference will doubtless declare itself upon the subject of race short comings in matters that are detrimental. The purpose is to avoid as far as possible long and unnecessary speeches. Each subject or resolution will be referred to a judicious committee who will formulate a statement to be submitted to the body for adoption. These statements, as adopted, will be the basis of a declaration to be given to the public by the Conference.

The children of a common state with a common destiny should cultivate among themselves a deep and abiding friendship. This cannot be done by unjust laws or practices. People

living as neighbors should cultivate neighborliness. This is essential to neighborhood security.

Let the colored yeomanry of Georgia get together, and decide what is best for them as a race to do and then as true men stand together.

This calls you to meet in Macon,Ga., on Tuesday,February 13th, 1906, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Signed,

Wm. J. White, Editor "The Georgia Baptist, Augusta ; R. S. Williams, Bishop C. M. E. church, Augusta : Isaiah Blocker, Principal, Augusta ; E. T. Robinson, M. D., Augusta ; C. T. Walker, D.D., LL.D., President Walker Baptist Institute, Augusta ; M. M. Ponton, D.D., Field Superintendent John C. Martin Educational Fund, Atlanta ; J. S. Flipper, D.D., President Morris Brown College, Atlanta ; Prof. John Hope, Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta ; Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta University, Atlanta ; C. S. Wilkins, D.D., Walker Baptist Institute, Augusta : Prof. J. W. Gilbert, Paine College, Augusta ; Miss L. C. Laney, President Haines school, Augusta ; Prof. A. R. Johnson, President Sunday-school Workers Convention of Georgia, Augusta ; Prof. J. H. Brown, President Jeruel Academy, Athens ; W. G. Johnson, D.D., President General State Baptist Convention of Georgia, Macon ; A. B. Murden, Corresponding Secretary General State Baptist Convention, Athens ; Gad S. Johnson, Manager G. S. J. Orphanage, Macon, L. E. Moseley. late captain Maceo Guards, Augusta ; G. A. Goodwin, Theological Department A. B. C., Atlanta ; H. H. Proctor, D.D., Congregational pastor, Atlanta ; E. P. Johnson, Gen. Manager Normal Industrial school, Atlanta ; Rufus Gray, Merchant, Butler ; Mrs. E. D. Latimer, Statesboro : E. D. Latimer, Statesboro ; A. D. Hills, Deacon, Statesboro ; A. E. Edwards, Statesboro ; J. D. Utley, Sardis ; J. L. Long, Pastor, McRae ; F. A. Curtright, Principal Normal and Industrial school, Greensboro ; N. W. Curtright, Normal and Industrial school, Greensboro ; John Watts, Pastor M. E. church, Rocky Ford ; J. B. Bradley, Ogeechee ; R. H. Hubert, Teacher, Greensboro ; N. H. Harper, Helena ; F. A. Harris, Pastor, Rome ; G. W. Gullins, Mechanic, Macon ; Nathan Butler. Mechanic, Macon ; Samuel Daughtry, Solicitor, Rocky Ford ; Wm. Dunn, Pastor, Rocky Ford; C. L. Williams, Springfield ; J. Jenkins, Springfield ; R. Burnett, Springfield ; D. E. Dickerson, chairman B. C. F. C., Statesboro ; J. A. Chandler, Merchant, Waynesboro ; B. J. Brown, Farmer, Mathews; Mrs. Allie Brown, Mathews ; John Lowe. Athens ; Mrs. Sallie Lowe, Athens ; N. E. Blanton, Superintendent Great Southern Industrial Association, Griffin ; G. B. Burney, Moderator, Eastman ; W. W. Jones, Pastor, Augusta ; G. W. Harrison, Pastor, Augusta ; G. H. Dwelle, Treasurer State Home and Reformatory, Augusta ; H. Morgan, Chairman Executive Board, Augnsta ; J. L. McCoy, Pastor. Augusta ; M. B. Buxton, Pastor, Munner-

lyn; W. H. Bessent, Pastor, Waynesboro; G. W. Jones, Moderator, Rosemont; J. W. Whitehead, Pastor, Augusta; R. J. Johnson, Pastor, Augusta; A. N. Gordon, M. D., Augusta; G. N. Stoney, M.D., Augusta; G. S. Burruss, M.D., Augusta; R. C. Williams, M.D., Augusta; S. M. B. Usry, Pastor, Spread; D. J. Flynn, Congregational Pastor, Augusta; A. J. Wilborn, Pastor, Rosemont; Cyrus Raiford, Pastor, Powellton; B. B. Dunn, Pastor, Crawfordville; M. A. Daniels, Pastor, Union Point; W. R. Forbes, President M. B. Convention, Macon; A. D. Williams, Chairman Executive Board, Atlanta; C. H. Holloway, Pastor, Washington; T. M. C. McLendon, Merchant, Washington; H. M. Smith, Treasurer Gen. State Baptist Convention, Crawford; J. A. Love, President Madison High school, Madison; W. B. Mathews, Principal, Atlanta; W. B. Johnson, Hancock county; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Milledge, Mrs. Frances Wilson, Statesboro; P. J. Jones, Waynesboro; M. L. Williams, Egypt; Rev. D. S. Harris, District Missionary, Macon; J. W. Carr, Chairman Trustee Board C. C. College, Savannah; A. Wilson, Clerk Zion Baptist Association, Darien, Chas. R. Jackson, Postmaster, Darien; A. H. Grice, Preacher, Darien; H. Wilson, Preacher, Darien.

The following of Camden county: T. A. King, preacher; H. Little, preacher; B. J. Roberts, preacher; A. Hooks, preacher; D. R. Roberson; L. Giradeaux, A. W. Young, L. Whitley, T. Lewis, H. H. Blige, teacher; T. Pasley, A. Drummond, M. Drummond; S. C. Kelley, J. H. Knight, Rev. O. Atkinson, Rev. M. J. Harris, J. G. Gordon, R. B. Burges, teacher; Rev. J. S. Spencer, Rev. J. S. Ross, Rev. V. C. Tilman,, Alex Livingston, P. Shiverton, C. H. Williams, A. Atkinson, C. Atkinson, E. Owens, F. Foreman, H. M. Roberts, E. T. Chance, teacher; Charles Johnson, H. R. Roberson, Wm. Wilkerson, P. Gordon, E. M. Long, N. B. Battle, Justice of Peace; E. A. Green, S. M. Crumm.

The following of McIntosh county: Samuel Grovnor, A. Smith, G. Campbell, C. McIver, Wm. Armstrong, G. Maron, John McIntosh, Shadd Hall, Rev. Mc. Mitchell, Rev. H. Denmark, W. C. Guyton, C. Sams, S. Bell, S. Dunham, J. Walker, S. Wilson, D. Marks, J. T. Mungen, Wm. Spaulding, Charles Wilson, G. Hicks.

G. W. McIntosh, Glynn county; Rev. M. J. Hamilton, Glynn county; M. J. Humphries, Dover, W. Frank, Dover; L. W. Stephens, Dover; J. Scott Cheshire, M. D., Griffin; O. J. Jones, Teacher, Moultrie; M. W. White, Pastor, Moultrie: C. H. Young, Pastor, Dawson; Rev. F. M. Mann, Darien; Green Finnies, Halcyondale; Mrs. Ida V. Overstreet, Daffin; E. H. Overstreet, Daffin; S. S. Humbert, Principal, Montezuma; Miss Ruth Lewis, Union Point; B. S. Sims, Tallapoosa; Inman Bryant, ex-Moderator, Guyton; March Kent, Pastor, Sylvania; Peter Draine, Sylvania; Richard Brown, Wadley; A. W. Hawkins, President Carter's Home, Atlanta; I. N. Ross, Pastor A. M. E. Church, Atlanta; E. R. Carter, Pastor, Atlanta; D. G. Gullins, Pastor, Atlanta; H. R. Harrison, Pastor, Atlanta; W.

W. Floyd, Pastor, Atlanta; D. J. Wimbish, Pastor, Atlanta; T. H. Malone, Lawyer, Atlanta; J. Max Barber, Editor Atlanta; H. B. Seem, Editor, Atlanta; Bedford Adams, Royston; Mrs. Laura Adams, Royston; Elijah Kinnebrew, Royston; Mrs. Catharine Kinnebrew, Royston; George Houston, Royston, Mrs. Evaline Houston, Royston; A. C. Pleasure. Royston; June Jones, Royston; Mrs. Savannah Jones, Royston; Henry Johnson, Royston; H. W. Bradley, Dewy Rose; Mrs. Rebecca Bradley, Dewy Rose; Mrs. M. L. Wall. Dewy Rose; C. F. Rucker, Royston; Mrs. Alice Rucker, Royston; Wilber Mills, Bowman; Mrs. Martha Mills, Bowman; G. W. Banks, Bowman; Henry Bradley, Royston: Booker Thomas, Siloam Mill; J. W. Rucker, Siloam Mill; Mrs. Ellen Rucker, Siloam Mill; Wm. Rucker, Bowman; Mrs. Annie Rucker, Bowman; Matt Timinty, Dewy Rose; Daniel Thomas, Siloam Mill; Mrs. Manda Bass, Bowman; Jim Thorne. Bowman; Mrs. Georgia Thorne, Bowman; J. M. Harvey, Shellman; Arthur E. Glass, Atlanta; E. C. Williams, Planter, Waynesboro; Wm. Dominick, Pastor, Grantville; W. L. Johnson, Pastor, Dalton; J. Dean, Grovania; Jordon Horne, Grovania; Mrs. Ella Horne, Grovania; A. J. Allen, Pastor, Cuthbert; D. A. Gordon, Clerk Sunday-school Convention, Sandersville; M. M. Rogers, Delegate, Dixie; Dempsey Wooten, Dixie; J. L. Reddick. Author, Gilmore; Thomas Brawner, Royston; Mrs. Elizabeth Berrien, Millen; M. F. Fuller, Chauncey, Ga., now at Apopka, Fla.; F. R. Wallace, Pastor, Augusta; S. X. Floyd, Principal, Augusta; H. M. Porter, Lawyer, Augusta; B. J. Morgan, Chairman Executive Board Pilgrim Association, Oliver; Rev. W. A. McCloud, President Walker Baptist Sunday-school Convention, Wadley; E. B. Armstrong, Fort Valley.

Wilkes County Delegates—H. L. Milner, Rev. T. M. C. McClendon, Dr. C. P. Johnson, Rev. C. H. Holloway.

Rev. M. J. Morris, President, Cordele; Rev. L. F. O'Bryant, Columbus; Georgia Investment Co., Dublin—By Daniel Cummings and Dr. B D. Perry; Alex Edwards, Farmer, Crawfordville; Rev. R. B. Williams, Moderator, Macon; E. A. Kennedy, Marlow; A. C. Wright, Principal, Covington; Rev. T. Robinson, Oxford; Rev. B. A. Jones, Hartwell; W. W. Overstreet, Sylvania; Rev. R. D. Arline, State Organizer B. Y. P. U., Macon; Rev. J. S. Kelsey, Atlanta; James Bazzell, Athens; Rev. S. G. Dent, St. Simon Mills, Rev. G. S. Kilpatrick, Augusta.

Taliaferro County—W. H. H. Seals, Shepard Peak, J. S. Stewart, Rayman Chapman, Davie Davis, C. L. Crutchfield, G. C. Cody, F. J. Jones, J. F. Seals, H. B. Harley, Love Jones, James Gunn, H. C. Change, W. B. Barcus, P. L. Allen, C. B. Williams, J. D. Daniels.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

My Friends and Fellow Citizens:—

Forty years have elapsed since President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was made effective in Georgia by the surrender of the Confederate Army. Forty years since the adoption of constitutional amendments by Congress and the states which put the national seal upon Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, and also installed the lately enslaved people into full American citizenship. These forty years have been history-making and eventful. When the war which saved the Union and freed the slave had terminated, the country entered upon a period of governmental reconstruction and this period has not yet ended. Reconstruction is still going on and must go on until the Stars and Stripes, the flag of our country, which floats as the embodiment of individual freedom and American greatness, shall cast its waves over every child born on American soil as a shield of protection and recognition, regardless of race, color or previous condition. It is a strange spectacle that we present in this Conference. Strange and unnatural conditions have compelled our coming together. For forty long years we have struggled and toiled, trying to make it manifest to the world that our enslavement was not of God and that as free men we are worthy to stand side by side of the freemen of other races. When the enslaved seed of Jacob were emancipated they were led by Moses, the servant of God, away from the land of bondage, and their taskmasters, when essaying to force them back into bondage, were themselves swallowed up by the waters that had rolled back to give a passage of deliverance to the lately oppressed people.

The American bondmen, when emancipated, were left largely at the mercy of their former masters. It may not be strange that the master class were averse to the installment of the late slave into equal citizenship with himself. But after agreeing to do so he was in honor bound to abide the decision. They have not complied fully with the agreement and today there is an undeniable purpose unfolding to reduce the late bondmen, and their children born since emancipation, to a condition of helpless dependence, that would, in some respects, be worse than the condition of slavery from which they have been delivered. Legal and illegal discriminations against the colored man are being multiplied by the ruling element of the white people of the South, until the condition, already alarming, is becoming more so every day. It is no idle question that we are asking ourselves, "What shall I do?" As individuals, we may have very different views, but since the conditions are racial, it is the duty of the race to decide what is best to do.

There is a time when a people must speak for themselves, must act for themselves. It seems to me that the time has fully come for the colored men and women of Georgia to confer with each other, and when reaching conclusions, stand together for weal or for woe. This must apply to the true-heated men and women who have made or are making something of themselves. We must do what ever we can to redeem the shiftless, worthless class of the race, and yet we must not allow them to drag us down. We must lift them up to travel with us, if possible, or leave them behind in the great procession. Our coming together at this time at great personal sacrifice tells of the seriousness of the occasion. It tells of our dissatisfaction, about our deep concern and of our purpose to do whatever we believe to be the best thing for us. We have no disposition to leave Georgia or the South, but when it comes to a choice between remaining as inferiors, as helpless serfs, and seeking a home elsewhere, the homes elsewhere will be quickly sought. Our cause, our duty, is common; and together must we climb the hill of elevation or sink into the slough of despondency. Let us in this Conference unite in bonds so strong that death alone may separate. The constitution of our country declares us to be citizens, and the constitution of Georgia, fathered by the illustrious Robert Toombs reaffirms the national constitution in this respect. We are American citizens and citizens of Georgia made so by the most solemn forms of law, which ought to be as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

We meet today as Georgians, to consider matters of vital interest to us as citizens of this state. We come with no ill-will but with determined purpose. We come not as childish faultfinders but as grown men and women, to speak as such to the powers that be and to set oursevles right before the world. The signs of the times tell in language unmistakable that the ruling element of the white people of Georgia have determined to eliminate the colored man from the high prerogatives of manhood citizenship. Shall we as helpless children sit down and cry over what we regard as wrongs? or shall we as men, in a manly way, protest? It is for this Conference to decide. As I see it, we should be men and make good our claim to stand as men among other men. We need a state organization, through which we may at least reach the throne of power by means of petition. We must ask and continue to ask, even if it be addressing "the unjust judge." You must decide what is best in this respect. The vital question that confronts the colored man of Georgia today is the one of citizenship,—I mean that citizenship that stands for the highest type of American manhood and citizen sovereignty, which includes the exercise of the elective

franchise. The ballot must be regarded as a sacred heritage to be used for the public good and never prostituted to use as merchandise. Every man should qualify himself to use the ballot, which is the highest function of republican government. The man who refuses and fails to qualify as a voter is unworthy of his country's protection.

Patriotic love of country is the nation's bulwark of safety. The man who is not willing to lay his life upon the altar of his country's defense is not a loyal citizen. Against the invader from without, or the foes that are within, every country must prepare. The local militia has been of vast use to the American government and to the state of Georgia. To the young men the state and nation must always look for defenders and no class should be excluded from the state militia. Georgia in this respect has committed an actual wrong in its disbandment of all military companies in this state.

Mental darkness is the most baneful darkness in all the earth. The greatest curse connected with the institution of slavery was the mental darkness enforced. Freedom threw open the school house door which was the blessing above all others to the liberated bondman and his children. The open school door must be the instrumentality most potent for the elevation of the people. The colored child is not a charity beneficiary in the public school of Georgia. The colored man's labor has educated the white children of the state for many generations, when his own children were excluded, and now that his children are admitted to the school house the fruit of his labor more than pays the expenditure made by the state for this purpose. The white people are not educating the colored children, but the colored people are helping to educate the white children of the state. Money paid into the public treasury is the property in common of every citizen, and whatever of benefits may come to the people from the public treasury should be enjoyed by all classes alike. Any discrimination between the people based upon color or caste is wrong in principle, unjust in practice and must work harmful results to the commonwealth. In Georgia the colored people are grossly discriminated against in the administration of our public school system by county school Boards. These Boards are invested with unlimited power and they use it to our disadvantage. So far as the public records show this discrimination does not attach to the office of the State School Commissioner. The discrimination is not uniform. It is much greater in some counties than in others. Taxation is a necessary adjunct to all governmeant. Every citizen should be compelled to bear a share of the burden of government. Aside from property and business taxation, it is right that a poll tax should be laid. The state should collect poll taxes just as it now collects other taxes. It will not be hard to find a way of enforcing payment. No man should be allowed to avoid paying his tax as the price of his disfranchisement.

Lawlessness is rampant in Georgia and other states. It takes

on different phases in different localities and at different periods, and is not confined to any race, is never justifiable and is always to be deplored. The lawlessness among our people has brought untold injury and suffering to the race; and it is incumbent upon those of us who are law-abiding to do whatever we can to suppress evildoers of the race. Mob violence is the most flagrant of all public disorder; it is a wrong against society and against the state itself. Mob violence remedies no evil, but creates many upon the body politic and is more destructive than an eating cancer upon the human body. Under our form of government the jury occupies a place held by no other governmental instrumentality. Life, property, character, and all that is dear in life, must sometimes come under the decision of a jury. Only conscientious, upright men ought to be chosen for jury duty, and since both white and colored people are brought to the same bar and are judged under the same law, it is evidently but just and proper that conscientious and upright colored men should be chosen for jury service as well as white.

The state must provide for the legal punishment of criminals but this punishment ought to be administered by the state itself. The hiring out of the state's convicts is wrong in principle; it is doubly wrong to allow private parties, even at request of convict, to pay fine and make peon of convict.

The dividing of travelers on public conveyances, on racial lines, is grossly unjust and annoying. The exclusion of a traveler from enjoying such accommodation as can be afforded, and that he is willing to pay for, is a barbarity. The talk of equal accommodation for the races will ever be mere humbuggery as long as separate cars or apartments on steamers are insisted upon. A large proportion of our best people are practically excluded from travel on our railroads and ocean steamers. This Conference should appoint, in connection with the state organization, a committee of public utility, composed of men from different parts of the state, to present our grievances to our state legislature and to appeal as occasion may require to both the executive and legislative departments for redress of wrongs committed upon us as a race.

The Conference will doubtless take up matters not herein referredt o nor mentioned in the Call for its assembling.

With the men and women here assembled, there is in my mind no misgivings as to the wisdom of either your words or your action The address which you will give out to the white people of Georgia will be sure to have a beneficial effect. A large percentage of Georgia's white people are fair-minded and christians. They are not disposed to do the colored people any injustice. These appear now to be largely in the minority but in this we may be mistaken. Let us present our case to them from our standpoint in a straight forward, manly way, with assurance of our readiness to cooperate with them for the highest good and best development of this grand old commonweatlh that is as dear to us as Georgians as it is to them. My brethren, my sisters, my friends, we have the opportunity to open the way for our children; let us ask of God the wisdom needed and then with heroic valor let us give ourselves to this service.

God will take care of the results.

ADDRESS OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE GEORGIA EQUAL RIGHTS' CONVENTION.

We, colored men of Georgia, representing every district in the State, and speaking for more than a million human souls, send this statement and plea to the world.

Two races came to Georgia in the early 18th Century and lived as master and slave. In that long hard apprenticeship we learned to work, to speak the tongue of the land, and better to know God. We learned this but we learned it at the cost of self-respect, self-reliance, knowledge, and the honor of our women.

This training left us above all ignorant. We are still ignorant, partly by our own fault in not striving more doggedly after knowledge, but chiefly because of the wretched educational opportunities given us in this state. The white and black school populations are nearly equal and yet out of every dollar of the state school money 80 cents go to the white child and 20 cents to the Negro child; each white child receives $5.92 a year, while the Negro child receives $2.27; white teachers receive over a million dollars a year and Negro teachers less than three hundred thousand. Less than half our children have school facilities furnished them and not a cent is given by the state to the higher training of Negro teachers and professional men. Of more than a million dollars given by the United States government for agricultural training, we who are preeminently the farmers of the state, have received only $264,000, and the fund is at present being divided at the rate of $34,000 to the whites and $8,000 to the Negroes.

We are a poor people. Poor in wealth and habit. We are not as efficient laborers as we might be. Yet the accumulated wealth of this great state has been built upon our bowed backs, and its present prosperity depends largely upon us. No portion of the community is giving more of its labor and money to support the public burdens than we; and yet we are not receiving just wages for our toil; we are too often cheated out of our scanty earnings; while the laws that govern our economic life and the rules of their administration are cunning with injustice towards us. Especially true is this in the freedom of labor contracts: so much so that farm labor is almost reduced to slavery in many parts of the state. The ignorant laborer is held in a net work of debt and petty crime, compelled to work like a slave, unable to leave his master or to demand decent wages. Vagrancy laws are notoriously oppressive and unfair; laborers are held to unjust contracts, and no wonder that farm laborers are going to the North and West, and especially to cities where schools and police protection can be found.

Even in cities and in the more enlightened parts of the state the effort is continually making to force down the wages of black laborers, bar them out of all but a few trades, and to give to no black man, however competent or deserving, any work or wages that the meanest white man may demand.

This treatment has not made us as quick, intelligent and eager as we might be if we received the same encouragement and wages as are being offered foreign immigrants, and if we did not bend under deadening caste restrictions. In this respect Georgia is getting to be one of the worst states in the Union. Unless this commonwealth can learn that laborers do not exist for the sole benefit of the employer, we must certainly advise our people to seek work in other states.

Notwithstanding this treatment we have saved something from our poverty and today pay taxes on more than eighteen milion dollars worth of property. Is it fair that the possessors of this property should have no voice in its government and taxation? Taxation without representation is tyranny.

We do not deny that some of us are not yet fit for the ballot; but we do affirm that the majority are fit—fit by our growing intelligence, our ownership of property and our conservative, law-abiding tendencies;—and in any case certainly disfranchisement and oppression will not increase our fitness, nor will they settle the race problem. The right to vote is in itself an education, and if Georgia had taken as much time and trouble to fit us for political responsibility as she has in denying us our rights, she would have a safer and saner electorate than that which is today swaying her by appeals to her worst passions. Voteless workingmen are slaves; without the defense of the ballot we stand naked to our enemies, the helpless victims of jealously and hate, subjected to, and humiliated by an unreasoning caste spirit, which grows by what it feeds upon. If we are good enough to be represented by five Georgia congressmen in the councils of the nation, we are surely good enough to choose those representatives; and if we are not good enough to be represented, at least as human beings, we are too good to be misrepresented by our enemies. We ask of this nation therefore the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments.

We do not desire association with any one who does not wish our company but we do expect in a Christian civilized land, to live under a system of law and order, to be secure in life and limb and property, to travel in comfort and decency and to receive a just equivalent for our money; and yet we are the victims of the most unreasoning sorts of caste legislation: we pay first class railway fares for second class accommodations; we are denied access to first

class cars and sleeping cars; we are segregated, mistreated and harassed on street cars and in all cases not only is a separation contrary to common sense enforced, but the law is interpreted and administered so as to let white men go where they please and do as they please, and so as to restrict colored people to the most uncomfotarble places.

We ask for an abolition of Jim-Crow cars on railroads and the substitution of first and second class fares, which would separate men according to condition, and not according to color.

The menace of the drunken unreasoning mob hangs ever above us. Since 1885, 260 Georgia Negroes have been lynched and burned without the semblance of a legal trial, not to mention hundreds of unaccused persons who have been murdered.

We ask the right to enter the militia of Georgia. We have fought for this country in four wars and if we are good enough to fight we are good enough to be trained for fighting.

We ask, further, representation on the juries of the state. Trial by one's peers is one of the fundamental rights of common law and this is systematically denied in Georgia.

Far be it from us to claim any great and especial righteousness of our own. We are a sinful people who have not lived up to the fulness of our narrow opportunity. The sense of our shortcomings is heavy upon us, and there are those among us whose wicked ways shame us bitterly. We are not however as bad as the wilfully distorted and criminally unfair press reports picture us; on the contrary we can take honest comfort in the fact that we are growing daily in honesty, sobriety, industry and chastity; and God alone knows how much faster we might grow were it not for the open traffic in Negro crime which flourishes in this state, and were it not for the defenceless condition of our daughters. As long as public and private wealth in Georgia fattens on the sale of black criminals, so long will crime be encouraged and the outcry against it will ring with hypocrisy.

Colored men are punished in this state without intelligent discrimination; old and young, thug and mischief-maker, and often men and women are herded together after unfair trials before juries who would rather convict ten innocent Negroes than let one guilty one escape. The sentences inflicted are cruel and excessive: 25 per cent. of colored convicts are condemned for life and 60 per cent. for ten years and more. White men escape conviction entirely or are promptly pardoned. These slaves of the states are then sold body and soul to private capitalists for the sake of gain, without the shadow of an attempt at reformation, and are thrown into relentless competition with free Negro laborers.

The fortunes of many a prominent white Georgia family is red with the blood and sweat of black men justly and unjustly held to labor in Georgia prison camps; the state today is receiving $225,000 a year of this blood money and boasting of her ability to make crime pay.

As long as any white man is openly taught disrespect for black womanhood, so long will his degradation be the damnation of some black man's daughter. Let us black men then look to the care and protection of our wives and daughters. Let us, as far as possible, keep them at home and support them there, and defend their honor with our lives.

To stand up thus in our own defense, we must earn a decent living. We must work hard. We must buy land and homes. We must encourage Negro business men. And at the same time we must agitate, complain, protest, and keep protesting against the invasion of our manhood rights; we must besiege the legislature, carry our cases to the courts and above all organize these million brothers of ours into one great fist which shall never cease to pound at the gates of Opportunity until they fly open.

Brethren of the white race, living together as we do, let us be friends and not enemies. Let us not stir up the darker, fiercer passions. Let us strive together, not as master and slave, but as man and man, equal in the sight of God and in the eye of the law, eager to make this historic state a land of peace, a place of plenty, and an abode of Jesus Christ.

(Signed)

W. J. WHITE.
H. M. TURNER.
R. S. WILLIAMS.
W. G. JOHNSON.
W. O. EMORY.
J. W. LYONS.
P. J. BRYANT.
W.E . B. DU BOIS.
H. M. PORTER.
J. M. BARBER.
D. D. CRAWFORD.
JOHN HOPE.
A. B. MURDEN.
H. D. CANADY.
G. A. GOODWIN.
J. W. HOLLEY.
A. D. WILLIAMS.
—Committee.

Approved February 14th, 1906, by Two Hundred Delegates representing the Eleven Congressional Districts of the State of Georgia.

[1906]

THE GEORGIA EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION

Two hundred colored delegates from all parts of Georgia met at Macon, Feb. 13-14, 1906, at the call of the veteran editor of the *Georgia Baptist*, W. J. White. There were present Bishop H. M. Turner, of A. M. E. Church, Bishop R. G. Williams, of the C. M. E. Church, the Hon. Judson Lyons, ex-register of the Treasury, Professor John Hope, of Atlanta Baptist College, Professor W. E. B. DuBois and Professor George A. Towns, of Atlanta University, J. Max Barber, of the *Voice of the Negro*, and many others.

The meeting was harmonious and enthusiastic, and a permanent organization was formed. At the last mass meeting with 800 persons present, the following address was adopted:

Address of the First Annual Meeting of the Georgia Equal Rights Association

We colored men of Georgia, representing every district in the State and speaking for more than a million human souls, send this statement and plea to the world.

Two races came to Georgia in the early 18th century and lived as master and slave. In that long hard apprenticeship we learned to work, to speak the tongue of the land, and better to know God. We learned this but we learned it at the cost of self-respect, self-reliance, knowledge, and the honor of our women.

This training left us above all ignorant. We are still ignorant, partly by our own fault in not striving more doggedly after knowledge, but chiefly because of the wretched educational opportunities given us in this state. The white and black school populations are nearly equal and yet out of every dollar of the state school money 80 cents go to the white child and 20 cents the Negro child; each white child receives $5.92 a year, while the Negro child receives $2.27; white teachers receive over a million dollars a year and Negro teachers less than three hundred thousand. Less than half our children have school facilities furnished them and not a cent is given by the state to the higher training of Negro teachers and professional men. Of more than a million dollars given by the United States government for agricultural training, we who are preeminently the farmers of the state have received only $264,000, and the fund is as present being divided at the rate of $34,000 to the whites and $8,000 to the Negroes.

We are a poor people. Poor in wealth and habit. We are not as efficient laborers as we might be. Yet the accumulated wealth of this great state has been built upon our bowed backs, and its present prosperity depends largely upon us. No portion of the community is giving more of its labor and money to support the the public burdens than we; and yet we are not receiving just wages for our toil; we are too often cheated out of our scanty earnings; while the laws that govern our economic life and the rules of their administration are cunning with injustice toward us. Especially true is this in the freedom of labor contracts: so much so that farm labor is almost reduced to slavery in many parts of the state. The ignorant laborer is held in a network of debt and petty crime, compelled to work like a slave, unable to leave his master or to demand decent wages. Vagrancy laws are notoriously oppressive and unfair; laborers are held to unjust contracts, and no wonder that farm laborers are going to the North and West, especially to cities where schools and police protection can be found.

Even in cites and in the more enlightened parts of the state the effort is continually making to force down the wages of black laborers, bar them out of all but a few trades, and to give to no black man, however competent or deserving, any work or wages that the meanest white man may demand.

This treatment has not made us as quick, intelligent and eager as we might be if we received the same encouragement and wages as are being offered foreign immigrants, and if we did not bend under deadening caste restrictions. In this respect Georgia is getting to be one of the worst states in the Union. Unless this commonwealth can learn that laborers do not exist for the sole benefit of the employer, we must certainly advise our people to seek work in other states.

Notwithstanding this treatment we have saved something from our poverty and to-day pay taxes on more than 18 million dollars worth of property. It is fair that the possessors this property should have no voice in its government and taxation? Taxation without representation is tyranny.

We do not deny that some of us are not yet fit for the ballot; but we do affirm that the majority of us are fit—fit by our growing intelligence, our ownership of property and our conservative law-abiding tendencies; — and in any case certainly disfranchisement and oppression will not increase our fitness, nor will they settle the race problem. The right to vote is in itself an education and if Georgia had taken as much time and trouble to fit us for political responsibility as she has in denying us our rights, she would have a safer and saner electorate than that which is to-day swayed by appeals to her worst passions. Voteless working men are slaves; without the defense of the ballot we stand naked to the power of our enemies, the helpless victims of jealousy and hate, subjected to, and humiliated by an unreasoning caste spirit, which grows by what it feeds upon. If we are good enough to be represented by 5 Georgia congressmen in the councils of the nation, we are surely good enough to choose those representatives; if we are not good enough to be represented, at least, as human beings, we are too good to be misrepresented by our enemies. We ask of this nation therefore the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments.

We do not desire association with any one who does not wish our company, but we do expect, in a Christian civilized land, to live under a system of law and order, to be secure in life and limb and property, to travel in comfort and decency and to receive a just equivalent for our money; and yet we are the victims of the most unreasoning sorts of caste legislation: we pay first class railway fares for second class accommodations; we are denied access to first class cars and to sleeping cars; we are segregated, mistreated and harassed on street cars; and in all cases not only is a separation contrary to common sense enforced, but the law is interpreted and administered so as to let white men go where they please and do as they please, and so as to restrict colored people to the most uncomfortable places.

We ask for an abolition of Jim-Crow cars on railroads and the substitution of first and second class cars, which would separate men according to condition, and not according to color.

The menace of the drunken unreasoning mob hangs ever above us. Since 1886, 260 Georgia Negroes have been lynched and burned without the semblance of a legal trial, not to mention hundreds of unaccused persons who have been murdered.

We ask the right to enter the militia of Georgia. We have fought for this country in four wars, and if we are good enough to fight we are good enough to be trained for

We ask, further, representation on the juries of the state. Trial by one's peers is one of the fundamental rights of common law, and this is systematically denied in Georgia.

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Brethren of the white race, living together as we do, let us be friends and not enemies. Let us not stir up the darker, fiercer passions. Let us strive together, not as master and slave, but as man and man, equal in the sight of God and in the eye of the law, eager to make this historic state a land of peace, a place of plenty and an abode of Jesus Christ.

(Signed.)

W. J. White.	H. M. Turner
R. S. Williams.	W. G. Johnson.
W. O. Emory.	J. W. Lyons.
P. J. Bryant.	W. E. B. DuBois.
H. M. Porter.	J. M. Barber.
D. D. Crawford.	John Hope.
A. B. Murden.	H. D. Canady.
J. B. Goodwin.	J. W. Holly.

Approved February 14, 1906, by 200 gates[illegible] congressional districts

(GEORGIA Equal Rights Convention)

REV. HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.
PRESIDENT

Atlanta University

REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, PH. D.
DEAN

Atlanta, Ga. January 24, 190 7.

Mr. Wm. J. White,

Augusta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. White:-

I have your circular letter with regard to the convention at Macon. I am very sorry to say that I have to speak in Chicago that very same day, which is as you know, Lincoln's birthday. I regret this very much. I shall however, leave in your hands a rough draft of some proposed resolutions and I, of course, wish the convention all success.

Very sincerely yours,

(141/66)

Attention All!

THE EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION OF GEORGIA

Will Hold is Second Meeting

In Macon, Ga., Tuesday February 12th, 1907

BEGINNING AT TWO O'CLOCK, SHARP.

There will be addresses by distinguished white and colored men upon the questions thas vitally affect all classes. Bishop Turner, 1st vice-President of the Convention will introduce resolutions that will be of vital interest to everybody in Georgia and indeed the whole South. Our wisest men should be present to discuss and act upon these resolutions. Several distinguished white Georgians will present their views. The influence of this meeting will be far-reaching in its effect. Every man and woman enrolled last year will be recognized as members this year. All others may enroll and become members. Each member must pay the annual fee of fifty cents when enrolling and none will be enrolled otherwise. This meeting will be of more importance to the colored people of Georgia than the one held last year and it is hoped that our best men and women will be present at whatever sacrifice. The usual reduced rates on Railroads have been aked for and will doubtless be granted. It has been arranged to continue the meeting till Friday noon if necessary.

Yours for the cause,

W. J. WHITE, President.

[Georgia School Comm. Assn.]

OFFICE OF
BOARD OF EDUCATION,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

WM C. JONES,
PRESIDENT.
LAWTON B. EVANS,
SECRETARY.

Oct.23rd,1902.

Mr.William E. Burghardt DuBois,
Atlanta,Ga.,

My dear Sir:-

I have been appointed a member of a Committee of the Georgia School Commissioners Association to investigate the condition of colored teachers in Georgia,their competency and their prepration. Mr.Hoke Smith of Atlanta is Chairman of the Committee. I am the Secretary. I know that you are interested in this subject and I should like to get the benefit of your experiance and advice. Have you any statistics on this subject? The Committee proposes to investigate by counties the names and conditions of all the negro teachers with the estimates placed upon them by the County Superintendent. We also propose to find out what education they have and what normal training they have received. Also to investigate the work done by the various colleges in the State in the preparation of negro teachers. I should like to have your advice regarding methods of procedure.

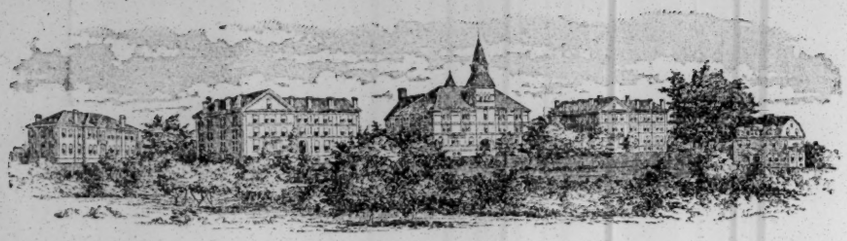
Yours truly,

Dictated to E.D.T.

Lawton B. Evans

1/27/23

[BERLIN - U.S. CONSULATE]



Knowles Building Boys' Hall Stone Hall Girls' Hall Model Home

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
Atlanta, Ga.

REV. EDWARD T. WARE, A.B., President
REV. MYRON W. ADAMS, Ph.D., Dean and Treasurer
MISS FRANCES B. CLEMMER, Local Secretary

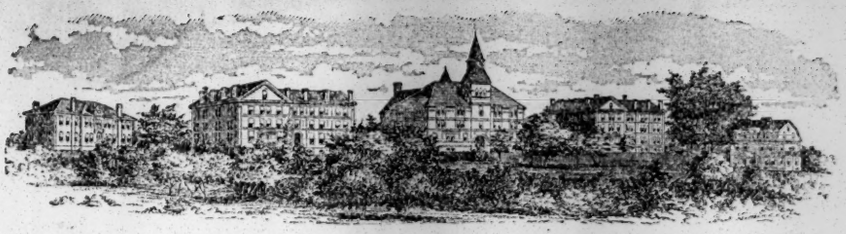
Oct. 24, 1907.

Mr. Moritz Schanz,
c/o Imperial German Consulate General,
New York, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:-

With regard to the question which we were discussing together namely "The Probability of Educated Negroes Going to Africa as Economic Leaders of the People", I beg to submit the following: There are in the United States now about ten million persons of Negro descent, something over half of these can read and write and perhaps a million are fairly well educated. These people own today at a conservative estimate about three hundred and fifty to four hundred million dollars worth of property, which they have accumalated within a generation. They have also built up a large organized life, beginning with their Churches and Secret Societies, and ending with a number of Co-operative and Insurance Organizations. In other words these people are making slow but steady and undoubted steps toward civilization in the full European sense of the word; they have throughout the larger part of the United States full political power, but in the Southern States, where the mass of them dwell, they are partially denied this power, and this is a cause of their part of of a great deal of bitterness. In the long run they are going to gain political power there. If now, there shpuld be on the part of any na

19-12-12



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MISS FRANCES B. CLEMMER, Local Secretary

M.—S.—#2.

of any nation a desire to attract these peopleor the best of them to their Territory, these are the following things to be taken into consideration: First, that the better class of these people are pretty well educated, ambitious, dissatisfied with their present conditionsand eager to better it; on the other hand they have tasted the freedom of a great modern democracy and they would demand to be treated as men, to have someshare in their own government, and to have a chance for full and free developement. If now, these conditions were fulfilled in German-West Africa, then there is but one thing for the German Government to do, and that is to let the Negro American know fully and freely about the chances offered. There can be no raesonable doubt but what under such circumstances, it will be possible to attract a small number and in time a considerable number of Negro Americans. I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

1/5/10

Judge Miflin W. Gibbs,

My dear Mr. Gibbs:

You remember the hotel property which we looked over at Sea Isle. I have been trying to get hold of it ever since but the color question has been raised and we have had to work very cautiously and under cover. We have a signed contract for three thousand dollars which is, as you know, very cheap. The lot is 44 x 100 ft. and the house contains 28 rooms. We must, however, have the three thousand dollars cash, i.e., if we went into the mortgage business there will be still more inquiry and raising of the color line. I am writing to four men to ask if they could help us in this proposition within the next thirty or sixty days. The money furnished will be strictly on a business proposition.

Kindly let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

Return

902 Fst N W

Washington D C

Jany 14/10

1/5/6/39

Prof W. E. B. Dubois

Atlanta Geo

Dear friend

I am in receipt of your letter of recent date, Re hotel property - and leave to say: That my experience, in these many years with my people in enterprises of various kinds, has not invested me with much faith in their fidelity or business capacity; Yet I must admit, that the necessity of securing a permanent place on the sea Coast for health, and conventional purposes seem pressing, and strongly appeals to me, If I understand your letter, Your are writing to four others which with yourself and I, would make Six at $500.00 each, If so, in 30 Days draw on me at Little Rock God sparing me, I will respond.

Very truly Yours -

M. W. Gibbs

JOSEPH B. GILDER
Literary Agent

While disclaiming responsibility for manuscripts in his possession, Mr. Gilder takes every precaution to prevent their loss.

EMPIRE THEATRE BUILDING
1430 Broadway, corner 40th Street
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone : "690–38th Street"
Cable : "Gilderjo, New York"

22 April, 1904.

35

Prof W.E.B.DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

1/33/3 L

For some time past I have been wondering what book to suggest your writing. It now occurs to me--within the past five minutes--that it a work of fiction. For every one reader the essays in "The Souls of Black Folk" have had, there would be ten or twenty for a novel half as well written. If you want to get at the heart of the American people, there is just one way to do it, --the way Harriet Beecher Stowe took. A word to the wise!

Send me the manuscript of such a book, and I am sure it wont take long for me to find a publisher for it--perhaps a magazine first, and a book publication afterwards. My charge is ten percent of the author's receipts.

As to myself, I beg to refer you to "Who's Who," and to mention as among my first clients ex-President Cleveland and Bishop Potter.

Faithfully yours,

J. B. Gilder.

Dear Eric

I thank you for the suggestion but I am already at work on a novel for Mr. Clancy

The American Journal of Philology

BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE
EDITOR

Baltimore February 7 1907

Dear Sir:

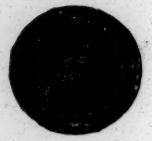
The passage your correspondent has in mind occurs Herodotus 2, 104: of the latest translation Colchians were a portion of the army of Sesostris. That this was so I conjectured myself not only because they are dark skinned and have curly hair, &c. The word rendered 'dark skinned' or 'swarthy' is literally 'black skinned' but see the commentators. Those who translate it 'black (skinned)' like Blakesley and Sayce do so with a view to discredit Herodotus. —

As you may imagine, I have not time to join the controversy

Yours sincerely,

B. L. Gildersleeve

1/4/21



HEMENWAY CHAMBERS,
BOSTON.

Westland Ave
Feb 3/1905

1138/20

Prof. Sir Brin

Dear Sir, — I have learned, through friends, about your projected visit to Boston, and that you are to make address before the Twentieth Century Club etc. etc. I write to ask if you will come and

lunch or dine with me, at
this hotel (a large effortment
hotel on the Rock Roy) sometim
during your stay in the city.

I know such excellent
things about you and your
work and writings, that I
would esteem it a great
favor on your part if you
would sit at table with
me and let me talk
over the affairs of the
career, in which we are

both interested. Perhaps I may add that I know Mr. E. E. Hale intimately, and President Roosevelt (who is a college classmate). I mention these things merely to furnish you a possible reply to my invitation, should as you doubtless will be, with engagement while in Boston. I shall be absent (giving an address) when you talk to the Twentieth Century Club.

If you will write me, either

before or after you reach Boston, we could arrange this matter. I have no formal dinner, but ask you & meet my wife, daughter, and myself.

Hoping for a favorable reply

I remain

sincerely yours

Bradley Gilman

BERNARD GINSBURG,
DETROIT, MICH.

March 15th 1905.

3/22

Prof. W. E. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Sir:-

Would you please advise me if your article in the International Journal Ethics of last Fall has been published in pamphlet form. I have some friends in the South land to whom I am exceedingly anxious to send a copy of this article.

I have read it with considerable interest, and I think it is an exceedingly fair view of your side of the situation.

I have just lately came up from the South, and the argument you have used, is exactly the argument I have constantly used in my discussions on this question, during my visit South.

Thanking you in advance for the courtesy of a reply, I remain,

Yours very truly,

BG

Bernard Ginsburg

1138/19

The article on the development of people in the International J. of Ethics has not been sent in pamphlet form but back numbers can be obtained I think in Philada. I enclose two copies of Training for Social Power which may interest you

X

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Senior Gomer
request the honor of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter
Nina
to
Dr. William E. Burghardt Du Bois
on
eighteen hundred and ninety-six
at
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

1/21/1

1/29/10

1/5/2/2

Mr. James H. Gordon,

1550 Dean St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Gordon:

I want very much that the Niagara Movement should meet again at Sea Isle City. I know that the meeting is a considerable burden to you and that there was no financial gain in it. Yet I think you will agree with me that it brings together a splendid set of people and if we can keep the thing up a few years I think that out of it you will get an excellent boarding constituency. I am writing you early, therefore, to ask if you will be willing to make arrangements for the meeting some time in August? Probably as near the 15th as possible, and what terms can you make?

Kindly let me hear from you at your leisure.

Very sincerely yours,

February 12,1903.

Bishop A. Grant,

Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Bishop :--

A number of influential and strong members of our race have requested me to put before you the matter of calling a conference to consist of twelve or fifteen of our best men representing every phase, if possible, of Negro life and activity, to meet,say, in New York City, during the latter part of March, or the first part of April, for a two or three days quiet and private conference concerning the present condition and future of the race. I write to ask if such a conference is held, could you be present ? It is probable that your traveling expenses to this conference would be paid,and if you agree with suggestion will you be kind enough to indicate what your probable expenses would be in case it would insure your attendance by having your expenses cared for. It is important that this matter be kept entirely private for the present.

Very truly yours,

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Evanston, Ill., May 14, 1902.

Dr. W.E.Burghardt DuBois,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

You may have forgotten me, but I have not forgotten you since the days when we were together at Harvard University and when I was trying to teach the mysteries of Railroading to you. I have followed with very great interest and very great admiration your career from that day to this, and have read with both profit and interest your various publications. The invitation signed by you to the Seventh Atlanta Negro Conference brings up very vividly these days to me. It would be a genuine pleasure for me to participate in that congress, but unfortunately I am on the eve of departing next Tuesday for a four-months' stay in Great Britain to undertake a little investigation for the United States Department of Labor.

Congratulating you on the great success you have had, and wishing you every further success, I am,

Sincerely yours,

John H. Gray

1/27/37

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

ECONOMICS, FINANCE
ADMINISTRATION
JOHN H. GRAY, JOHN E. GEORGE

May 23, 1904.

28

Professor W. E. Burghardt DuBois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Professor Du Bois:

Although it has been fifteen years since I saw you, I have by no means forgotten you, and, in fact, have watched your work with great interest. I presume that I am indebted to you for the volume just received on "The Negro Church." If so, I beg that you will accept my kind regards.

1/33/35

In this connection, I beg to inquire if all the studies of the Atlanta University Publications on this subject are still to be purchased, and, if so, at what price? I think we ought to have them in our University Library.

I certainly hope that the next time you are coming this way, you will do me the honor to let me know, and to call upon me as I should like very much to hear from your own lips an account of your work. I have just read the "Soul of the Black Folds" with the keenest interest and sympathy.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

John H. Gray

Dear Prof. Gray
On the 3rd page of the cover of the Negro Church is a list of our publications & price. I thank you for encouragement

[Great Barrington, Ma., Clerk]

C. T.

OFFICE OF
TOWN-CLERK
of GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

Great Barrington, Mass., May 14, 1903

W.E.B.DuBois,

Atlanta,Ga.,

Dear Sir;-

I enclose certified copies of the death of Othello Burghardt,Sarah Burghardt and Mary S.DuBois. As these copies are duly certified by the Town Clerk,under the seal of the town you do not need any further certification. The fee for the copies is $1.

Yours truly,

Wallie B. Sanford

33-3-241

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Jan. 16, 1908.

Town Clerk,

Great Barrington, Mass.

Sir:-

Can you furnish me with the death record of either or both of the following persons:

Jacob or Jack, a Negro, who used the surname Burghardt usually. Died between 1800 and 1820.

Tom, a Negro, who used the surname Etson or Burghardt. Died between 1780 & 1790.

I will pay any expense incidental to locking up these records.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

over

W. W. E. B. DuBois,

Dear Sir:—

I am unable to find any record of the deaths you mention. Our records are not complete previous to 1850.

Yours truly

Edward [illegible] Asst Sec'y

Gt. B
3/27/08

Copy

[Great Barrington]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Jan. 16, 1908.

Town Clerk,

Great Barrington, Mass.

Sir:-

Can you furnish me with the death record of either or both of the following persons:

Jacob or Jack, a Negro, who used the surname Burghardt usually. Died between 1800 and 1820.

Tom, a Negro, who used the surname Etson or Burghardt. Died between 1780 1790.

I will pay any expense incidental to looking up, these records.

Very sincerely yours,

[Great Barrington, Mass., Library]

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer

Dec. 30, 1907.

1/45/6

The Librarian,

Great Barrington, Mass.

My Dear Madam:-

Can you tell me any thing about Captain John Spoor who raised a regiment from Barrington or Sheffield in 1780 in the Revolutionary War? My great-great-grandf ather was asprivate in that regiment, and I want to get some idea who the Captain was and just where he raised his men. I shall be under very great obligations to you for any information that you may be able to find. I presume there may be something about about it in Taylor's "Great Barrington" but I have no copy of that book myself.

Very sincerely yours,

Great Barrington Free Library,

Great Barrington, Mass.

January, 9. 1908.

Prof. W.E.B.DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Sir:-

In reply to your request of December 3o, I am sending you what information Ican find regarding Captain John Spoor. In Mass. Soldiers &Sailors of the Revolution, I find, "Spoor, John. Captain, 2nd. co. (West co. in Sheffield), 1st. Berkshire Co. Regt. of Mass. militia", etc.etc. It then speaks of several regiments in which he was a Captain from 1776-1780. ---------"Also, Captain, Col, John Brown's regt.; entered service July 18, 1780; discharged October 23° 1780; service 3 mos. 10 days, including 4 days (80 miles) travel home; regiment raised in Berkshire Co. to reinforce Continental Army for 3 mos. :also, Captain Col. John Ashley, Jr's regt.;; entered service Oct.12, 1781; discharged Oct. 23, 1781; service, 11 days; company ordered to march to Barnes's Heiths in Stillwater on an alarm".

In Taylor's History, it says as follows, "A pay roll(Book 23, Roll 24 in Secretary's office) in Captain John Spoor's company, Regiment of Colonel John Brown, New Levies raised for three months, term of service from July 18th, to October 23rd, 1780 bears the names of twelve men from this town, viz: Gershom Chapman, Jonah Pixley, Ezekiel Callender, Abnah Pier, Elias Ransom, Bryan Eddy, Barnabas Sprague, Josiah Mansfield, Joseph Noble, George King, Moses Ingersoll, Stephen Root, This company, seventy-two in number, was engaged in the fight with Tories and Indians at Stone Arabia, October 19, 1780, in which Colonel John Brown fell.

This is all the material that seems to have any bearing on the subject.

If I knew the name of your great -great-grandfather I might be able to find his Name in The Soldiers and Sailors of Rev.

Very truly yours,

Emma F. Sheldon,

Librarian

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
Post Offices
Champaign and Urbana

Urbana. May 7. 1904.

1/33/34

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I wish to thank you for the copy of your report on the Negro Church which came to hand a day or ten ago. I have looked it over with much interest and mean to go through it more carefully at some time when I am not quite so busy as I am just now.

Sincerely yours.

Edwin B. Greene

I much not let this opportunity pass with out telling you that I have read your ~~book~~ Souls of Black Folk and was deeply ~~interested~~ impressed by it. E.B.G.

A.B., HARVARD, 1870.
LL.B., UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1876
DEAN LAW DEPT. HOWARD UNIVERSITY, 1880-1-2

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINER N. Y. CITY, 1885-1890
SEC. GRANT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, 1885-1892
CONSUL TO BOMBAY AND VLADIVOSTOK, 1898-1905

No. 5237 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago,

Richard T. Greener

~~No. 1940 Eleventh Street N. W.~~
~~Washington, D. C.,~~

My dear Mr. Dubois:

I have just finished reading your "Souls of Black Folk" and must write you ~~at once~~ to express my delight and admiration. It is not only a strong book, but a beautiful one. Its literary style is perfect. You have many good things. I met O. P. Austin just before the publication of his pamphlet. I had often heard Douglass eulogize Nat Turner, but I was not prepared to find so able a man. Have you projected, what could you say new of the Martyr Brown? Perhaps, however, in your future you may. If you have taken up the John Brown idea and have given a new interpretation, you will have done a new and unique thing. I am

Feb 14 1903

21-5-62

agents, and well. "The Legacy of John Brown"
impassions all for have done, and states the
ignominy not of the U. S. A. alone, but all com-
mercial barbarity and heartlessness of the so-called
caucasian race. Chapter XIII should be read aloud,
and read by the rising generation. I have little hope
of the mature merchants of today, who are already up
to their eyebrows, with a big fat in hand for lager,
and getting ready to celebrate in 1913, what they have
not achieved. Parades! Oratory! Champagne!
and! The White Guardian is not dead from
his prejudice, cruelties, meanness, hypocrisy! I had hoped
the Emperor's abdication, might have dead him but
he's not dead: Chavers father & I stay with him for
telling News, for have stories

21-5-63

2/10/10

Mr. Richard T. Greener,
5237 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Greener:

I thank you very much for your kind letter about my book. I am glad that you found so much in it to comment. The fight is an uphill one but somebody is going to win sometime.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. John D. Greenwood
~~Miss Ruth A. Harris~~
~~Hall~~ Ulmer

5/23

My Dear Miss ~~Harris~~ Greenwood:

We hold our Eighth Annual Mothers' Meeting in connection with the Atlanta Conference, Thursday May 30 at 3:30 p.m. and we shall carry out the enclosed programme. Will you not preside at this meeting? The duties will be easy — a word of introduction for the speakers, &c. I trust you can do us this service

Y ——

1138/118

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Maynor

invite you to be present at the marriage

of their daughter

Ellen C.

to

Mr. William H. Greenwood

of Atlanta, Ga.

Wednesday evening, June twenty-eighth

at seven-thirty o'clock

at their residence, 527 Gaston St., East

1905

Reception from 8 to 10
At Home after June 28
No. 8 Monghorn Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

40/8N/6

Mr & Mrs W. S. L. DuBois
send greetings & good wishes
to Mr & Mrs Greenwood in
their new life

3/13/10

Mr. Louis G. Gregory,
1553 4th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gregory:

I wish to thank you very much for the book on Bahaism sent me, and I shall be very glad to read it.

Very sincerely yours,

XIII

11/13/09

1/553/63

Rev. Sutton E. Griggs,

c/o Rev. John E. Ford,

Jacksonville, Fla.

My dear Mr. Griggs:

I have your kind letter of Nov. 11th. There are two definite things that I should like for you to do

First: to send me from each place where you go from five to ten names of persons who might subscribe for the Horison. Second, to send me names of one or two persons whom you think would be interested in the Niagara Movement and a possible member of it. I shall then communicate by sending sample copies of the Horizon and by writing and sending literature to the possible Niagara Movement men. I am sending you herewith some Niagara Movement literature.

Among the prospective subscribers you might include the name of any person who would make a good local agent. I think we can in this way arrange in cooperation in the future to our mutual benefit.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

1526 L Street,N.W.

Washington D.C.

Oct.16th.1903.

Dear Dr.DuBois;

I have just read your magnificent article in The Outlook,and send you my warmest congratulations.Your statement of the case is masterly.You never did a better piece of work.It must,it seems to me,do good.More than ever do I feel that God has raised you up at this juncture in our history, as a race,to speak to the intelligence of the country in our behalf. Every decent,self-respecting Negro in the land,I am sure,will hail with delight your strong,forceful,and eloquent words on the important subject discussed in your article. Mrs.Grimke joins me in these congratulations. Please remember us kindly to Mrs.Du Bois,and kiss our dear little friend Yolande for us. And with kindest regards and best wishes for yourself, I am,

Yours truly,

Francis J. Grimké

(128/80)

Thanks you very much for your kind words. Mrs D. & Yolande join me in regards to you & Mrs. G.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

16.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President.
J. O. STEVENS, Sec'y. WM. K. BAKER, V. P. & G. M.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President.
ALBERT BECK, Sec'y. GEO. G. WARD, V. P. & G. M.

TELEGRAM

(31644)

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

Received at Main Office, No. 12 So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. (Telephone 290).

134-AG. N. FU. 22, 86 and 15, Via Atlanta Ga.,

WASHINGTON D. C., Dec 30th 1903.

Dr. W. E.B. DuBois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta Georgia.

Can't attend my brother is here, can't he be invited in my stead?
He will be of great service to our side

Francis J. Grimke

1-59 P.M.,

1526 L. St. N.W.
Washington D.C.
Dec. 30th 1903

Jan 2

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter has been received. I am greatly delighted with your Memoranda, I am sorry that I cannot be present at the Conference. My absence however will make no material difference. With yourself as leaders of the ~~black~~ men who are standing up squarely and uncompromisingly for our rights as men and as American citizens, I have no fear of the result. I am a poor hand at ephemeral speaking

and would therefore be
of very little service
on the floor. You will
be able to recorded known,
& meet new ~~and~~ Mor-
gan and Adams. I wish
so much that my brother
could be with you.
I telegraphed you to
that effect a few mo-
ments ago. I wish so
much that you could
arrange it. He is here
and could join
you in New York.
I have not however
mentioned the fact
to him as what I have
done in the matter.

Mrs. Cleveland joins me in kind-
est regards to yourself and Mrs.
Du Bois, and, I know, our dear
little Yolande is not to be for-
gotten.

Yours truly,

Francis J. Grimké

Dear Dr Goode:

I'm very much disappointed at your decision. I wired Washington as you suggested & today received ~~the~~ enclosed reply. Do this time? If so kindly meet us at Hotel Marshall 53rd st. Tuesday noon

Era.

1526 L St N.W.
Washington D.C.
Jan. 4th 1904

Gen'l A. Dubois,

Your letter containing the Emmett J. Scott's letter has just been received. I am surprised at its contents. So far from telling Mr. McKinlay that I would be present I told him the very opposite, and that too after he had urged me very strongly to go. I told him positively that it would be impossible for me to attend owing to pressure

1/28/103

matters connected with
my check ~~check~~ check could
not be just passed.
Since my last to you
I received a telegram
from Mr. Washburn
to the effect that in case
I could not attend he
would be glad to have
me extend an invi-
tation to my brother
to take my place. So
that I will meet you
on Tuesday night at
instead & myself at
the Hotel Marshall
58th St. Hope that

you are well, and expecting great
things from your leadership of
this Conference.

I am yours truly

Francis J. Grimké

1415 Corcoran Street,N.W.

Washington,D.C.

January 7th.,1905.

Dear Dr.Du Bois:

21-4-77

Many thanks for a copy of your noble Confession of Faith,-"Credo," which reached me yesterday morning.I read it,of course,when it first appeared in **The Independent**,and was delighted with it,as I am with all of your strong manly utterances on the race question.I am glad it has been put in this form for general circulation,and where it can be hung in the homes of the people.I had some correspondence a short while ago with Miss Laney of Augusta,and in the course of it, she expressed a very strong wish that it might take some such form as this.It ought to receive the widest circulation;it ought to be hung in all of our homes,and in all of our school houses, God has gifted you,in a remarkable degree, with vision and power of statement.Your utterances are always clear, leaving no one in doubt as to your meaning, or as to the side upon which you are fighting.And that is what we need to-day more than anything else,-the assertion of the truth,clearly, forcibly,never mind who it offends,who is pleased or who is not.There are too many who are over cautious,or sensitive less we give offense. Some-times I feel as Mr.Garrison once expressed himself,"These are men of 'caution' and 'prudence',and 'judiciousness'.Sir,I have learned to hate those words.Whenever we attempt to imitate our great Exemplar, and press the truth of God,in all its plainness,upon the conscience,why, we are very imprudent;because,forsooth,a great excitement will ensue!

"Sir, slavery will not be overthrown without excitement, a most tremendous excitement." And so I say to you, Go on with your plainness of speech; continue to cry aloud and spare not. It is the only way to get permanent and satisfactory results; it is the only way to win in the struggle which we are waging for our rights in this country. I was reading only the other day Lincoln's noble words, "Let us have faith to believe that right makes might, and in that faith, let us have the courage to do our duty as we understand it." And faith and courage,-- faith in the right, and courage to follow the right, all along the line, never mind how seemingly the odds may be against us, are what we need. It never can be to our interest to compromise with evil. It is very comforting to us to know, that in you, we have a race leader who believes firmly in this doctrine, and who preaches it fearlessly. I for one have no use for time-servers, for trimmers, for men who are willing to sacrifice principle to expediency, simply for some temporary gain or profit. I am with the men, like yourself, who stand up squarely and uncompromisingly for every right that belongs to us. Mrs. Grimke, my brother, and Nana all join me in kindest regards to Mrs. Du Bois, Yolande, and yourself. My brother leaves for Atlanta next week to be the guest of Pres. Crogman, and to speak at Clark University on Friday evening.

With best wishes,
I am yours truly,

Francis J. Grimke

21-4-78

[1905]

6/21

Dear Mrs Grinde:

Mrs. De Cuba & Yolande will stop over night with you on their journey to Boston if as is contemplated. They leave here Monday June 26 & arrive in Washington Tuesday June 27. The train over the Southern is due @ 9:55 but it may not get in Annex before twelve. You need not meet the Train, they can easily take a hack & the fare. They will take the afternoon express for Wednesday June 28 for Boston. Kindly write us if this is satisfactory. Our regards to all.

1/38/2

Hillburn, N. Y.
Sept. 12, 1907.

My dear Dr. DuBois:—

1144/28

With this I mail you a copy of a photograph of the group picture I have been endeavoring to complete during a whole year. I tried to get it ready for the Boston meeting, but failed. The picture from which the accompanying one was made is 24 X 28. I have had only one made, for as you see, I

have not yet succeeded in getting pictures of all of the "original 29." I still hope to get Jackson's and Jourdain's and shall make another effort to get their photos before completing my task. It seems a pity to have the groups incomplete. I desire you to assist me in inducing Jackson and Jourdain to send me their photos. I have written to them both but receive no response. The work thus far has cost me $12.00 and I had only $10.00 of the members' money. When complete I shall be able to furnish the group pictures at the following prices: 8×10, the size of the accompanying one, $1.00; and 11×14, $1.50; and 24×28, ~~[illegible]~~ $3.00. First two sizes sent through mail, post paid, the largest size sent by express, charges pre-paid. If you desire to make any suggestions concerning arrangements of members pictures, it may not be too late to make some changes. I shall be very glad to hear from you concerning same.

Am very much pained to hear of any disaffections arising in our M.M. ranks and pray that the great mission to which we are called will not be set back on that account. I know your heart must be grieved, and you may feel assured of my profoundest sympathy and eternal support.

I am here in Hillburn on two weeks vacation and expect to return to Columbia next week, where I shall expect to hear from you upon my return.

Faithfully & Sincerely Yrs.,

Byron Gunner.

Hillburn, N.Y.
Nov. 15, 1907.

Dear Dr. DuBois:—

This is to inform you that I have left Columbia, S.C. and have come to this place, (Hillburn, N.Y.) for permanent abode. About two months ago a call came to me from the Brook Chapel church here, which I accepted three weeks ago and came here to begin my labors ~~here~~ nearly two weeks ago.

I could do but little for

our N.M. while in Columbia. The field for our kind of service was particularly difficult in Columbia. But, had I remained there I think in the course of a year or two something in that line might have been accomplished.

Things are ripe at Benedict College for our N.M. work and I had planned to work up that field had I remained there.

But neither Mrs. Gunner nor I felt at all satisfied to remain in Columbia with our four children, and when a splendid opportunity came to get out of it, we felt we owed it to ourselves to accept the same.

Residing, as I am now, in N.Y. state, I can no longer act as N.M. Secy. for S.C. and therefore herewith tender my resignation. I shall be glad to render whatever service I can in the movement from this point and shall at once seek to put myself in touch with the N.Y. N.M. branches. You may be able to aid me in this matter. I remain, as ever,

Very Sincerely yours,

Byron Gunner.

1535/64

Tallodega, Ala.
May 28, 1909.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your favor came just as I was about to leave Hillburn, N.Y. to come south to visit my eldest sister who is seriously ill. Am now about to return to New York city when I shall attend the Conference called to consider "Political and economic status of the Negro" at which you are advertised to be present.

If the next meeting of the N. M. should be held in New York state it is quite probable that I would be able to attend and, for that selfish reason, I favor the meeting being held there. Hoping to meet you

next week and with sincere
wishes for you and yours,
I am,
Very Truly Yrs,
Byron Gunner.

12/6/0

Mr. S. H. Guss,

W. Va. Colored Institute,

Institute, W. Va.

My dear Mr. Guss:

With regard to text books on sociology let me recommend as a easy book for high schools, Blackmar's Sociology; Carver's Sociology and Social Progress is a big and difficult book and could be only used with advanced college classes. This is the book which we use here. There is also a small book by Fairbanks. There is another more recent book than any of these, the name of which I cannot now recall but I may think of it later.

I am sending, herewith, also Nos. 12 and 13 of our publications. These could be used in the Sociology class.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.